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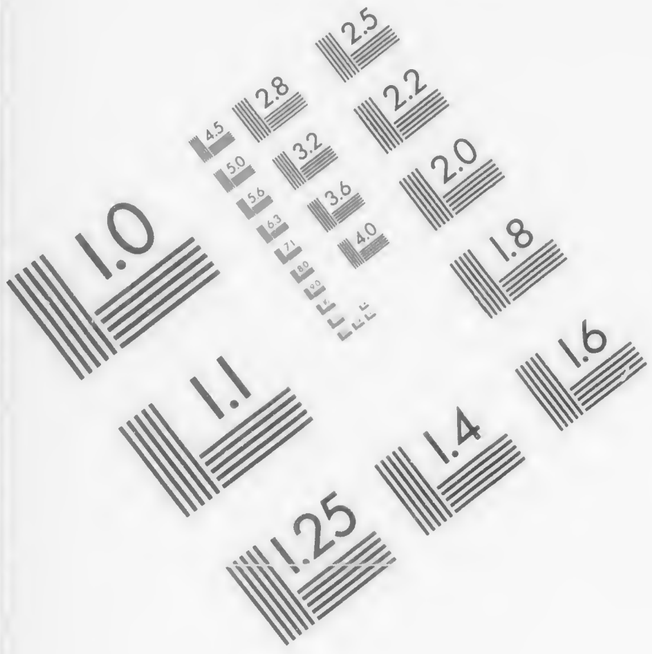

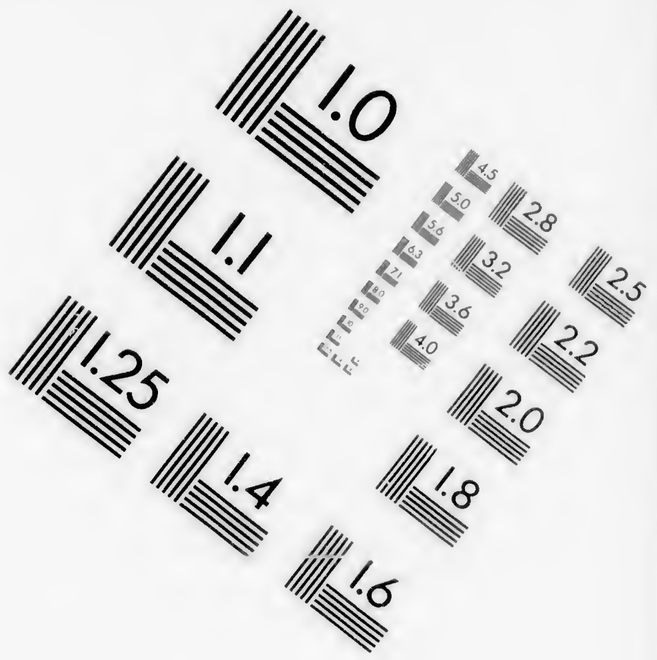

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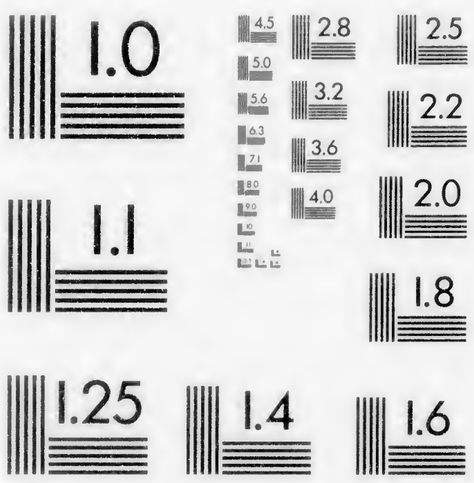

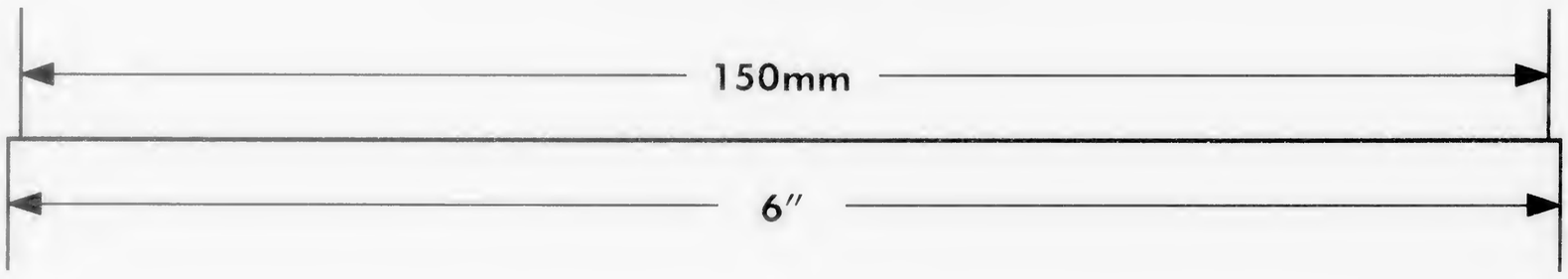

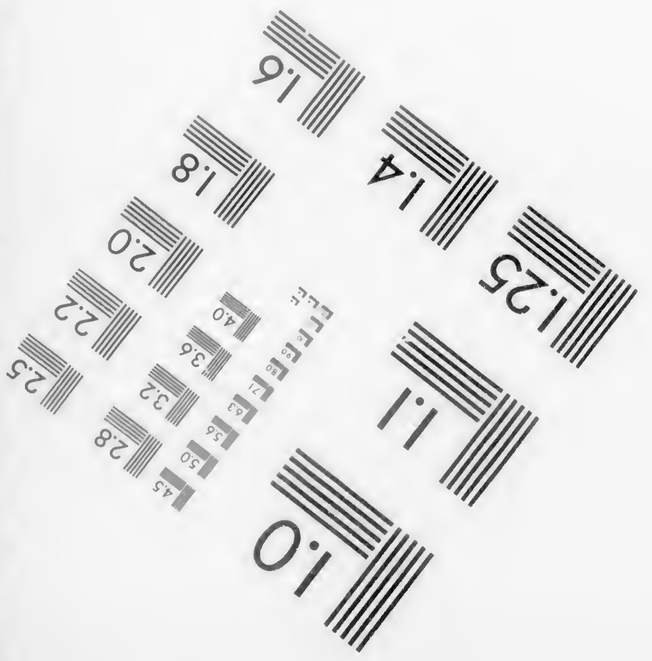

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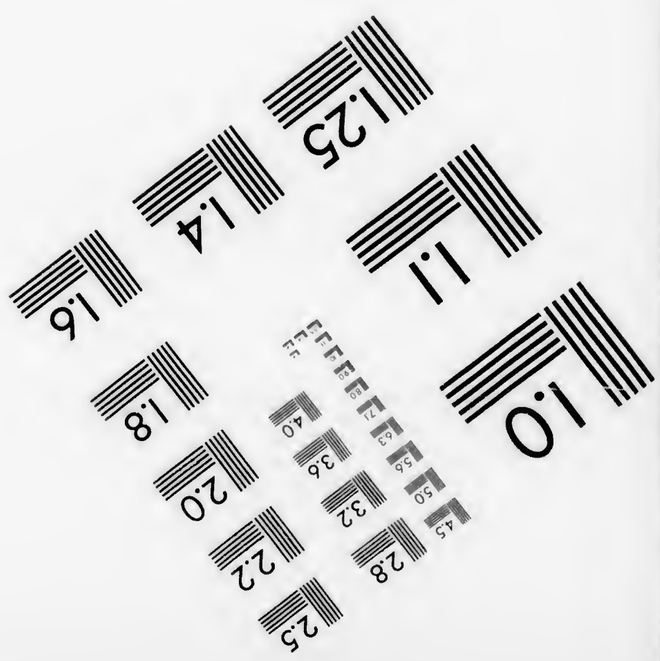

Volume 50

1945

EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE

JANUARY 1945

10 CENTS

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

Early-Hatched Pullets Pay

BY JOHN VANDERVORT

Reputation for Dependability and Rapid Growth

Let that be your guide when choosing your 1945 Chick starter

WHAT do you look for, when it comes to choosing your starting feed for chicks? All brands look pretty much alike, yet you know there's a big difference.

What you are really looking for is big, husky, growthy chicks when the bag is empty. You can't buy any kind of feed with a guarantee of that result—that is, a guarantee with any teeth in it.

But you *can* buy feed with a *reputation* for that kind of result.

Purina Chick Startena has built up that kind of reputation. Year after year, Purina Startena has proved to be dependable and trustworthy. Where other factors have been favorable, Startena feeders have reported high livability, fast growth and excellent pigmentation.

Let this reputation be your guide in choosing your chick starting feed in 1945. And always remember: If it isn't Purina, it isn't Startena.

Ask for it by name:

PURINA CHICK STARTENA

At the Store with the Checkerboard Sign

PROTECT CHICKS WITH GERM-FREE WATER

No common chick disease germ can live in water with Purina Chek-R-Tabs (water tablets). Protect young chicks against possible infection by using Chek-R-Tabs regularly during first 6 weeks. Ask your dealer for copy of new Purina Broiler Circular, showing how to use these tablets in broiler operations.

THIS MONTH WITH *Your Flock*

Place your order for chicks.

Check your brooding equipment, replacing stove pipes and thermostats that have worn out.

Move colony houses while ground is frozen.

Add more litter in the laying pens if necessary.

Cull a little harder.

Don't forget to supply warm water to the layers.

1945 Brooding Plans

Because it won't be buying as many eggs in 1945 as it did the past three years, the War Food Administration has asked that 6 per cent fewer chickens be raised in 1945 than last year, and that 16 per cent less eggs be produced.

If you are a commercial poultryman, however, you'll want to order enough chicks to keep your flock at top efficiency. Idle housing space means higher overhead cost per layer. As an individual, it is important that you handle your flock so as to use your houses, equipment, and labor to best advantage.

Good Poultry Meat Prospects

Because of heavy military buying and the shortages of red meats, the demand for chicken meat is expected to continue strong during much of 1945. Poultry raisers who start broilers, especially during the first three months of the year, should be able to make a good profit on them.

Figuring Number of Broods

When buying chicks for flock replacement, the number of broods you start will depend on how you are equipped to handle the chicks. Some poultry raisers who try to keep their houses filled to capacity, start two or three lots of chicks, so that they have pullets coming into production at different times. Others start their chicks all at one time, believing it is easier to get all of the broding work out of the way at the same time, even though it may cause quite a rush for awhile.

Number of Pullets for Housing

If you know how many pullets you want to house in the fall, you can easily determine the number of chicks to buy.

For every 100 straight-run chicks you buy, you should be able to house 40 pullets—after doing a good job of culling. For every 100 sexed pullet

[Please turn to page 30]

It's a PROMISE to be Kept

YEARS ago in establishing my breeding program I deliberately set my standards high. I felt then that, more and more, quality would come to be the determining factor in poultry profits and I intended to provide stock that would produce quality products.

Convinced that I could live up to the standards set I placed a guarantee back of my chicks. Down through the years that guarantee has been a promise—a promise to be kept. Naturally then, it has also become an incentive—an incentive to every person in my employ to do their part in maintaining my standards.

To live up to that promise a rigid breeding program has been necessary. That program with all the extra labor involved in trapnesting and progeny testing, in growing and managing our breeding stock had to be continuous. It has been continued through the past few years despite wartime handicaps.

To live up to that promise I have had to know what my stock can and will do. While my own trapnest and progeny test records give an accurate picture, I nevertheless welcomed outside confirmation and so for years, birds from my breeding pens have been sent to official egg-laying contests. There they have won honors, as for example the pen of Reds which led all breeds at the Rhode Island Contest this past year. But regardless of this and other winnings the big point is that average performance has always been good.

Space forbids a more complete description of my program and stock. My catalog will tell the whole story. I'll gladly send a copy if you will write me (a postal card will do) at Box 250, Old Pickard Farm, Concord, Massachusetts. I think you will want this "Book of Truth" as I call it. It gives the unvarnished, unadulterated facts about Cobb's Pedigreed Chicks—it shows how a promise made and kept is aiding hundreds of customers realize satisfactory profits. I hope you will write for it, today.

Robert C. Cobb

COBB'S *Pedigreed.* **CHICKS**

COBB'S *Old Pickard Farm*
BARRED ROCKS
Rainbow
R. I. REDS
NEW HAMPSHIRES
SEX LINK CROSS
ALL BARRED CROSS

The Chicks with the High I Q*
*(*I Q Means Inherited Quality)*

EASTERN CHICK RAISERS..

FREE! CUT OUT AND MAIL for WENE'S "BIG 3"

WENE CHICK FARMS,
Box A-5, Vineland, N. J.

Without obligation to me, send your BIG 3, including liberal savings on 1945 R.O.P. Sired Chicks.

Name .....

Address .....

FREE

Write for...

WENE'S "BIG 3"

ELMER H. WENE

BEFORE BUYING CHICKS

You get more than fine chicks when you deal with WENE CHICK FARMS. Elmer Wene's experience covering over a quarter century as one of America's leaders in agriculture is available to you. This experience covers many years as President of national and state agricultural organizations. This is one of the features of WENE'S BIG 3, which includes:

1 **WENE'S SERVICE and POST WAR PROFITS PLAN TO START IN 1945 . . .**

How should you plan now to protect your chances to make a better living after the war? As sponsor of the first egg auction in eastern United States, and with many years experience working with broiler producers in America's largest broiler-raising area, E. H. Wene can advise you. RIGHT NOW is not too early for you to start. COUPON above brings details.

2 **WENE'S ECONOMY PLAN Enabling You to Own Wene's R. O. P. SIRED CHICKS at little cost . . .**

Without paying any more than you expected to spend for just any chicks, you can enjoy the profits from Wene's R.O.P. Sired Chicks—grand-daughters of 200-300 egg hens laying top-market-grade eggs.

3 **WENE'S R. O. P. SIRED CHICKS WITH FREE REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE**

So rigid is Wene's Health Breeding Program that Super-X (U. S. Pullorum Tested and Approved) Chicks are replaced without a penny charge if lost any time during the first 14 day danger period. Wene hatches year around, 6,000,000 annual capacity of following Extra-Profit Chicks and PULLETS:

FREE ANALYSIS

Do you raise poultry for EGGS, for market, or to supply your own table only? Are you raising the BEST POSSIBLE BREED for your purpose? Our experience with many of America's largest commercial poultrymen is available in helping you decide. Write us, stating why you raise chickens, number and breed you raise. We will give you benefit of our many years of experience as to best breed for your purpose and market you serve.

HEN BREEDER R. O. P. SIRED WH. LEGHORNS

PULLETS or chicks from 50,000 2-to-5-yr.-old HEN BREEDERS (no pullets) laying eggs averaging 25 to 30 oz. per doz.—shells chalk-white. 25,000 U. S. N. J. CERTIFIED Super-X hen breeders, 100% mated to 200-300 egg R.O.P. Sires.

EAST'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF SPECIALTY CROSSBREEDS

WENE WYAN-ROCKS, BRAMROCKS—exclusive WENE developments for the premium broiler, fryer, roaster and capon trade, as well as the producer of brown eggs for select, fancy egg markets. WENE-cross LEGHORN-MINORCAS for the exclusive, TOP-GRADE WHITE EGG trade. WENE REDROCKS for meat or eggs, crossed from our finest matings.

R.O.P. SIRED HEAVY BREEDS

Wene Super-X White Rock, New Hampshire, Barred Rock, R. I. Red U.S. N.J. Certified breeders, mated with R.O.P. Males. Eggs set average 25-30 oz. per doz. Foremost egg laying contest proved blood lines. Other heavy breed chicks include White Wyandottes, Jersey White Giants.

IN ADDITION TO WENE'S MONEY-SAVING PLAN
MAIL COUPON ABOVE for DETAILS

BIG SAVINGS NOW!

WENE CHICK FARMS

BOX A-5, VINELAND, N. J.

The War and Poultry Raisers

Poultry Set-Aside Order Issued

Chicken meat is considered so important as a morale builder and as a food in Army hospitals that steps have been taken to assure the armed services of its supplies of chicken. The War Food Administration on December 1 issued a set-aside order (WFO 119), effective December 11, directing that all poultry produced and processed in the Delmarva area and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia be offered to the U. S. Army Quartermaster Market Centers.

The order affects all of Delaware: the Maryland counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne, Caroline, Dorchester, Wicomico, Talbot, Worcester, and Somerset; the Virginia counties of Augusta, Rockingham, Page, Shenandoah, Frederick, Accomac, and Northampton; and the West Virginia counties of Hardy, Pendleton, Grant, and Hampshire.

It is expected that the order will be extended to the Gainesville area of Georgia and the Arkansas broiler area, and it is believed that the order will be in effect until about April to enable the Army to obtain about 110,000,000 pounds of poultry.

The Army had wanted to take over stocks of poultry in storage, but was dissuaded from doing so because only a small quantity would have met its requirements on grading and packaging.

New York City and other eastern cities which have been depending upon the Delmarva area for a large part of their poultry supplies resigned themselves to the fact that they would find poultry scarce and would have to look to the Midwest for greater supplies.

Thomas I. Emerson, Deputy Administrator for Enforcement, OPA, said that a determined effort would be made to break up black market operations in the Delaware area. In the New York City metropolitan area, he said that 58 defendants had been fined a total of $205,986.24 and sentenced to 695 days in jail on poultry black market charges, and these defendants have been placed on probation for periods ranging up to six years.

The largest single fine imposed thus far for poultry black market operations was in Baltimore where one operator paid $102,000.

Supplies of broilers on the Delmarva peninsula were low in early December, and while the number of broiler chicks being started was showing a rapid increase, it was believed that it would take until late February and March before the Army could obtain any appreciable quantities of poultry from this area.

Lower Retail Egg Margins Sought in Flush Period

While eggs were extremely plentiful last spring, retail prices in many cases failed to reflect the fact. Although they were buying their eggs at much lower prices, retailers continued to sell these eggs at or near ceiling prices, obtaining larger markups than they would in normal times. Had retail prices gone down with wholesale prices, it is believed that more eggs would have been consumed last spring.

This year the National Association of Food Chains will get behind a move to see that retail egg prices reflect the lower farm prices, and independent retailers' organizations are expected to do likewise so as to encourage maximum egg consumption.

Some officials in the War Food Administration are in favor of eliminating ceilings on eggs during the flush period.

82% FIRST QUALITY CHICKS
From All Eggs Set
LESS THAN 2% CHICK MORTALITY

Beacon - Fed Breeding Cockerels. There are 3,000 fine breeding New Hampshire hens at the Sarian farm.

"That's Why We Use BEACON Feeding Plan"

WARREN SARIAN—owner of WARREN SARIAN FARM HATCHERY, Hamilton, N. J., breeder of New Hampshires and Cross Rocks—is another user of BEACON feeds who is so pleased with results that he writes us the success story of BEACON Feeding Plan at his plant. BEACON Feeds, used throughout the program, help him to get high hatchability of first quality chicks and, adds Mr. Sarian, "We hatch 10 months a year."

BEACON COMPLETE STARTING RATION, needing only water and grit as supplements, for the first 6 weeks of the chick's life, *does the job* as shown by the low mortality rate of less than 2% average, as reported by Sarian customers. Profitable operation demands a low mortality rate in chicks—BEACON Feeds from the very beginning help you build a healthy flock—a high-production flock.

Mr. Warren Sarian is proud of the results of Beacon-Plan Feeding.

6-month old New Hampshire pullets show the flock-wide benefits of Beacon Feeding.

EGG PRODUCTION, reports Mr. Sarian, reaches 80% at the peak, and a 60% average. This successful raiser sums up successful operation as follows:

"A healthy flock, plus wholesome, nourishing BEACON Feed, should make poultry keeping profitable."

Newest unit of the Sarian plant is the hatchery, in foreground, with an incubator capacity of 46,400 eggs.

The BEACON MILLING CO., Inc.

Cayuga, N. Y.

Feed the BEACON System

LET ME SHOW YOU THE WAY TO MORE "CHICKEN MONEY"

My Free Broadside Tells How

The difference between profit and loss is mostly in the chicks you buy. What you do now will largely decide next year's income from your flock. Before you order any chicks, you owe it to yourself to send for my new broadside. You will find in it the key that will unlock for you the door to larger profit opportunities. Just mail the coupon below or send a postal for this interesting and informative broadside, also Special Early Discount Offer.

3 U. S. R. O. P.-SIRED MATINGS

Sires' Dams' Records from 225 to 275 Eggs

WHITE LEGHORNS

Nock's Hi-Quality Strain
Md.-U.S. Approved—R.O.P.-Sired

Many (15% or more) of our choicest Md.-U.S. Approved White Leghorn flocks are headed by R.O.P. pedigreed cockerels from dams with official records of from 225 to 275 eggs averaging 24 oz. to the doz. in the pullet year. Eggs set must average 26 oz. to the doz. and be free from tint.

NEW HAMPSHIRES

from Granite State Blood Lines
Md.-U.S. Approved—R.O.P.-Sired

For the third year, we have headed the best of our New Hampshire flocks (at least 10%) with R.O.P. pedigreed cockerels from dams with official records of from 200 to 275 eggs, averaging 25 oz. to the dozen. The females are not only good layers but also show excellent meat qualities.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Nock's Del-Mar-Va Strain. **Md.-U.S. Approved—R.O.P.-Sired**

This long-established strain has a grand reputation. For the third year, we have mated our choicest Barred Rock females (at least 10% of all) to R.O.P. pedigreed cockerels, sons of dams with official records of from 225 to 275 eggs, averaging 24 oz. to the dozen in the pullet year. The females average full standard weight and are nicely barred.

Other Money-Making Matings

U.S. Approved—State Pullorum Tested

R. I. REDS **WHITE ROCKS**
NOCK-CROSS (Barred) **NOCK-LINK (Sex-Link)**

SEXED CHICKS available in all Matings.
95% Accuracy Guaranteed.

SAVE—By Ordering Early

Liberal Discounts allowed on orders mailed before February 1st for shipment at any desired date, up to April 30th.

NOCK'S Hatcheries Rated *"PULLORUM PASSED"*

This advanced rating has been bestowed upon NOCK'S HATCHERIES in recognition of the splendid records made by Nock's breeders in State-supervised tests for Pullorum and the high degree of sanitation in the hatching plant.

4 POINT BREEDING PROGRAM

NOCK'S SNOW HILL QUALITY CHICKS

All Nock's Md.-U. S. Approved flocks must meet these four requirements.

1. Accepted by a State-Approved Flock Selecting and Culling agent.
2. Tested for Pullorum (B. W. D.) by official State Agency, and given Pullorum Controlled rating.
3. Subjected to a Final Official Inspection by a State Inspector.
4. Personally examined and passed by Harold E. Nock himself.

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW

It will bring you full particulars about what many consider "The Best Chick Buy in America," better now than ever if you order early—before February 1st.

NOCK'S SNOW HILL HATCHERIES,
125 Washington Ave., Snow Hill, Md.

Please place my name on your mailing list and send me at once your new broadside, Price List and Early Order Discount Order.

Name _____

Street or R.F.D. _____

Town _____ State _____

NOCK'S *SNOW HILL* HATCHERIES

Harold E. Nock, Owner-Manager
125 Washington Ave., Snow Hill, Maryland

when prices fall below ceilings in the belief that retail egg prices would go down more rapidly, but Judge Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, has hesitated to make such a recommendation to OPA because the public might not understand the move.

Egg Surplus Estimates Revised Downward

Less than two months ago, estimates of the probable surplus of eggs in the spring of 1945 ranged as high as 25 million cases, but this has been revised downward by War Food Administration officials in view of the fact that the European phase of the war is taking longer than expected and the industrial layoffs that would have followed victory have not taken place.

Added to this is the possibility of a slightly greater reduction in egg production than originally anticipated and the likelihood that egg consumption will continue to be high in 1945 because of the shortage of red meats.

It is now believed that the egg surplus will not exceed 9 or 10 million cases in 1945, but this would still be substantially ahead of last year and the government might encounter some difficulty in handling all of these eggs under its price support program.

WFA Promotes Greater Use of Medium-Cost Eggs

During the late summer and fall months, the better grades of large eggs have been nudging ceiling prices, and there were probably over-ceiling prices, but medium-cost eggs, including the smaller sizes, were plentiful and stayed below ceiling levels.

To promote the consumption of medium-cost eggs, during the next six to eight weeks, the War Food Administration on November 15 issued a fact sheet for women's page editors, weekly magazine food editors, grocery stores, trade publications, home economics teachers, and others. It urged them to point out that eggs need not be top-grade for use in baking and in preparing other dishes, that middle-grade eggs sell at noticeably lower prices than the higher grades at this season.

Government Offers Dried Eggs for Sale for Feed Purposes

The War Food Administration on November 29 offered to sell to livestock and poultry feed mixers 1,275 barrels (about 200 pounds to the barrel) of spray-dried whole eggs. These were eggs bought from Samuel Dunkel and Co., Inc., and which have been held by WFA pending criminal and civil actions arising out of contracts between the United States and the Dunkel Company.

Poultry Dealers Close Shops

Because of their inability to obtain poultry at ceiling prices, 75 live poultry dealers in northern New Jersey decided on

[Please turn to page 32]

"What do you mean, will we women stop working after the war and give our jobs to you men?"

THROUGH THE *Editors Specs*

Wages and Egg Buying

Full employment is one of the requirements for a prosperous agriculture. The statement has been repeated scores of times. No one can dispute the fact that when wage earners have good incomes, they buy more eggs, poultry, and other foods that farmers produce.

The increased per capita consumption of many foods as a result of war wages shows what happens when pay envelopes become fatter. Between 1939 and 1943, per capita egg consumption increased from 313 eggs to 344 eggs, while per capita chicken consumption climbed from 18.7 pounds to 28.4 pounds. Part of those increases, of course, were due to the rationing and shortages of red meats.

Whether or not we can get anything that approaches full employment after the war depends upon methods attempted to bring it about. Rather disturbing is the fact that so much of the thinking about post-war employment is along the lines followed during the thirties, and the record of 10 million unemployed before the outbreak of war would indicate that there was something faulty in those methods.

Labor organizations again are advocating 30 and 35-hour work weeks, but with the weekly earning to be the same as if a 40-hour week was worked. Unless the worker can turn out as much in 30 or 35 hours as he can in 40 hours, the unit cost of what he makes — be it shoes, pants, shirts, tires, or whatnot—goes up. Since he is also a consumer of those things, he will have to pay more for them. In the final analysis, the wage earner loses with the short-work week.

Efforts to spread work through the short week actually will retard employment. The record industrial wage levels of the past few years are due largely to the long work week and the time and a half rate for everything over 40 hours.

When workers go back to the 40-hour week or whatever is adopted, their weekly earnings will be less. They'll have less money left over, after they have taken care of their bare needs for food, clothing and shelter, to spend on some of the things that make our American standard of living and make jobs for others. They'll probably buy fewer eggs, less chicken, because there will be a tendency to stretch the food budget with more of the cheap starchy foods.

★ ★ ★

Challenge to Breeders

A recent statement by Howard C. Pierce of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company before a group of Canadian poultrymen that "probably the most welcome discovery to the producers of chickens would be the development of a chicken of a type similar to that of the broad-breasted turkey" offers a real challenge to poultry breeders.

So much emphasis has been placed upon breeding for egg production that meat qualities have not received as much attention as they should, although many breeders who supply hatching eggs or chicks to the specialized broiler areas have done a good job of selecting for rapid growth and development. Since specialized poultry meat production has undergone such great expansion, however, the time may come when some breeders will put forth their entire efforts to produce strains of chickens noted for fast, economical growth.

The development of a broad breasted chicken would be quite an innovation. It could not help but meet with the approval of the consumer. The proportion of meat to bone would be increased. There would be more slices of delicious breast meat, and the

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WE Contribute to POULTRY and EGG NATIONAL BOARD Coöperate Program

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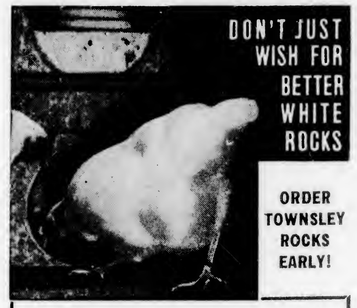

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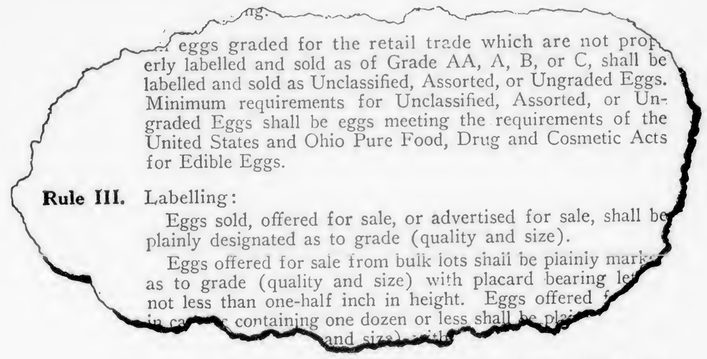
Our Jumbled EGG LAWS

If egg laws in the various states were more uniform and were established on the basis of quality, perhaps the average American would be eating even more eggs than he does.

By C. C. WARREN
Office of Distribution
War Food Administration

and

MELVIN BUSTER
Office of Distribution
War Food Administration



ing.
eggs graded for the retail trade which are not properly labelled and sold as of Grade AA, A, B, or C, shall be labelled and sold as Unclassified, Assorted, or Ungraded Eggs. Minimum requirements for Unclassified, Assorted, or Ungraded Eggs shall be eggs meeting the requirements of the United States and Ohio Pure Food, Drug and Cosmetic Acts for Edible Eggs.

Rule III. Labelling:

Eggs sold, offered for sale, or advertised for sale, shall be plainly designated as to grade (quality and size).

Eggs offered for sale from bulk lots shall be plainly marked as to grade (quality and size) with placard bearing letters not less than one-half inch in height. Eggs offered [illegible] in cartons containing one dozen or less shall be plainly [illegible] and size) [illegible]

A section from Ohio's egg laws which are among the more desirable state regulations affecting eggs.

THE poultry industry has been riding the crest of a wave for four years now. We have seen shortages appear in most of the principal foods that compete with eggs, and we have watched per capita egg consumption increase from about 300 to nearly 350 eggs. We have expanded production tremendously to fill the needs of the armed forces and Lend-lease. In addition, profits have been fairly good and sometimes they have been excellent by comparison with previous periods.

Our industry produced about 450 eggs per capita in 1944, while domestic consumption was about 345. The other 105 eggs were used principally for Lend-lease, the armed forces, and for hatching purposes. So, when the war is over, the poultry industry is going to awaken with a rude jolt. We are going to come face to face with the problem of over-production.

You might say at first glance that we shall have to reduce our egg production to the amount that consumers will take at the price we are willing to produce them for. This is partly true, but we have one other alternative: To increase our domestic consumption as much as possible so as to reduce to a minimum the painful process of cutting back our production.

For years, various groups have urged that our people should eat more eggs because they are a health-building food and that they are a good source of numerous important nutrients. While these statements are true, of course, not enough attention is paid by most of us to the basic fundamental job that must be done first if we are ever to realize the goal of a sharply increased level of consumption—the production of QUALITY eggs, and the efficient marketing of QUALITY eggs.

It is safe to say that the consumption of no other foodstuff has shown significant increases before the product was standardized. The increases always come after the product is so consistently and universally well graded, and these grades maintained at all levels of marketing, that consumers have a high degree of confidence when they buy it in the grocery store.

Grades Lack Uniformity

Before much progress can be made in obtaining a high degree of uniformity in the grades of eggs sold at retail, it is quite apparent that we should first of all attain a high degree of uniformity in the names of the grades and their detailed quality specifications as incorporated in the laws of each state.

Housewives should be able to go to the refrigerator case in the store and be able to buy a carton or more of eggs with the assurance that they are of the quality indicated.

Professor H. E. Botsford of Cornell University, at present on loan to the War Food Administration, recently completed a thorough study of egg laws in 42 states which have such laws. He found a great lack of uniformity, and in some cases the laws and their accompanying regulations were either so badly drawn, or were not enforced, that they failed to accomplish their purpose of protecting producers and consumers and contributing to efficient marketing.

No Egg Grades in 13 States

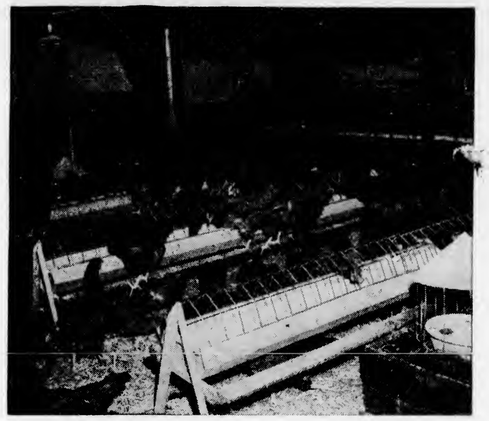
Thirteen States, for instance, do not have any state egg grades. In 14 other states, mainly in the Northeast, fresh egg laws have been passed, but with varying definitions of what the word "fresh" means. In only eight States, the use of retail grades is compulsory, that is, all eggs sold at retail must be labeled with the grade. In two of these states, however, the law is not enforced. Seven additional states have provided for the voluntary use of retail grades, the standards for which are prescribed in the law.

The problem of protecting both producers and consumers against the sale of storage eggs as being fresh eggs has concerned a number of states. In 17 of them storage eggs must be so labeled, but the difficulty of obtaining compliance with such a law is illustrated by the fact that in 10 states the laws receive little or no enforcement. In most of these same states, "preserved" or "processed" (oil-dipped) eggs must also be labeled as such. Again, this rather difficult law is enforced in only a few of them, and the tendency is to reflect against a

[Please turn to page 24]

Free Choice Feeding of Grain

Results of a two-year study on 2,820 layers to determine the effect of free choice grain feeding on egg yield, body weight, egg quality and feed consumption.



One of the eight 24 by 24-foot pens of Rhode Island Reds used in the "free choice" feeding experiments.

By C. E. LEE

DOES free choice feeding of grain result in more or less egg production? What is the effect on body weight? What does it do to egg size, egg shell strength, and yolk color? Is feed consumption increased or lowered by free choice feeding?

These are some of the questions which the writer and his co-workers attempted to have answered in a series of experiments covering two production years and involving 2,820 layers. The results of this two-year study were reported in the September 1944 issue of Poultry Science under the title, "The Effect of Free Choice Grain Feeding on Egg Production, Feed Consumption, Body Weight, and Egg Quality."

Considering the research on this subject which had previously been reported, the authors felt that too little attention had been paid to changes in body weight and egg quality. In view of the claims which were being made by some advocates of the free choice feeding of grain, it seemed especially desirable to check on these points, including egg weights and egg shell strength. At the same time it was felt that the previously reported difference, particularly in the higher grain consumption and higher total feed consumption on the free choice grain system should be rechecked.

It seemed desirable to secure an additional check on any breed differences between the light and heavy breeds, such as had been noted by some investigators, but not confirmed by others.

In the previous work of this type which had been reported, the authors felt that the experimental groups, in general, had been too small and that conditions did not by any means always duplicate those which would exist on an average commercial poultry farm. With this in mind, two houses containing eight 24 by 24-foot pens were used, thus giving a large enough number of brids in the experiment to minimize the effect of any chance fluctuation.

Interpretation of Results

In studying the summary of the data on egg production, feed consumption, etc., keep in mind that **comparisons should be made by taking the pens in pairs.** Pen 1 was paired with Pen 2 in each house and Pen 3 was paired with Pen 4. The birds in Pens 1 and 2 were identical in development and maturity. The birds in Pen 3 and Pen 4 were also identical in development and maturity, but they were later maturing birds than those in Pens 1 and 2.

All birds in each house were from the same flock mating, hatched under identical conditions in the same machine on the same day and reared on identical feed and under the same conditions in every way on the range. It might also be pointed out that the range rearing should have favored free choice grain feeding of the layers, as feeding on the range, while the proportions of grain and mash were regulated, did allow the birds to eat grain or mash at will, as individuals.

It might also be mentioned that there was no culling whatever at any time in this experiment. Mortality was low and was so uniform in all pens that obviously it was not affected by the method of feeding used. The only birds removed from any of the pens were those that died.

Tables Show Net Returns

Table 1 presents the summary of the results of Part 1 of this series in terms of egg production and feed consumption, feed cost per bird and per dozen eggs and the net return

[Please turn to page 22]

TABLE 1.—Summary of data (part 1)

	House 2 760 S.C.W. Leghorn pullets, hatched Apr. 17, 1941 Dec. 1, 1941 through Sept. 21, 1942				House 3 600 R.I. Red pullets, hatched Feb. 5, 1941 Dec. 1, 1941 through June 8, 1942			
	Pen 1 Standard	Pen 2 Free choice	Pen 3 Standard	Pen 4 Free choice	Pen 1 Standard	Pen 2 Free choice	Pen 3 Standard	Pen 4 Free choice
Number Eggs per Bird	188.65	177.74	178.81	151.03	94.84	86.16	88.78	88.28
Per cent Production	63.51	59.61	60.24	50.63	49.89	44.81	46.84	46.25
Pounds Mash per Bird	21.48	18.06	21.31	18.42	18.98	11.03	19.41	11.31
Pounds Pellets per Bird	18.67	—	17.52	—	8.49	—	7.27	—
Pounds Grain per Bird	30.49	52.26	30.93	48.37	22.43	41.84	22.56	41.87
*Per cent Protein—Total Ration	15.76	13.08	15.67	13.31	15.93	12.5	15.91	12.55
Pounds Feed Consumed per Bird	70.64	70.32	69.76	66.79	49.9	52.87	49.24	53.18
Feed Cost per Bird, Total	$1.98	$1.76	$1.95	$1.68	$1.40	$1.32	$1.37	$1.34
Cost of Feed per Dozen Eggs	$ .13	$ .12	$ .13	$ .13	$ .18	$ .18	$ .19	$ .18
Net Return per Bird over Feed Cost	$4.32	$4.15	$4.01	$3.33	$1.32	$1.15	$1.20	$1.23

* Mash 22 per cent protein; pellets 18 per cent protein; grain 10 per cent protein.
† Flushing

TABLE 2.—Summary of data (part 2)

	House 2 800 S.C.W. Leghorns—hatched April 14, 1942 Oct. 2, 1942 through Sept. 19, 1943				House 3 660 S.C.R.I. Reds—hatched Jan. 26, 1942 July 3, 1942 through June 14, 1943			
	Pen 1 Standard	Pen 2 Free choice	Pen 3 Standard	Pen 4 Free choice	Pen 1 Standard	Pen 2 Free choice	Pen 3 Standard	Pen 4 Free choice
Number Eggs per Bird	233.41	213.4	223.91	206.95	198.11	193.81	190.54	190.89
Per cent Production	65.75	59.87	63.05	58.2	56.54	55.25	54.58	54.4
Pounds Mash per Bird	40.91	32.62	40.14	32.89	46.14	40.89	45.01	40.44
Pounds Pellets per Bird	22.82	—	22.09	—	20.	†1.11	18.59	†1.09
Pounds Grain per Bird	35.88	58.16	35.9	58.84	43.91	77.9	43.39	76.67
*Per cent Protein—Total Ration	16.76	14.31	16.71	14.30	16.49	14.17	16.44	14.18
Pounds Feed Consumed per Bird	99.61	90.78	98.13	91.73	110.05	119.9	106.99	118.2
Feed Cost per Bird, Total	$2.94	$2.49	$2.89	$2.52	$3.15	$3.21	$3.08	$3.16
Cost of Feed per Dozen Eggs	$ .15	$ .14	$ .15	$ .15	$ .19	$ .20	$ .19	$ .20
Net Return per Bird over Feed Cost	$6.17	$5.84	$5.86	$5.57	$4.54	$4.28	$4.28	$4.20

* Mash 22 per cent protein; pellets 18 per cent protein; grain 10 per cent protein.

BELL'S Early-Hatched Pullets Pay

He starts them in January or February and sells them for meat early the following year after they have laid just about 6 months.

By JOHN VANDERVORT

RALPH Bell of Greene County, Pennsylvania, has a unique plan of handling January and February hatched pullets. After the early brooding period, they are moved to shelters and remain there until the entire flock is sold for meat early the next year after the pullets have laid for approximately six months. One might say that he is keeping layers without a laying house.

Starting in 1941 with a few hundred early-hatched pullets, Bell gradually increased this market egg and meat enterprise until he started with about 2,000 New Hampshire pullet chicks in January 1944. He is doing this in addition to helping his father with his breeding farm and hatchery operations.

Chicks are brooded in colony houses with wood-burning stoves. When the chicks no longer need heat, they are transferred to shelters 14 feet wide and 20 feet long.

Shelter Cost Low

In designing the shelter, Bell kept in mind simplicity and low cost of construction as well as saving of labor both in care of growing stock and layers. He keeps the cost of construction down to the point where the returns from this enterprise will pay for the building in one year.

Waterproof insulation board is used for the ends, back and lower half of the front. By removing large sheets of this material from each end during the summer, adequate ventilation is provided. Glass substitute which covers the front openings in late fall and winter is removed in warm weather.

By using a wire floor, there are no litter costs and very little labor is involved in cleaning. Removing the droppings from underneath the house is easily done once a year before the new crop of pullets is placed in the shelters. The houses, built on skids, are moved with a tractor, the droppings removed, and the houses are then put back in their original locations. During the summer months, the houses are blocked up, permitting air to circulate underneath. When cold weather approaches in the fall, boards are fitted in between the runners to keep out the cold air. Bell says that water has not frozen in these houses, even in sub-zero weather.

The pullets are allowed out of doors soon after they are moved to the shelters and have range until changeable fall weather appears. Then about 175 to 200 are confined to each house.

Egg gathering is simplified by providing a nesting table at the back of the house. Built similar to a dropping board, it is 3 feet wide and 3 feet from the floor. There are no partitions, the pullets making their own nests in 6 inches of shavings.

Gets High Production

His records show a high level of production right up to the time they are sold for meat in the winter. This is borne out by the fact that the flock of 1,200 which started laying in May, 1943, produced 13,000 dozens of eggs before he disposed of them. The flock was culled consistently. The bulk of the flock was marketed in January and February even though they were laying well. They were in good flesh, free from pin feathers and averaged about 6½ pounds in weight. In other words, they were excellent meat birds.

Careful feeding to maintain a high intake and skillful management are important factors in keeping them laying well. Bell likes to have them clean up the dry mash every day. When production has reached a peak, he feeds pellets twice daily, in the morning at 10 o'clock and again at two in the afternoon. In addition, he may give them wet mash made by moistening the dry mash in hoppers.

Besides giving them a mixture of other grains, he feeds a liberal amount of oats each day; in fact, he feels that about half of the grain intake is oats. He tried carrying water the first year. This involved too much work, so he now has the water pumped to barrels located in each house.

Lights are started when the days begin to shorten in September. At first he leaves them on two hours in the evening, then he lengthens the time until they may be left on until 11 o'clock in the evening and started again at five in the morning.

Sells Layers When Market Is Good

Bell is inclined to favor the plan of getting rid of all of the birds before he starts a new crop of chicks. In addition to the possibility of hitting a favorable market in his area around the holidays, he gets away from the conflict of labor involved in keeping layers at the same time he is starting chicks soon after the first of the year. It is his desire to so reduce and dis-

[Please turn to page 25]

PLUG THOSE *Leaks*

Look around your plant. Are you doing things that result in needless expense due to wastes in feed, labor, stock, and your poultry equipment?

By FRANK D. REED

OVER-FILLING of feeders is one of the most common leaks, but you can easily do something about it.

WHEN we speak of "leaks" on the poultry farm, we are thinking of waste or unnecessary losses of labor, feed, and profit; or, to put it another way, unnecessary expense.

As we pass from the boom period of good poultry profits into the difficult period of postwar readjustment, it is important that we think of these things.

Every poultry farm has leaks. On some of our larger poultry plants there is potentially a good yearly salary just in the plugging of these leaks.

Let us make a searching, critical examination of our own poultry plant.

Take first, the item of feed, which is by far our greatest item of expense. We may be buying our feed inefficiently—a few bags at a time and on credit. The sound way, and cheapest way, to buy feed is competitively (quality considered), for cash, and in volume. The extra cost of 10 cents to 20 cents a bag for feed caused by the inefficient buying is a leak and a serious one.

How Feed Is Wasted

We waste more feed than we need to. We pile the bags on the floor, rats and mice eat some and waste a lot more. We dump out the grain bags hurriedly—in some bags we leave a half pound of feed. The sacks we throw in the corner to provide nesting quarters for the mice.

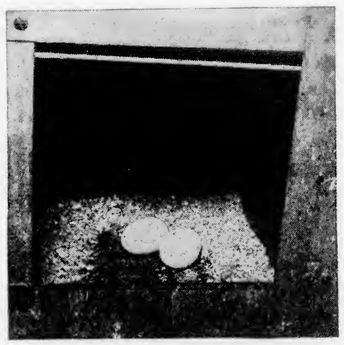
When we fill the feed hoppers we really fill them! Some of the feed overflows onto the floor and the birds add to this what they can bill out of the hoppers, especially constructed so as to facilitate this waste. Let's hope that the above is an exaggeration, but we decided at the beginning that we would be critical. These things can be corrected of course, and the time or investment it requires will repay us better than almost anything we can do.

Crowding Is a Costly Leak

In our management of both the growing stock and layers, there are many possibilities of leaks. We crowd our birds, particularly our young stock, and reduce our efficiency tremendously. It is no exaggeration to say that on the average we could produce just as many pounds of poultry meat and just as many dozen eggs if we would buy 10 per cent fewer chicks and devote the same amount of labor, equipment, and housing facilities to the lesser number. Crowding means more disease, more mortality, poorer growth, poorer feathering, and less eggs—it is one of our biggest leaks.

In our handling and marketing of eggs, there may be serious losses. A lack of nesting space, poorly designed nests, or lack of litter in the nests, means more dirty and broken eggs, and may start the egg-eating habit in the birds. Failure to pick up eggs frequently, improper cooling, poor storage, and lastly, careless grading are all leaks that cost us money.

Failure to cull the laying flock intelligently and frequently may cost us a great deal. The error here may be



LACK OF NESTING material may cause more broken eggs, resulting in more time to clean dirty eggs.

IMPROPER CARE of your equipment will shorten its life, make it necessary to replace it earlier.

in two directions: We can overdo culling and we can do too little. I do not believe we should always remove a bird just because she has stopped laying. It will depend on the season of the year and how soon she will start again.

I believe in raising a surplus of pullets and culling extremely heavily at housing time, so that the laying house can be filled to capacity with only the choicest, most profitable workers. After housing, I would cull only on health, removing only those birds that appeared dumpy, were getting thin, or were going blind, who had prolapse or were picked. This sort of culling should be constant. The time to cull such birds is when you see them. They should be placed in the broody coop and dressed off or sold if suitable for meat.

Culling on production would not begin until July. This date marks the beginning of the season of annual molt. When a bird goes through her annual molt, she is usually out of production for a period of 6 weeks to 3 months. It will not pay to carry a bird through this molt, if the flock is to be disposed of in the fall anyway.

Take Care of Equipment

The abuse of poultry equipment or failure to keep it in proper repair may represent a serious leak on many farms. A $25 brooder stove or a $5 water fountain should not be left out doors to rust. The $200 picking machine should not be left covered with water and wet feathers between periods of use. A brooder stove with a poor chimney or worn out thermostat may result in the loss of a brood of chicks or even our entire poultry plant.

The above is only a partial listing of possible leaks on the poultry farm. Most of us are aware of them, although we may have underestimated their importance. Most poultrymen, I know, are busy people; they put in long hours. Plugging these leaks involves finding the time to do it. So I make

[Please turn to page 29]

POULTRY POLL

Readers Against *Support Prices*

Since last summer, various poultry producer organizations have passed resolutions requesting that the government lower its support prices on eggs and poultry during the two-year period after the war to about 75 or 80 per cent of parity instead of attempting to maintain 90 per cent of parity as required by the Steagall Amendment. Most of the resolutions say that in no event should the support price exceed 90 per cent of parity.

Opposition to the higher support price is based on the belief that it would simply cause over-production and lead to government control of poultry raising through regulation of hatchery output, flock size, or the amount of eggs and poultry that can be marketed.

To check on the opinions of its readers, Everybodys Poultry Magazine in mid-November sent out 3,000 double postcards to subscribers on rural routes in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and the New England states. Every third card mailed contained this question:

> Are you in favor of the government buying sufficient eggs to support egg prices at 90 per cent of parity for two years after the war as provided by the Steagall Amendment?

The replies at the end of two weeks were as follows:

Yes	45½ per cent
No	46½ per cent
Have no opinion	8 per cent

Believing that many poultry raisers might not understand that when the government assures them of good egg prices, it also has to take something away, the same question with some additional wording went out to the other 2,000 subscribers. It was worded as follows:

> Are you in favor of the government buying sufficient eggs to support egg prices at 90 per cent of parity for two years after the war . . . with the understanding that the government may limit the size of your flock or restrict the amount of eggs and poultry that you can market?

The returns from the more complete question were distributed as follows:

Yes	12 per cent
No	81 per cent
Have no opinion	7 per cent

These results would indicate that poultry raisers in the Northeast are overwhelmingly opposed to any egg

[Please turn to page 29]

WFA to Support Graded Eggs at 27 Cents a Dozen This Year

"Current receipts" to be supported at 24 cents a dozen —Egg requirements conflict with 1945 production goals.

During 1945, the government will support egg prices at 27 cents a dozen for candled eggs and 24 cents a dozen for "current receipts" to reflect a national average of 90 per cent of parity. This was announced on December 12 in Chicago by Lt. Col. Ralph W. Olmstead, WFA deputy director in charge of distribution. The 27-cent price is 3 cents under what had been promised on the 1944 support program, but is actually about the price that was used last year.

Col. Olmstead indicated the 1945 dried egg requirements as follows: Russia, 150 million pounds; United Kingdom, 70 million pounds; liberated areas for relief and direct purchase by allied governments with cash reserves, 75 million pounds; and America's armed services, 70 million pounds. In addition, the poultry industry will be asked to supply from one to three million cases of processed shell eggs for Great Britain and an unestimated amount for our Army.

Of the 1945 requirements for dried eggs, approximately 100 million pounds will be filled from current inventories and the balance, equivalent to more than 25 million cases of shell eggs, from anticipated 1945 production. Some of the liberated countries, such as Belgium, will pay for the dried egg powder. Russia, however, will be unable to pay, but needs the egg powder as a substitute for meat and will be supplied from Lend-lease appropriations.

Conflicts With 1945 Goals—Apparently the dried egg and shell egg needs for this year were not revealed by Col. Olmstead to those officials of the War Food Administration who determined the egg and poultry production goals for 1945. The figures are in direct conflict.

The production goals call for 16 per cent less eggs in 1945, and a decline of 10 per cent appears assured because of a reduction in flock size. If Col. Olmstead's figures are correct, then no further reduction in number of layers is necessary. No extra culling is needed; on the contrary, poultry raisers would have to feed extra and put out more early chicks to assure enough eggs. This puzzling situation should be clarified at once by the War Food Administrator. What is his 1945 poultry program?

Poultry Industry Views—Commenting upon the announcement of the 1945 support prices, Leon Todd, secretary and treasurer of the National Poultry Defense Committee, termed it "in part an approach to the long time suggestion made recently by the National Poultry Defense Committee. The sentiment of all defense committee members was that this or any future support program must not be responsible for increased production, as any increase, it is believed, will eventually lead to government control."

Harry Rieck, president of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council and eastern representative on the defense committee, said, "It is now indicated that the dried egg program for 1945 will absorb our surplus, however, this should not change the real need for bringing our production down to or even slightly below the goals for next year."

The industry must eventually face the problem of getting back to a peacetime basis, and industry leaders, although pleased with the prospect of disposing of the surplus, were mindful that a heavy purchase program in 1945 is only "postponing the day of reckoning."

In November the National Poultry Defense Committee submitted to officials in the War Food Administration a suggested program for handling the surplus problem. The program was based on full and complete cooperation between the several branches of the federal government and the poultry industry. One proposal was that a committee of industry leaders be appointed to advise with a similar committee of government people to clear the policies and procedures.

[Please turn to page 26]

Keep Them Apart

By E. I. ROBERTSON

Studies at Cornell University show that losses from leukosis (fowl paralysis) can be greatly reduced by growing your chicks well away from the laying birds. Even though you may have no fowl paralysis in your flock, it's a good practice to brood in isolation.

DISEASE exacts a tremendous toll from the poultry industry each year. The loss is not only in the birds that die, but in the lowered egg production—the lost hen days — that occur during the laying year. Health of the flock is largely responsible for the rate and number of eggs produced, which, in turn, is the biggest factor in determining the returns per hour of labor. In this respect, poultry health is a marketable commodity.

Much of the laying flock decrease—whether you call it mortality or culling makes no difference except in the value of the salvaged carcasses—is caused by the avian leukosis complex. This term is commonly used to include a group of related diseases known as paralysis, big liver (leukemia), blindness (iritis), skin and abdominal tumors, and enlarged leg bone (marble bone). It is probable that some of the pullets that "go light" could be included in this group, as well.

Control Measures

While the exact cause of leukosis is not known, evidence is fast accumulating that shows two methods of control. Geneticists have clearly demonstrated that families of birds differ in their ability to live. Some families can "take it." They can be exposed to diseases and a high percentage of them will survive. These birds have more disease resistance than the families that die. For the poultry breeder, the selection of viable families is a way of producing better chicks for his own flocks and for his chick customers.

For the man who raises chicks for egg production—either produced from his own stock or purchased from a poultry breeder or hatchery—the best control for leukosis is isolation brooding. Results from a number of experiment stations, as well as the experience of poultrymen, prove conclusively that age and exposure are big factors in the transmission of leukosis. **The younger the chicks, the greater is their susceptibility to leukosis when exposed to infection. Exposure to leukosis can be reduced by brooding at some distance — the greater, the better—from the laying flocks.**

Rearing the pullets on an isolated range is of little value in reducing losses from leukosis if chicks are brooded near the adult stock. Any number of poultrymen have tried this system of rearing replacements only to be disappointed. Consequently, any confidence they had in isolation for leukosis control was destroyed.

The significant point of any program of isolation is the fact that susceptibility is greatest during the early life of the chick. Only recently has experimental evidence confirmed this point. Greatest benefits from isolation come when it is practiced from day-old to maturity. Where isolation can be practiced for only a part of the growing period, this should occur as soon after hatching as possible.

40 FEET APART When chicks were brooded in house F only 40 feet from the laying birds in house G, the death loss from leukosis was heavier than when the distance between was greater.

110 FEET APART When brooding chicks first 2 weeks in house B which was 110 feet from house E, the losses from leukosis to 500 days of age were 5, 6 and 16 per cent compared to 14, 15 and 30 per cent, respectively, for the same strains when brooding chicks only 40 feet away from the laying flock.

The results of a number of experiments confirm the wisdom of isolation brooding and rearing. Only a few examples are presented here to indicate the manner in which investigators are tackling present-day poultry problems.

The Value of Isolation

Isolation rearing made a big difference in the losses from leukosis in birds raised by Dr. C. W. Barber of the New York Veterinary College. In one case, a group of chicks were brooded and reared at the station farm near old hens. Another group of chicks, from the same breeding stock, were brooded and reared on a farm where there had been no chickens for years. When ready to lay, the pullets from both groups were housed at the station farm. By the time the birds had reached one year of age, 23 per cent of the station-reared pullets had died of leukosis and none from the isolation-reared birds.

The Longer the Isolation, the Better

In another experiment the length of the isolation period was studied. One group of chicks was started at day-old on the station farm, while another group was started on a farm where they had no contact with older birds. Some of the chicks were returned to the station farm when 4 weeks of age, others at 10, 19 and 22 weeks of age. Here are the losses from leukosis to one year of age.

Rearing environment	Per cent mortality from leukosis
Station reared	50
Isolation reared for 4 weeks	35
Isolation reared for 10 weeks	21
Isolation reared for 19 weeks	13
Isolation reared for 22 weeks	8

Here is good evidence that isolation pays—the longer the period of isolation, the greater the control of leukosis.

Washington Results

Dr. C. M. Hamilton and G. E. Bearse of the Washington Experiment Station at Puyallup used a similar method of determining the age of greatest susceptibility to leukosis. Eggs for one hatch of chicks were sent to a farm that had practically no losses from leukosis. One group of chicks was brought to the station when day-old, other groups at 2, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 16 weeks of age. Here is the way they died from leukosis until two years old (102 weeks of age).

Age brought to station farm	Mortality from leukosis Per cent
Day-old	40
2 weeks	32
4 "	32
6 "	30
8 "	24
12 "	20
16 "	14

About three times as many birds died from leukosis when exposed at the station farm from day-old as when they were imported at 16 weeks of age. This is another example of the value of isolation rearing, from another part of the country, in controlling losses from leukosis.

First Two Weeks Most Important

Studies on the genetic resistance to leukosis have been underway at Cornell since 1935 under the direction of Dr. F. B. Hutt. In summarizing several years' data he found that environmental conditions and degree of exposure during only the first two weeks of life had a profound influence on leukosis mortality in the laying house.

In the rearing program for this study, it had been the custom to brood chicks at the plant for two weeks before transferring them to an isolated range. Chicks from susceptible and resistant families had been mixed at random in the brooding, rearing and laying houses to assure equal exposure. Weekly hatches had been made, and since brooding at the plant had been for two weeks, two sets of brooders were required. It was assumed that brooding conditions were alike for all chicks during the first two weeks, even though chicks from the odd hatches (1, 3, 5, 7 and 9) were brooded in one house, called F, while chicks from the even hatches (2, 4, 6 and 8) were brooded in another house called B. The brooding systems were identical in both houses, and the caretaker for each house also had laying birds to look after.

Analysis of the data revealed the fact that chicks brooded in the F house suffered more than twice the laying house mortality from leukosis as chicks started in the B house. The average mortality rates from that disease for 1940, 1941 and 1942 from the time the pullets were housed (160 days of age) to 500 days of age were as follows:

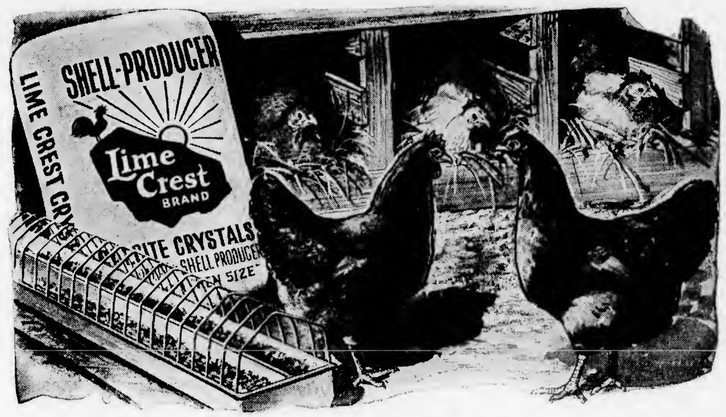
Strain of birds	Mortality from leukosis Brooded 2 weeks in: F house Per cent	B house Per ent
Resistant C	14	5
Resistant K	15	6
Susceptible	30	16

These differences are significant since each of the three years' averages represent from 700 to 1,600 pullets. Furthermore, this difference was consistent in seven years' results.

Must Keep Distance

The most probable explanation for this difference in laying house mor-

[Please turn to page 23]



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Diary of a POULTRYMAN

By PERCY S. WHITE

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. White operates a commercial poultry farm of 4,500-layer capacity in Wayne County, Ohio. Keep in mind that his diary is published a year after the events described occur.

Jan. 1—This has been a grand and glorious New Year's day. For the first time in over a week, Kid White has felt well enough to cook. On Christmas day, she and Janie were flat with the flu. Fortunately Donnie and I escaped, but as I am only a short order cook, I think Donnie would just as soon have been sick.

The stock was well taken care of today but we did holiday work, nothing extra. Every day can not be a holiday, but this is one of those rare days that come only once a year so we can afford to relax.

Jan. 3—Back to school, which means that Kid White and I are all alone with the chickens, cows, and sheep. In a day or so we will fall into the same old routine as we were before the holidays, but today was not one of those days. Everything was late this morning and, of course, neither of the children was able to help with the work. But Kid White and I struggled through, burdened as we were. It is just about all we can do to keep the ranch running when we are by ourselves. I think this is the reason we look forward to the week-end. Donnie helps me catch up on the outside, and Janie helps Kid White in the house. There is nothing like whistling in the dark, but sometimes it is sure hard to whistle.

"I was all set to go this morning when a fellow came out to read the electric meter."

Jan. 4—It is quite a feat, well nigh a miracle, to make the town trip and keep the ranch routine on schedule. I was all set to go this morning when a fellow came out to read the electric meter. In the long run, I would have been far better off if I had made the trip as scheduled. Some time I am going to win one of the arguments, but, in the meantime, I suppose I will have to take a four-year course in meter reading. Arguing with an expert is usually a losing proposition. When it was all over, I put my nose on the routine grindstone and was late for dinner. Diplomatically suggesting that I had plenty of time to wipe the dishes, peace was finally restored in the house. Soft, diplomatic words are a powerful weapon when properly used.

Jan. 5—It is high time I was giving due consideration to brooding chicks this spring. I have had my rough plans made for quite some time, but there always comes a time when one must get down to the fine points of technique. The block house is going to make an ideal set-up for brooding, providing, and if, I can work out the minor details.

The first step is to get the building absolutely clean. Rough cleaning was completed several months ago, and the building has been standing open, airing. Airing in the winter is a wonderful aid for the epizootics, but it is rather hard on water pipes that have not been drained.

Jan. 6—The wind damper, technically speaking, a draft stabilizer on my hot water stove smoke pipe, became stuck last night. With a moderate wind blowing, it was only natural that the draft on the stove would be stronger. And it was, for this morning the water was boiling. Pure steam flew out of the hot water spigot for at least 5 minutes. I suppose there should be a safety pop-off valve on the tank, but for some reason or other, probably neglect, it has never been done.

The residue in the smoke pipe from the soft coal is what did the dirty work. The wind damper was cemented shut, and no amount of draft would have opened it. But it is okay now, swinging and swaying at the slightest puff of wind. A wind damper is a very sensitive piece of equipment, if anything resting on knife edges may be considered as being sensitive.

Jan. 7—There is no question in my mind about the practicality of cardboard egg cases. To my way of thinking, they are tops. Even if they are the offspring of necessity due to shortages of other materials, they are, in my opinion, an improvement over the old type. Of course, there is a limit to the number of trips they can make, but there is also a limit to one's own life span.

A cardboard case can be compared to the old One Horse Shay in that it goes to pieces all over when it breaks down. It is not feasible to put on a new top, bottom or side. It is shot, so to speak, and only good for waste material. If any of the flats and fillers can be salvaged, just that much is gained.

Manager Ralph Treat showed me the pile of waste material he had for the junk man. A rough guess was that there was, at least, two tons in the

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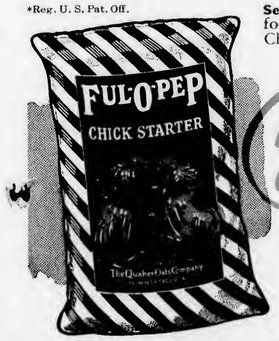

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pile. I added my two-bits worth to the pile, even if it was soiled and torn flats and fillers.

Jan. 8 — Week-end school holidays are more than appreciated by Kid White and the Old Man. We are gradually beginning to get caught up with the work, both inside and out. The epidemic of flu during the holidays gave the whole ranch a setback that was far reaching. Tonight we seem to be just about back to normal, although there is still plenty to do. The rough spots have been smoothed down, the finer finish being applied gradually.

Speaking of rough spots, we took time out this afternoon to haul a few wheelbarrow loads of road ballast from the stock pile to holes in the main drive. Whenever a hole starts in the road, it never gets smaller. This can be set down as a basic, fundamental principle. There is only one thing to do and that is to fill it in, the quicker the better. Hog wallows, graves and holes in a road have, at least, two points in common. First, they never get smaller; second, they have to be filled to restore the original contour of the surface.

Jan. 10 — I have found it to be a rather ticklish proposition to plane down swollen doors and windows. A few years ago the block house feed room doors habitually swelled during winter weather to the extent that it was well nigh impossible to open it when closed, or close it when opened. I dressed it down several times, finally in desperation, taking off too much. Every summer the door shrinks so much that the catch barely holds.

Bearing all of this in mind, I was somewhat dubious about planing down the door in the north house. Just enough was taken off so it would open and close, with the hope that the slide bolt fastener will not have to be reset this summer. It is not a question of the amount of time it will take to reset the door fastener this summer when we are busy, but the nuisance of having to do it. Discretion in the first place will save much worry in the future.

"The only out-of-routine work I had to do was replenishing the nesting material on the first floor of the barn."

Jan. 12 — Two hours, one in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon, was all the time I could find to spend cleaning in the block house where I shall do my brooding. I am not able to determine where all of the time goes, but it sure flies.

The only out-of-routine work I had to do was replenishing the nesting material on the first floor of the barn. This was not a large project, but I was not properly organized to get it finished in a short time. It was one of those instances where it was hard to get started and equally as hard to get finished. I seem to find this to be true with most of my work. Kid White mentions it quite frequently. Somehow or other, I seem to muddle through, getting there just the same.

Jan. 13—With all probability, it is not the date that is causing my pessimism, but I have a feeling that something is brewing among the Jerseys. The whole bunch — Betsy, Marie, Girlie, Myrtle and the two calves—just look and act a wee bit queer. They are still eating normally, but I think something is going on that I will learn later—I suppose, much to my grief.

I have seen this same thing take place among young stock and layers on several occasions, occasions that have cost me plenty of dollars. Just a lull before the storm breaks, the under-current that can be felt but not located. Such conditions are difficult to describe, but long association with animals enables one to become almost uncanny in smelling trouble. One has a feeling of helplessness to know that something is getting ready to strike, but not knowing what, how or when.

Jan. 14—Live market hens, especially Leghorns, are a slow drag. Fortunately, there are not a great many that need moving, but there are always a few sticking around. Kid White is never at a loss to dispose of surplus commodities, regardless of what it may be . . . fruit, vegetables, dairy products, or dressed hens. She called a few of her friends in town and soon had the 12 birds sold. This morning they were dressed and this afternoon I delivered them, door to door. Of course, there was a slight profit in selling them dressed. The delivery cannot be charged against them, for it was the regular trip to town, besides Kid White wanted to do some shopping. Above and beyond any slight profit that might have been made, is the fact that the birds are off feed once and for all.

My Betsy cow did not eat her supper. If she does not eat in the morning I am going to call "Doc" Sprowls forthwith.

Jan. 15—Oh, My Goodness, I am in for a seige now, for Doc says Betsy has shipping fever. He further states that it is not necessary for an animal to travel in order to contract shipping fever, and that it may or may not spread. All the cows were given a shot for it, and Betsy has to have a dose of liquid medicine four times a day. First the water pipe froze and split, next Kid White and Janie had the flu, now the cows are going to be sick with the shipping fever.

Years ago, the whole ranch was rocked by a wave of pox. I have seen the three-day bronchitis spread like fire. Colds have hopped, jumped, skipped and leaped from house to house. I just know all the cows are going to be sick; I just feel it in my bones, regardless of what I am told. Needless to say, I had no extra time today.

Jan. 17 — Goldie started to cough yesterday morning; today Marie started. Doc comes out once a day, but I started drenching even before he arrived. Myrtle, the little heifer calf, is also getting her medicine, although she has not started to cough. Girlie has been parked in a stall in the storage building and has shown no signs of being sick, although she was given a shot along with the others.

To top the day's troubles, a fountain sprung a leak and it simply had to be soldered. There was no plugging the hole with a feather, because it was past that stage. I have been run ragged, worn to a frazzle. Tomorrow Kid White makes the trip to town, for I cannot leave the ranch.

Jan. 18 — In my younger days, I enjoyed a far different type of necking than that which I am practicing with these cows. Kid White says that past experiences must stand me in good stead, for I expertly slip an arm of steel around a cow's neck and hug her tight. Then I ease a quart bottle of drench medicine between her ruby lips and give her the works. The cows do not like this sort of spooning any better than I do, but it is a job to be done and I am the only one to do it.

Girlie coughed once today and I hot-footed it for the medicine. This makes five animals, each to be treated four times a day.

Jan. 19 — The work on the ranch has well nigh reached a standstill. My feet do not get cold, for it is almost a dead run from house to house and barn to house. Doc says to reduce Betsy's drench medicine to three times a day and give her a handful of pills for the fourth. The pills are placed at the base of the tongue with the right hand while the left arm hugs her tight and the mouth opened with the left hand. A cow cannot or will not bite. It is exactly the same procedure as giving a pullet a worm capsule, only a little more complicated. I have given enough worm capsules in my time to understand the technique.

Jan. 20—Of all times for some one to come in here to pour out his troubles to me — well, it happened today. A distressed chicken man, having his first outbreak of pox, came in for advice. I suppose misery makes company, so I took time off to console and advise.

Feed is high, the stock sick and the general overhead goes on just the same. What in the world will a poor man do? The only thing I know to do is to take care of the stock, get them back to health and strength

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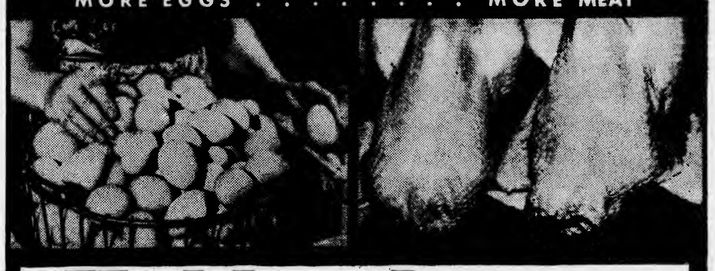

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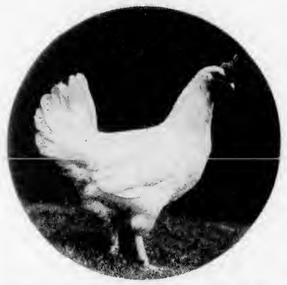

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again and hope for profits. I seriously doubt if the lost profits can possibly be made up when all is said and done.

These livestock troubles strike us down like a bolt of lightning out of a clear sky, and we have to make the best of it regardless of cost or loss.

Jan. 21—I could have gone back on my old job of cleaning in the block house for a short time, both this morning and afternoon. Instead I came into the house and rested. The cows are definitely on the up and up, and they very definitely do not like this medicine. It has reached the point where it takes more necking and more hugging to get them to take it. They are getting stronger and I am getting weaker.

Donnie came home early this afternoon from school. He did practically all of the night work while the Old Man rested. Kid White thinks perhaps I am getting the shipping fever. I do not think so. A man at my age cannot stand the sort of necking and hugging that has been required.

"I expertly slip an arm of steel around a cow's neck and hug her tight. Then I ease a quart bottle of drench medicine between her ruby lips and give her the works."

Jan. 22—Business has begun to look brighter. With Donnie at home, someone with whom to share the burdens and responsibilities, our work progressed quite satisfactory. The cows had their regular treatments, and the schedule was followed. We had time to work in the block house and also to haul a couple of loads of baled hay from the storage building to the barn. Our hay supply in the barn was running short, and with the cows getting well, more was needed. The opportunity was too good to be overlooked.

Jan. 24—Doc. was out this morning and said it was not necessary to give any more medicine to the cows. They have started to eat, making up for lost time. Kid White says we are going to start living again ourselves. She washed this forenoon, ironed after supper. I got the jump on the regular Tuesday trip to town and went this afternoon. Tomorrow is bake day and Kid White was out of flour. My return load was mixed—groceries, meat from the locker plant, cow feed, and chicken feed. I had something for every one except the sheep, and they had feed.

Tomorrow I am back on my old schedule. I am getting uneasy about the block house, as I want to get it ready for chicks. The type of cleaning that I do goes so awful slow when one does not have much time to work at it.

Jan. 25—Kid White says I have got to quit this thing of prowling around all over the ranch at night. For years I have made a practice of looking around before going to bed. Since the cows have been sick, I have stayed up later, and I think this is what she really means.

For a change, everything has gone along hunky-dory. Only one of the cows is getting her medicine, and tomorrow night will be her last dose. Gradually we are getting back to normalcy. I had time for extra work, so cleaned up the feed rooms and around the barn door. It is much easier to work if things are clean and everything is in its place. However, and I am frank to admit, it is very difficult to keep things spic and span all of the time.

Jan. 26 — Kid White said I just wanted to go to town, but it seemed to me that it was necessary. The work was in such shape that I could get away and besides I needed a few supplies. Creosote will be needed in the block house and there are quite a few sash to glaze.

The block house has been used as a laying house for about eight years, but will be used as a brooder house this year. The perches and pits will be left as is, but it is my opinion that this area should be disinfected to a fare-ye-well. What little time I have been able to work at the cleaning has been spent mostly on the perches, screens and pits. This part of the house equipment in the west end is almost ready to creosote, but I do not have enough. Therefore, reasons I, the trip to Orrville had best be made while going is good. I never like to get all ready to do something and then find that I do not have the materials that are needed.

Jan. 27—I am beginning to get down to business in the block house, if the creosote odor is any indication. I managed to slop a little of it around the perches and pits for the good moral effect that it might have. It slopped back at me as far as Kid White is concerned, for she acted as if she didn't want me to come into the house.

I get so saturated with a disinfectant that I cease to smell or taste it, just forget all about it—Kid White claims, and I think she is partly right at least, that just as soon as I come into the house, the warm air releases the odor from my clothes. The furnace fan keeps the air in circulation, and in less time than it takes to tell it the odor is all over the house. The practical application of this was experienced late this afternoon. I went down in the basement and in about three minutes Janie came down from upstairs, and asked Kid White what caused the odor.

Jan. 28—I have been wondering for several days what was wrong on the first floor. For no apparent reason whatever, a certain bird, which I soon learned to recognize, jumps high in the air. Naturally, this starts a stampede, for the rest of them don't know what she might happen to see. This high jumping stunt was executed right in front of me this afternoon, and I am positive I recognized the cause. This bird is going blind in one eye. I have seen this condition before, many times in fact, but this is the second time that I have seen the super-nervous form, if this is the correct term to use. I believe my best bet is to pick this bird off the perch at night and not stir up the whole house trying to catch her with a hook.

Jan. 29—In the quiet of the evening, happiness, peace and, as far as possible, contentment of mind flows through the house like a fountain of pure, sweet, distilled water. Donnie is in the basement working on an antique chair, Janie is studying, Kid White is sewing, and the Old Man is harrowing over the past and present. I have had an awful lot of tough luck. it seems to me, but I always seem to come out of it without getting burned too bad. I have in mind the epidemic of fever the cows have had recently. They are back in production to just about the point when they were laid low. I think perhaps each one of us felt about as sick as the cows. As the cows improved, our spirits improved also.

Jan. 31 — The indications are that the time element is going to be a factor to be considered in the drying of the creosote on the perches that have been painted. So far it has not dried at all. I am not surprised that the creosote will not dry because it is cold in the block house. This is the reason I made the test painting a few days ago. The creosote can be cut with kerosene, but it will still take a long time for it to dry.

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Enclose a 3-cent stamp for reply when writing to Poultry Partner, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Penna.

Hatching Guineas

Q.—I have several guinea fowls and I would like to keep a few for hatching next spring. How many females should I keep to one male? How can I tell the females from the males?—S. Z., N. Y.

A.—Guineas show a tendency to mate in pairs, but one male can often be mated with three or four hens. The usual practice is to set guinea eggs under chicken hens, but guinea hens can be used. About 18 eggs are placed under a chicken hen, and 14 eggs are placed under a guinea hen. The length of the incubation period is 28 days.

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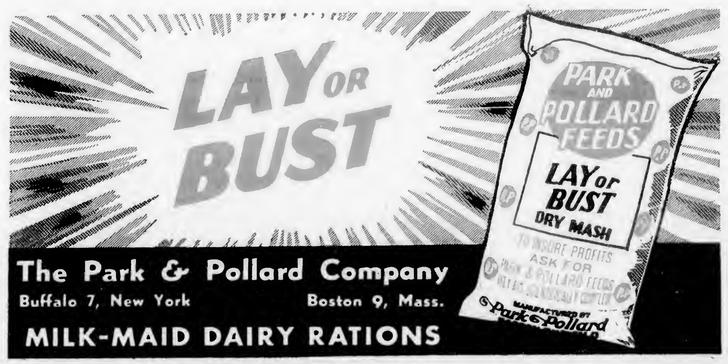

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NATIONAL POULTRY INSTITUTE
Dept. 59-3 Adams Center, New York

The sex of guineas is rather difficult to determine, and a good method is to separate a bird from its mates and then listen to its call. The female call sounds like "buckwheat," while the male call is a short "chit, chit," followed by a harsh noise something like a buzz saw. The head features of the males are somewhat coarser and larger than the females.

Geese Manure Poisonous?

Q.—Is the manure of geese poisonous to the ground? I don't seem to be able to grow anything on the ground that has this manure on it.—J. J. B., Pa.

A.—I have never heard that the manure of geese is poisonous to ground, but I can see that too heavy an application of manure or the use of a plot of ground on which quite a large amount of droppings had been deposited by geese might cause some difficulty in growing things. Too heavy applications of poultry manure will cause burning or there may be a heavy leafy growth which may not be desired.

Sawdust Method of Picking

Q.—I have heard that there is a method of removing the feathers of chickens with the aid of sawdust. Can you tell me how this is done?—Mrs. A. R. S., N. Y.

A.—The birds are killed by cutting the jugular vein in the throat and then sticking the knife in the roof of the mouth to pierce the rear lobe of the brain.

After allowing the bird to bleed for a few minutes, it is immersed in water at a temperature of 128 degrees F. for about 25 seconds to loosen the feathers. Allow it to drain for about 10 or 15 seconds, then transfer it to a box of sawdust, mixing the sawdust well into the ruffled feathers. Shake the bird to remove the loose sawdust, and it can then be picked.

No Harm in Sexing

Q. — Is it a good idea to buy sexed chicks? Are they harmed in sexing?—J. W., Pa.

A.—An inexperienced sexor could cause some damage, but such instances are rare. A survey by the Ohio Poultry Improvement Association several years ago proved that sexing was not harmful, and the same conclusion was reached in a study on thousands of chicks in many flocks in Utah. Sales of sexed chicks have continued to increase from year to year, and this would not occur if sexing were harmful.

Pullets Are Thin

Q.—I have a few pullets and I don't seem to get any flesh on them. Their breast bones seem almost as sharp as a razor. Is there anything I can do?—C. B., Pa.

A.—You do not indicate what your feeding program is, but if you are feeding a good brand of mash and have done so all through the rearing period, I would be inclined to believe that some disease condition might be present in the flock and causing interference with the nourishment of the birds. I would be most inclined to suspect chronic coccidiosis or worms, two diseases which are quite widespread.

Bald Headed Chicks

When bald headed chicks occur during the brooding period, and you are brooding with oil, look for any signs of leaks in the pipe from the supply tank to the brooder.

Fuel oil dropping on the head of the chick will injure the skin and cause a scab to form until new skin develops. While death may not occur from this type of injury, the discomfort caused could easily interfere with feed consumption and growth.

POULTRY IN THE NEWS

A British artilleryman has solved the problem of getting fresh eggs on the front line in Holland by charging Dutch farmers a fresh egg for the privilege of pulling the firing lever on his gun and sending a shell hurtling into Germany.

Because of feed shortages, German farmers who keep hens that lay less than 70 eggs a year will suffer unpleasant consequences, according to a German broadcast heard by monitors of the Federal Communications Commission.

Some 600 people who had reservations to eat turkey dinners at Dutchman Farms, a restaurant at Paramus, N. J., had to go elsewhere when grease spilled from a pan of roasting turkey started a fire that burned the restaurant to the ground the day before Thanksgiving.

Free Choice Feeding of Grain

[Continued from page 10]

per bird over the feed cost which, of course, is the point of greatest practical importance.

Table 2 presents the same information for Part 2 of the experiment which was carried on through the production year 1942-43.

Less Eggs, Lower Return on Leghorns

As a result of this two-year experiment, it was indicated that **the free choice feeding of grain to Leghorns resulted in a significant loss of egg production and net return over feed cost.** No significant difference in egg weights or shell strength could be demonstrated between eggs produced on the two systems of feeding tested.

Greater variability in yolk color was produced by the free choice feeding of grain to the Rhode Island Reds as these birds consumed a rather large proportion of grain as compared to the Leghorns. Leghorns ate a smaller proportion of grain and consumed enough oats so that the yolk color did not show greater variation on free choice feeding nor was the yolk color objectionably dark.

Summer Egg Yield Less

It was noted that egg production showed more tendency to decline, during periods of hot weather, in the pens receiving free choice grain feeding. However, in the experimental work reported the Rhode Island Reds were all hatched in late January or early February and, consequently, the 12-month production year ended in June of each year. The full effect of hot weather at the end of the laying year, therefore, was not experienced as it was with the Leghorns which were hatched about the middle of April each year.

The authors are continuing the investigation for another year or two, using heavy breed hens hatched in the late spring. These birds will have a considerable spell of hot weather toward the end of their laying year, and if they show the same tendency as the Leghorns, the birds on free choice feeding will decline in production much more rapidly than those on the standard mash and hand fed grain program.

In the experiment reported, there was no significant difference in production between the Rhode Island Reds on the two systems of feeding, with the laying year terminating in June.

Higher grain and lower mash consumption by the birds on free choice grain emphasized the need of a mash with a higher content of vitamins than would be necessary for the standard feeding program. This is a very important point that has been overlooked by many poultry specialists who have suggested the use of the free choice grain feeding.

No Saving of Labor

The investigators confirmed the conclusions reached by Callenbach and Murphy at Pennsylvania State College that there was no saving of labor by use of the free choice grain feeding. Indeed difficulty was encountered in the free choice grain fed pens in getting sufficient mash consumption to maintain good production.

It was found necessary to feed fresh mash daily and also to stir the mash once or twice a day in addition. This extra labor in the free choice grain fed pens more than nullified any economy of labor through greater convenience in hopper feeding grain by the free choice method.

It is obvious that, since there was no saving in actual feed consumption per bird per year, any saving in labor must come through added convenience in feeding the grain at odd times where it might be convenient to fill up the hoppers, rather than giving a regular feeding of grain night and morning. However, the requirements for daily mash feeding and for stirring the mash more frequently, under this system, in order to get satisfactory consumption, effectively offset any such possible saving.

16 Per Cent Protein Essential

Additional evidence was secured in these experiments to confirm findings by earlier investigators at Cornell and other stations that **about 16 per cent protein in the total ration is essential for highest egg production.** However, results that would be regarded as reasonably satisfactory by the commercial poultryman were obtained at a level of 13 per cent protein, where a protein combination of high biological efficiency was used. This indicates, once again, that it requires a carefully controlled experiment on a large number of pens of birds of the same breeding, hatch, and rearing, to definitely indicate differences in results. General observation can be not only inaccurate, but downright misleading when made on flocks that are not a part of a carefully organized and well controlled experiment.

Kerr Chicks take another bow

This year Kerr birds again won top honors in the Vineland, N. J., egg-laying contest, sponsored by the N. J. Agricultural Experiment Station. 13 Kerr-bred S. C. White Leghorns in the mixed age class produced 2382 eggs (2561.3 points)! 11 hens were yearlings, with first-year records of 233-296 eggs. 7 hens produced second-year records ranging from 209-235 eggs. One 4-year-old laid 173 eggs in her fourth year of production—and a lifetime record of 867 eggs. High egg production year after year is characteristic of the Kerr strain.

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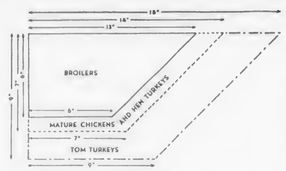


Poultry Head Wraps

Poultry that is killed by the stick method so that the head is allowed to remain on the carcass is more attractive if the head is wrapped. Heavy waxed paper is best for this purpose, preferably tan or light brown because they do not soil as easily as white paper. The recommended sizes, also shown in the diagram above, for different types of poultry are as follows:

Broilers	12x6x6 inches
Mature chickens and hen turkeys	14x7x7 inches
Tom turkeys	18x9x9 inches

Our Jumbled Egg Laws

[Continued from page 9]

process which is definitely helpful in maintaining quality.

Eight states provide that, when sold at retail, all eggs must be labeled according to grades, or must be marked in such a way as to indicate they have not been graded. Some of the terms to indicate the lack of grading are "ungraded," "unclassified," "eggs." One other state law specifies that eggs shall be marked as above when sold to retailers, but not to consumers.

Trade Barrier Type of Laws

Four states have taken action against eggs from foreign countries by providing that signs be placed in the store notifying customers that foreign eggs are on sale, or specifying that each egg shall be stamped with the country of origin on the shell with indelible ink. In five states this same type of trade barrier is erected against eggs from other states.

The various laws and regulations concerning egg size is a good example of conflicting opinions between the states as to the proper range in weights, and minimum weights per dozen under commonly used weight class terms. There are seven various sizes prescribed for the large size, seven for the medium size, and 19 for eggs classed variously as pullets, small, peewee, or very small. There are also 10 different ways among 30 states in specifying the tolerance in weight permitted in retail sales.

Difficult-to-Enforce Provisions

In order to round out the picture of the complexity of some of our egg laws, there are listed below several additional requirements which were found by Professor Botsford to be either discriminatory, of questionable value, or are difficult or impossible to enforce:

1. The word "Shipped" must be stamped with indelible ink in letters ¼-inch high, on the **shell of each egg** from out of the state.

2. The word "Storage" must be stamped in indelible ink in letters ¼-inch high, on the shell of each egg which has been subject to artificial refrigeration for any length of time whatsoever and which is offered for sale in the state.

3. Containers of storage eggs must be so marked when it is shown by chemical analysis that eggs are deteriorating. The method or degree of deterioration is not stated.

4. Eggs must be labeled "Held" if they are over five days and have not been in storage.

5. Inedible eggs. It shall be unlawful to pay for eggs unfit for human food. This law is difficult to enforce at producer and wholesale levels. If it is incorporated in a retail egg law and enforced, it will be effective through all the channels of trade.

6. Inedible eggs include eggs which have been heated for hatching or for any purpose whatsoever.

7. Incubator eggs are eggs which have been in an incubator and they are unfit for human consumption.

8. Incubator eggs are inedible if they have been in an incubator 48 hours.

9. Incubated eggs are eggs incubated over 48 hours. It shall be unlawful to transport or sell, offer for sale, or advertise for sale, incubated eggs in the shell unless each egg has imprinted on the shell in letters at least 3/16-inch high in indelible ink the word "Incubated."

10. A dealer may sell eggs to a wholesaler or breaker four days after the date shown on the candling certificate without recandling providing eggs have been held at a temperature below 68 degrees F.

11. A wholesaler or retailer may sell candled eggs without recandling six days after date on the candling certificate provided that eggs have been held at a temperature below 68 degrees F.

12. Eggs must be held at a temperature of 60 degrees F. within 48 hours after purchasing during the period from May to September, and within 72 hours after purchasing for the balance of the year.

13. Dealers are required to register their **brand** and the **quality** they select to comprise the brand. Federal standards are urged, but applicant must indicate any specification he desires. The law holds him accountable, if his brand fails to meet the specifications the applicant has established.

Bell's Early-Hatched Pullets Pay

[Continued from page 11]

tribute labor that he can do the job with practically no hired labor.

When discussing this type of enterprise with him, he quickly points out that this is strictly a market egg and meat program and he has tried it **only with birds of the heavy breeds**. He is keeping them as layers during that half of the year when the aver-

Side view of one of Bell's shelters with the waterproof insulation sheets removed from part of each side for warm weather. During the late fall and winter months, glass substitute is used on the front.

age price of eggs is best. The birds are marketed for meat at the time of year when they are in excellent condition, egg prices have dropped, and the supply of that type of fowl is not likely to be plentiful.

Bell's four years of experience demonstrates again that there is more than one way of developing a profitable poultry business.

Litter Management for Broilers

It is better to add litter in small amounts at several intervals over the 14-week brooding period for broilers rather than to put in 4 inches of litter at the outset, according to observations on litter management made by Karl Seeger and A. E. Tomhave at the substation of the Delaware Agriculture Experiment Station.

When 4 inches of litter were placed in the pens at the start, a considerable amount of clean, unused litter was removed at the end of the feeding period. Better use of litter was obtained by putting 1-inch of litter (sawdust was used) in the pen at the beginning and making three subsequent additions of 1-inch at intervals during the 14 weeks. Sanitary conditions were better, and it resulted in improved appearance of the broilers.

Milk and Bloody Eggs

An instance of where three commercial poultrymen were having trouble with bloody eggs as a result of feeding liquid skim milk is reported in a recent issue of The Albers Egg Maker.

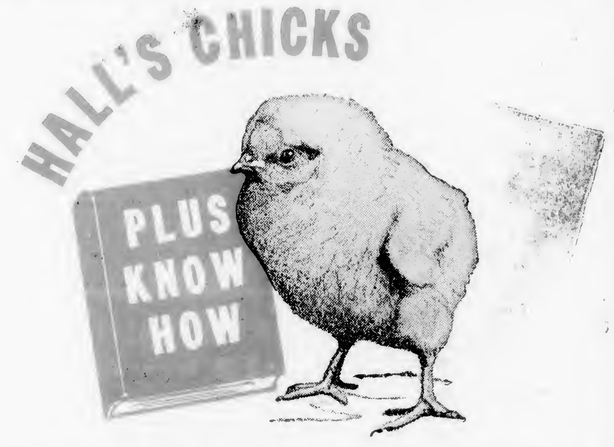
Upon checking their feeding methods, the three poultrymen found that the only things they were doing in common was to let their layers have free access to liquid skim milk. When they discontinued the milk, the bloody eggs stopped immediately.

IT IS A BUSINESS WITH A FUTURE . . .

Leaders in our industry have waked up to the fact that the poultry business is undermanaged. Management is more than chick production, feeding, care and rushing products to market when prices go up. Management is also a matter of protecting markets and promoting markets. We haven't paid much attention to that; but we're going to.

This country grew great on the tremendous energy of its pioneers. They did a prodigious amount of work. But, first thing in the morning, they stocked up on ham and eggs.

What became of those real American Breakfasts? Why, the light breakfast-food people came along, sold our people on light breakfasts, and lopped great hunks off our market. We stood idly by and let 'em. Bad management. Then the home economists came along with one-egg cakes and no egg other things. But we didn't seem to care. We'd gone "scientific" or something.



What this country needs is more eggs under its belt, more chicken in its pies and more eggs in its cakes. It's a crime that one out of three of our boys was so undernourished the Army wouldn't take them. Today, even the great life insurance companies and other nutrition experts say, "Eat a good breakfast." The more we cooperate in that educational effort, the more we'll contribute to the health of the nation and to the future of our industry.

More cooperation in solving our common problems is the great need of the poultry industry. In practical application that calls upon every one of us to do our job better — better feed from the feed mill, better chicks from the hatchery, better care of flocks, better marketing methods and better preparation of products for marketing. That ideal of progressive betterment has always governed the policy of this hatchery — and always will. Hall's chicks are better chicks.

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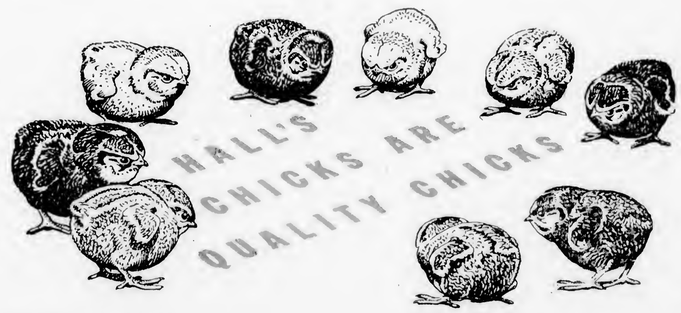

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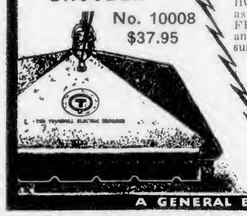

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Ultraviolet GERMICIDAL LIGHT
Kills air-borne bacteria, therefore is an effective means to check the spread of disease.
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ILLINOIS U.S. APPROVED CHICKS

HELM'S *Egg-Line* CHICKS

PLACE YOUR 1945 CHICK ORDER THIS MONTH
For Your Choice Of Delivery Dates During Season

200-339 EGG R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS

Leading Trapnest-Pedigree Strains. **WHITE LEGHORNS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, RHODE ISLAND REDS.** Also, original and only importer of **DANISH BROWN LEGHORNS** from 235-298 egg hens. Details free by return mail.

Liberal DISCOUNT on 1945 Chick-orders placed now

HATCHING NOW
PROMPT Delivery
Can ship special broiler chicks every week.

HELM'S NEW CATALOG, FREE
32-Pages. Gives Actual Earning Records

SHARE IN OUR YEARS of Chick Improvement for egg production, egg size, livability. Carefully selected U.S. R.O.P. Strains. Four World records, U. S. Egg Contests. Healthy chicks from **FREE-RANGE, VITAMIN-FED** breeders. U. S. Approved Pullorum Controlled. L. Perrine, Michigan, says: "Experimented with chicks from several places. None compared with yours."

Complete facts on 10-generations improvement for egg production, livability. Also, Free bulletin on **Helm's Simplified Program** for Raising Chicks. Every poultry raiser should have it. Write today.

Write Today For Reasonable Farmer Prices

ILLINOIS HATCHERY H. C. Helm, Box 4 **METROPOLIS, ILL.**

TATTOO Your Flock

Mark your poultry with an unduplicated, indelible brand number to prevent theft. Provides positive proof of ownership of birds stolen. Service includes chrome marker, tattoo ink, warning sign, and registration. Get full information on tattoo service by writing **Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Mag., Hanover, Pa.**

1945 Poultry GOALS

The 1945 production goals announced by the War Food Administration on November 15 call for

—18 per cent less hens and pullets on farms on January 1, 1945 than a year ago.

—6 per cent less chickens raised than in 1944.

—18 per cent less egg production than last year.

—the same amount of commercial broilers and turkeys as were raised last year.

The number of hens and pullets desired on farms on January 1 is placed at 420,000,000, but present indications are that there will be in excess of 500,000,000. Extensive culling of laying flocks will be necessary, but current fowl prices should make it profitable to sell dual purpose breed layers even though they have laid only six months. See article by John Vandervort in this issue explaining plan followed by Bell.

WFA to Support Eggs at 27 Cents

[Continued from page 13]

At the proper time, the defense committee proposed that the poultry industry ask Congress to reduce the support level on eggs to no more than 75 or 80 per cent of parity. The War Food Administration points out that it is obligated to maintain egg prices at 90 per cent of parity, that Congress must act before this can be changed.

The cooperation of retailers was to be asked in reducing egg prices during seasons of flush production in line with reduction of prices to producers. Steps have already been taken to contact retail food organizations which have responded favorably to the idea.

It was also proposed that an intensive educational drive be conducted to reduce the hen population in accordance with the goals suggested for 1945, and the defense committee is now urging heavy culling. The January 1, 1945 goal was 420 million hens and pullets on farms, but the number of hens and potential layers on December 1 was 498 million with the prospect of being over 500 million on January 1—a surplus of 80 million or more birds in laying flocks.

The Defense Committee met in Chicago on December 9 to go over its complete program, making several changes and additions which will be released shortly.

Wires Instead of Reels

Many poultry raisers have improved their reel type feeders by removing the reels and replacing with a strand of heavy wire, usually No. 9, stretched from end to end, but with a door spring in the center. It is positive in keeping the birds off the feeder, but at the same time it makes the feeder much easier to fill.

Keep Them Apart

[Continued from page 15]

tality from leukosis appears to be the distance from adult stock. The brooder pens in the F house were within 40 feet of laying hens and this distance is by way of an outdoor covered walk. Chicks in B house were 110 feet away from laying birds and this distance was out in the open.

The difference in laying house mortality clearly shows that it was more risky for a chick to start life within 40 feet of laying birds than 110 feet away. Whether chicks were brooded for two weeks in B house or were transferred from the incubator to the rearing range made no apparent difference in laying house mortality from leukosis. This finding indicates that not only is the first two weeks the most important period (it may be the only period necessary) for isolation to reduce laying house mortality from leukosis. Nevertheless, for the control of other poultry diseases, it is desirable to rear pullets, throughout the growing period, isolated from adult stock.

These three specific cases of experimental work on the control of leukosis show the benefits to be derived by reducing the exposure of young chicks to leukosis. The differences in the rearing environment obtained by these investigators were related to distance from the laying flock. It seems clearly evident that the experimental results prove conclusively the soundness of the recommendation:

To reduce losses from leukosis, brood chicks, from day-old, isolated from adult birds.

Poultrymen who are suffering losses from leukosis have the choice of disease or distance. The size of the loss will determine the economy of continuing the present methods or changing to isolation brooding. Some poultrymen have found it profitable to buy or rent another farm for brooding and rearing flock replacements. For them distance has reduced disease, not only from leukosis, but from other disorders as well.

A simplified Annual Report of the American Railroads in their third year at war

IN 1944, the railroads rendered to the American public the greatest volume of service ever performed by any agency of transportation.

For doing this job, they received about 9½ billion dollars. That's a lot of money—but most of it was earned by hauling tremendous tonnages of freight for less than one cent per ton per mile and carrying passengers for even less than before the first World War.

Out of every dollar the railroads received—

38¢ was paid out in pay rolls.

29¢ was paid for materials and supplies of all sorts and other operating expenses.

19¢ was paid in taxes—federal, state and local.

7¢ was paid in interest, rents and other charges—a great share of which went to insurance companies, savings banks, endowed institutions.

2¢ was paid in dividends to stockholders.

5¢ was left over in "change" to cover all such things as restoring roadways and equipment after the war, paying off debts, and providing reserves for the improvement of plant and the modernization of service necessary to keep pace with American progress.

ASSOCIATION OF BUY MORE WAR BONDS

AMERICAN RAILROADS
ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

A LIFE-TIME OF DEVOTION BUILT THESE SUPERIOR STRAINS

Starting 35 years ago, with less than fifty carefully chosen Rhode Island Reds, George Hagopian has developed an egg-bred strain of recognized leadership. Later, applying his proved breeding methods, Mr. Hagopian has developed corresponding strains of New Hampshires, Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. The trap nest, the egg scale and the pedigree record have been faithfully used for many years in stepping up average egg production. Meat quality has been emphasized, especially in the Barred Cross. Results have been evidenced in official records, up to 334 eggs, and in consistent reports from customers, telling us that

Pullets Start Laying at 4½ to 5 Months and Average 50% Production of 2-Oz. Eggs at 6 Months

PULLORUM TESTED BREEDERS on OUR OWN FARM

All our breeders were reared on our own 300-acre farm. Our flocks were never in finer condition. Fertility and hatchability are running high, indicating exceptional vitality.

98% LIVABILITY GUARANTEED FIRST 4 WEEKS on Champion, Grade-A and Grade-B Matings

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Our original strain, egg-bred for 35 years. Trap nested, pedigreed foundation stock. Large egg size. Persistent, non-broody layers.

NEW HAMPSHIRES—Good New Hampshires are hard to find. Here are some of New England's best. A dependable, dual-purpose strain, notable for fast growth and full feathering. Faithful producers of large brown eggs.

BARRED ROCKS—One of the few egg-bred strains of this breed on which standard weight has been maintained. Our top Mating consists of mature hens with 225 to 240-egg trap nest records mated to fully pedigreed cockerels from 240 to 260-egg dams.

WHITE LEGHORNS—This strain was added at the request of those customers who cater to a white egg market. The birds are large type and lay big chalk-white eggs. Developed through years of consistent trap nesting and pedigreeing to give you high flock averages and large egg size.

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There's a generous Discount awaiting you if you place your order for Redbird Farm Chicks before Feb. 1st. You may name any shipping date desired, up to June 30th. A small deposit protects you.

SEXING SERVICE—95% Accuracy Guaranteed

WRITE TODAY FOR FREE FOLDER, PRICE LIST AND EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT OFFER.

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Best of All ELECTRIC BROODERS

MODEL B-13

"Bestof All" Canopy Electric Brooders. Popular with poultrymen everywhere. Safe, Economical, Efficient. Equipped with adjustable legs and side-wings. Legs may be raised and legs extended as chicks grow older. All metal insulated hover. Heavy cloth curtain. Pilot light. Heat is furnished by 1000 watt nichrome element. Automatic control with Beacon "Bestof All" snap switch and thermostat wafer. Operates on 110 volt A.C. Ventilating fan is optional. 500 CHICK CAPACITY: 50 inches square with wings closed; 60 inches square with wings fully extended. Send for free circular.

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LUX R.O.P. LEGHORNS

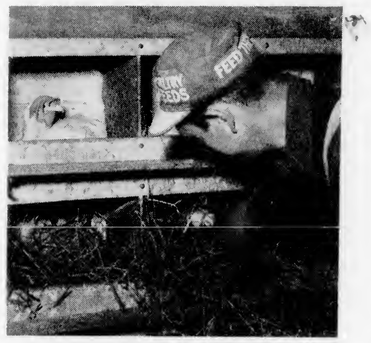
Iowa - U.S. Certified Chicks !

For larger profits buy your chix from a specialized breeder. 22 years experience in trapnesting and breeding for high production and disease resistance resulting in larger eggs, larger and stronger birds. 20,000 daughters and grand-daughters of R.O.P. hens with records of 200 to 332 mated to ROP males from hens with records of 300 to 354 eggs. Chix or sexed chix, eggs, pedigreed ROP stock from Iowa's largest ROP Leghorn breeding farm. Catalog.

Lux 354 Egg Hen!

LUX LEGHORN LAND FARMS, Dept. EPM-145 Hopkinton, Iowa

Nests and Nesting Materials



Poorly designed or constructed nests and lack of attention to the nests make a lot of extra work for many poultry raisers. It wouldn't be possible, of course, to produce 100 per cent clean eggs, but nests that are well designed and which are checked frequently to see that they have plenty of litter will cut down greatly on the dirty and broken eggs.

Shavings are preferred for nesting material by Lawrence Kegerreis, Palmyra, Pa., whose nests are about 7 inches deep and are usually kept filled to a depth of about 4 or 5 inches with shavings. He says that shavings absorb any broken eggs more readily than straw.

William Mapes, New York State breeder, likewise, prefers shavings, and his nests have a front board that is 6 inches deep. He checks and refills nests once a week to see that there are none bare.

Oat hull litter is used successfully for nests by Edwin Carey, Ohio White Leghorn breeder. He says that the eggs tend to sink downward in the hulls, becoming partially covered so as to afford protection from dirty feet of the layers. Droppings get covered up quickly by oat hulls, so there is much less trouble with dirty eggs than is the case with straw.

Most poultrymen prefer the finer litters, such as oat hulls, shavings, sugar cane litter, rice hulls and others, but hay was used (see photo) successfully on the farm of Roy Heckenluber, Adams County, Pa., when he was unable to get other materials for a time. The workers who gather the eggs also do the cleaning of any dirty eggs, so they are on the alert to see that all nests are well filled.

The Poultry Producers of Central California recommend a deep nest 12 inches wide with front and back 12 inches high and each compartment 2½ to 3 feet wide. These nests are filled to a depth of 6 to 10 inches with rice hulls. The wide compartments prevent the hens from piling up on one another as often happens with small nests. This nest can be constructed so that it can be entered from the front or from a runway between the nest and the wall.

Plug Those Leaks

[Continued from page 12]

here a suggestion, in all seriousness: Let us cut the size of our business down to what we can handle and handle right. We will then have the necessary time to plug these leaks, and I sincerely believe we will make just as much profit and derive a great deal more satisfaction as we would were we to carry our usual number of birds.

Readers Against Support Prices

[Continued from page 13]

price support program that involves production control.

The wording of the second question is based on the fact that War Food Administration officials have said that it would be impossible for the government to buy heavy surpluses of eggs indefinitely without instituting some kind of production controls. Actually, representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration have met with poultry industry leaders to present plans for regulating egg and poultry production. These plans involve complicated records and would require a new army of government enforcement agents, for there are more producers of eggs and poultry than of any other farm product.

Yardstick for Feed Values

Since feed represents, roughly, about half of the cost of producing eggs, every poultryman is interested in feeding his flock just as economically as possible. When feed prices are high, however, there is the temptation to try to save money by purchasing the various ingredients at as low prices as possible and mixing the ration at home.

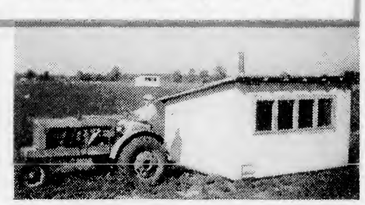
The initial price is a poor yardstick on which to judge the value of feed. The true measure of the value of a particular feed is the return above the cost of the feed. If a good feed increases the total egg yield and lowers the cost of producing a dozen eggs, then the higher initial price is justified.

The average yield per hen has risen considerably in recent years, despite the shortages of various ingredients, but this increase in the egg production rate is largely the result of more widespread use of commercial feeds and of the skilled use by feed manufacturers of alternate ingredients in building complete rations.

Feed manufacturing has become a scientific procedure. Most of the large companies maintain very complete laboratories in which they make chemical and biological tests of the ingredients which go into the various rations and also to measure the re-

WHAT TO DO BEFORE YOUR CHICKS ARRIVE

Simple Steps to Chick Raising Success



1 **ORDER CHICKS EARLY.** To get the good chicks you want, when you want them, place your order early. Also order your Chick Starter well in advance.

2 **MOVE BROODER HOUSE.** Pick a well-drained spot—clean ground with good sod, preferably where no chicks have been raised for 2 years. Move brooder house several days before chicks arrive.

3 **CLEAN BROODER HOUSE.** Scrape, sweep and scrub the floor and walls at least 2 weeks before chicks arrive. Use hot lye water. Then thoroughly clean and disinfect feeders, fountains and other brooder equipment.

4 **CHECK EQUIPMENT.** Be sure stove and other equipment is sound and in order. Start stove several days before chicks arrive to warm and dry out the house. Keep temperature at 90° to 95° the first few days chicks are in it.

5 **USE DEEP LITTER.** After floor is dry, spread litter at least 2 inches deep. Keep covered first week with paper or sacks to prevent chicks eating litter. Add fresh litter weekly until it is 4 or 5 inches deep.

6 **SEE YOUR WAYNE DEALER.** He is trained to help you with poultry management and feeding problems. Order Wayne Chick Starter and Wayne Flushing Mash early so as to have these old favorites on hand when your chicks arrive.

7 **LISTEN TO THESE TIMELY TIPS.** Hear Med Maxwell on the Wayne "Victory Farmers" Radio Program. He gives many suggestions for starting and growing chicks. Tuesdays and Thursdays on popular farm stations.

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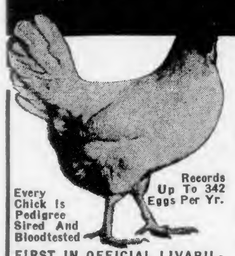
EGGS AND MEAT THIS LOW COST WAY . . .

RAISE ROSELAWN BIG TYPE LEGHORNS



Every Chick Is Pedigree Sired And Bloodtested

Records Up To 342 Eggs Per Yr.

FIRST IN OFFICIAL LIVABILITY among all breeders entering 300 or more Leghorns during the last 3 year period as summarized in Special Report No. 5, published by the Council of American Official Egg Laying Tests.

This year buy Guaranteed breeding—the kind of Guaranteed breeding found only in real breeding farm chicks direct from Roselawn. Take your choice of straight run Roselawn baby chicks, sexed baby pullets or 4 week old started pullets, then let us help you mature your Roselawn Leghorns at SAVINGS OF 20% to 50% just like we have for the thousands of other successful poultryraisers who have raised Roselawn Leghorns during the last 10, 12 and 15 consecutive years. You will get the biggest harvest of chalk white eggs and poultry meat you have ever had and at the LOWEST COST you have ever experienced.

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Our 1945 matings contain the best pedigreed breeders we have ever used. You will be amazed when you learn the high guaranteed breeding these birds make possible for us to pass on to you. Yet these 100% pedigree sired Roselawn baby chicks, sexed baby pullets or cockerels and 4 week old pullets can be your's in 1945 at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Also BIGGER THAN EVER DISCOUNTS now being allowed for prompt order. WRITE TODAY FOR COMPLETE DETAILS.

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How much does it cost you to grow a pullet to laying age? How many hens did you lose last year? How much does it cost you to produce a dozen of eggs? The new POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK makes it easy for you to keep records on your flock. Know at all times just where you stand. Nothing complicated. Everything is explained. Enough pages for a year of records. Get yours today. Price, only 50¢ from EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE, HANOVER, PENNSYLVANIA.

sults which are obtained from the completed rations. Some firms maintain practical poultry research farms in addition.

To illustrate the thoroughness with which these laboratories are operated, one concern uses the photo electric cell, the rat feeding test, and the chick feeding test to determine whether a certain ingredient carries enough of a particular vitamin to justify its use in the ration.

Different forms of alfalfa leaf meal, for example, vary greatly in the amount of vitamin A which they carry. The dehydrated type has much greater value than the sun-cured alfalfa. Meat scraps may differ considerably in feeding value, differences that cannot be detected with the naked eye, and it takes the laboratory test to check the value of such ingredients.

This Month Wtih Your Flock

[Continued from page 3]

chicks bought, you should be able to house 70 pullets.

Brooder Pipes May Be Rusted

Examine your brooder stove pipes. Sometimes there may be only a little rust showing on the outside, yet the pipe may be ready to collapse. Defective smoke pipes are a fire hazard, besides interfering with smooth operation of the brooder.

Have Enough Feeders and Founts

During the first week of brooding, provide 1 inch of feeder space per chick. For example, a 36-inch chick feeder would have space for 72 chicks when they eat from both sides. At 3 weeks of age, each chick should have 2 inches of feeding space.

Provide enough drinking fountains. The small mason jar fountains are popular at the start of the brooding period.

Chick Guards Prevent Straying

One piece of equipment to have on hand well in advance of brooding is a chick guard to keep the chicks from straying too far away from the heat the first few days and becoming chilled.

Most chick guards are 12 to 18 inches high, and they are made of galvanized metal, wire cloth, poultry netting covered with feed sacks to break drafts, pliable corrugated board, or other materials. The chick guard is placed about a foot away from the edge of the hover at the start, the circle gradually enlarged until the guard can be removed altogether in about five days.

Moisture for Egg Room

When temperatures approach freezing, the air is usually dry. It may be necessary, therefore, to add moisture to your egg room at this time to prevent drying out of the eggs and a drop in quality. The ideal temperature for the egg room would be between 40 and 60 degrees. Moisture can be added to the egg room by sprinkling the floor as often as required to keep it damp.

Keep Right on Culling

The War Food Administration says that the number of hens and pullets on farms at the start of 1945 should be 420,000,000. Actually, it looks as though the number will be closer to 515,000,000, so there are a lot of layers which will have to be marketed.

If you are not getting a 50 per cent egg yield now, you should do some intensive culling to remove the non-layers and the poor producers. Even if your laying rate is fairly good, there will be some pullets and hens that should be removed from the flock before they became unmarketable.

Prevalence of Common Diseases

There are probably no accurate figures on the prevalence of different poultry diseases. Disease diagnosis laboratory figures indicate only those diseases found in the birds submitted for examination. Some diseases are quite serious in certain areas, but cause negligible losses in others.

Over a period of 13 years, the Maryland Live Stock Sanitary Service found that the percentages of poultry diseases and conditions found in 20,547 birds diagnosed to be as follows:

Parasitic and Protozoan	42 per cent
Infectious diseases	18.2 per cent
Non-infectious diseases	15.2 per cent
Miscellaneous diseases and conditions	17.8 per cent
Nutritional	4.7 per cent
Poisoning	2.1 per cent

Parasitic and protozoan diseases include coccidiosis, lice, and various types of worms, and this is in agreement with the findings of most state and private disease laboratories.

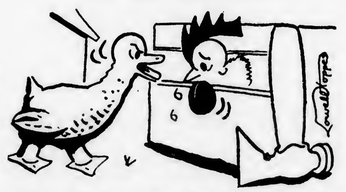
Infectious diseases include fowl cholera, fowl typhoid, pullorum, tuberculosis, fowl pox, laryngotracheitis, aspergillosis or brooder pneumonia, and air sac infections.

Non-infectious diseases includes such conditions as neteritis, impaction, ruptured ova and oviduct, prolapsus, internal hemorrhage, bronchitis, pneumonia, nephritis, splenitis, abdominal cyst, and others.

Miscellaneous diseases include leukemia, injuries, tumors, cannibalism, abscesses.

Nutritional diseases include rickets, nutritional roup, and slipped tendon.

Poisoning includes botulism (limberneck) and other types.



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Partial air view of the 244 acre Gasson's White Leghorn Breeding Farm, one of the largest and finest in America

TAKE THE EXTRA EGG PROFITS with GASSON STRAIN

R. O. P. PEDIGREED LARGE TYPE S.C. White Leghorns

You get the big egg profits by aiming for the premium market. And the extras that go with inbred quality of Gasson Strain White Leghorns enable you to top that market. Extra size, extra livability, early maturity, extra long laying life, and **extra production of nice, large chalk-white eggs**—all the results of Gasson's 36-year intensive breeding program — bring extra profits for White Leghorn raisers.

JOHN P. GASSON SAYS: "In view of the importance of breed quality to the poultry raiser in coping with today's fluctuating market conditions, we are taking every possible step on our farms to protect the quality of the Gasson Strain. Our breeding flocks, headed by selected U.S.R.O.P. individually pedigreed males which are descendants of progeny tested dams and sires, now consist of 9500 U.S.R.O.P. individually pedigreed and wingbanded breeders. They include hens with official records up to 346 eggs. In our continuing program this year we are trapnesting 1800 pullets under U.S.R.O.P. supervision. This gives us large families for progeny testing, which involves grouping of sires and dams in families and evaluating them according to the performance of their offspring. Such factors as number of eggs laid, weight and quality of eggs, body weight and other genetic points are carefully recorded. Full sisters and brothers with high uniform records are used for foundation breeding, along with their proved parents. Other factors which we consider in scientific breeding control are too numerous to mention, but they contribute to making Gasson Strain White Leghorns a superlative strain, worthy of the care and effort we have put into our breeding program."

JOHN P. GASSON OFFERS YOU FREE BIG NEW 48-page CATALOG IN COLOR

John P. Gasson, pioneer poultry breeder, founder of Gasson's, and one of America's leading practical poultry authorities, will be glad to send you a copy of the big new 1945 Gasson Catalog free.

This book gives you interesting valuable information on the raising and breeding of White Leghorns, tells you the real money-making facts on getting the most out of your poultry investment. Your name and request on a penny post card will bring your copy promptly. Write today.

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Every Gasson chick you buy is Ohio-U.S. Certified, which means official assurance of healthy, sturdy, disease-resistant stock. Pullorum testing is supervised by the Ohio Poultry Improvement Association, official bloodtesting agency for the National Poultry Improvement Plan. This makes our 22nd consecutive year of Pullorum testing, and the 12th straight year with less than 1% reactors—far within the limits of official requirements.

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Be sure of getting your chicks from Gasson's by ordering early. You will also pocket a cash savings of 10%!

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We guarantee 100% live delivery, plus 95% livability for the first 21 days, which means that any losses over 5% for that period will be replaced free. Remember, the Gasson name itself is a guarantee of quality.

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Guaranteed big strong fluffy chicks. From finest A.P.A. bloodtested flocks. 10 million sold yearly. Guaranteed complete satisfaction. We pay all postage if you send cash in full with order. If we ship C. O. D. you pay postage. Prices subject to change without notice.

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25c Pkt. 10¢

Exquisitely ruffled, fringed, richly veined, 5 in. across. Glorious shades of **Scarlet, Rose, Lavender, Copper, Pink,** etc., mixed. *Special:* a 25c-Packet seeds for 10c, to get acquainted. *Send dime today.*

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The War and Poultry Raisers

[Continued from page 6]

November 27 to close their shops until there was an improvement in the supply and price situation. They charged that farmers were selling their poultry at far more than the ceiling prices to individual consumers, tradesmen, and restaurants willing to pay above-ceiling prices, and they urged the public to boycott chicken until the situation improved.

OPA Rules on Sale of Poultry by One Retailer to Another

To prevent the practice under which poultry retailers were selling poultry to other retailers at the full retail ceiling price, OPA on December 11 said that poultry retailers who sell to other retailers must determine their ceiling prices for such sales under the wholesale pricing regulation. The old practice had been contributing to ceiling violations.

Import Controls on Mixed Feeds Off

Livestock and poultry feeders and feed dealers were informed by the War Food Administration on November 28 that mixed feeds and wheat bran and shorts were the only feeds removed from import control, but that other whole and ground grain products used as feeds are still subject to control.

Restrictions on Protein Use Are Partially Lifted

The War Food Administration on November 17 partially lifted the restrictions on use of protein meals in FDO 9, so that feed manufacturers were no longer limited in their use of protein in making mixed feeds, nor were there any restrictions on the amount of protein meals that could be held in inventory.

WFA Having Difficulty Selling Its Egg Holdings

With the season not far off when it expected to be buying large quantities of eggs to support the market, the War Food Administration was having difficulty in November and December disposing of eggs which had accumulated under last year's support buying program. Having pledged itself not to "dump" these stocks of eggs on the domestic market, it could not very well offer these eggs at less than current market prices.

Late in July, on several occasions in August, and early in September, attempts were made to dispose of various lots of eggs at ceiling prices, but no sales resulted.

First effort since then to dispose of quantities of eggs was made on November 6 when WFA invited bids on about 225 cars of eggs, but the prices offered were generally so much under the ceiling that they had to be rejected and only about 5 per cent of these eggs were sold. Another effort was made on November 13 when 204 cars of eggs were offered, but with small sales. Still another effort was made on November 28.

On November 14, WFA invited bids from buyers who would ship these eggs to export markets, but buyers had to agree in their contracts that if they sold the eggs domestically, they would pay the government the full civilian ceiling price.

On December 5, eggs were offered for sale on the New York Mercantile Exchange, but there were no sales. The same thing happened the following day, but 4,279 cases were sold on December 7 at prices computed at 10 per cent under the ceilings. Formal announcement was made on December 8 that the government would accept bids for its eggs at discounts up to 10 per cent of the ceiling prices "to expedite movement of the eggs into consumption before the expected flush period."

Melini's Chicks

N.J.-U.S. APPROVED

40,000 BREEDERS TWICE TESTED within the year for Pullorum

98% LIVABILITY Guaranteed First 2 Weeks

WH. LEGHORNS—R.O.P. Sired—Mature Hens, mated to U.S. R.O.P. cockerels.

MINORCA LEGHORNS — Mature Leghorn Hens mated to Pedigreed Minorca cockerels, sons of high-record hens.

BROWN EGG MATINGS
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Barred and White Pl. Rocks
Red-Rock (Sex-Link) Pullets
Broiler-Roaster Chicks
Cockerels of All Heavy Matings
Light Brahmas for "squab broilers"

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SEXING—95% Accuracy Guaranteed
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NEW HAMPSHIRES by GADD They're GOOD!

Our new folder is ready. You should have a copy—mostly pictures, but it lists ten advantages to Gadd Chick owners. Low mortality is one. Quick feathering broilers—early sales at a profit—is another. Pullets maturing into steady layers of large eggs, etc., etc

Many successful poultrymen profit through starting right with Gadd New Hampshire Chicks.

7,000 fine Breeders
N.H.-U.S. Approved
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The ideal dual-purpose bird—that has been our steady breeding goal for years. Today's quality is the result—A1 in Egg Production, Meat Quality, Attractive Appearance. Combs' Rocks are healthy—and they're PROFITABLE.

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ANTHONY'S
Pedigreed Trapnested
WHITE LEGHORNS

Our strain of Leghorns are outstanding for their
• LARGE BODY SIZE • LARGE EGG SIZE
• GOOD LIVABILITY • HIGH PRODUCTION

15,000 State Bloodtested Breeders. All our breeders are hatched from pedigree hens with egg records of 200 to 320 eggs per hen and our flock of 1100 pedigree hens has an average production of 250 eggs per hen.

Free Catalog and Price List.
STRAIGHT RUN, Sexed Pullets or Cockerels.
Booked up to May 20th.
GEORGE M. ANTHONY, Strausstown, Pa.

On December 11 the War Food Administration announced that it would offer shell eggs for sale on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, accepting bids at not less than 90 per cent of ceiling prices.

It appeared that eventually most of the government egg holdings would be dried, for it was announced on December 7 that WFA had accepted bids from, and tendered counter-offers to, 41 egg drying plants of the country capable of drying 50 million pounds of frozen eggs in six weeks time.

Hen Subsidy Idea Rejected

War Food Administrator Marvin Jones was reported on November 17 as having turned down proposals for the payment of a subsidy to encourage the marketing of hens to reduce the poultry population. He indicated that the 1945 support buying program would be based on grades and that lower grades would be discounted.

Poultry Group in Jersey Wants Government Control

Although many national, regional and state poultry producer organizations have opposed maintenance of support prices on eggs at 90 per cent of parity for two years after the war because of the possibility of over-production which would lead to government control of poultry flocks, poultry raisers representing six organizations in Ocean County, N. J., passed a resolution on November 17 endorsing the 90 per cent support price provision of the Steagall Amendment and also affirmed the need for a "planned economy abundance."

To achieve the 1945 goals (which call for fewer layers, less eggs, and less chickens raised), the resolution recommended "voluntary individual contracts with the government having in said contracts both an incentive and a penalty clause."

The resolution follows the program of the National Farmers' Union which endorses complete regulation of agricultural production by the government.

Turkey Shortage in Cities

New York City and other large cities are believed to have had one of the most turkeyless Thanksgiving holidays in years as housewives flush with cash competed for the smaller receipts of turkeys. So scarce were turkeys that some food chains decided not to handle any at all. Violations of ceiling prices were widespread.

At one New York store which succeeded in getting carload lots of turkeys, five policemen kept the 400 waiting persons in line. All manner of devices were used to get turkeys. Tips of $2 to $5 were offered to clerks. Another stunt was to place an order in advance for a turkey, leaving a deposit of $2 or $3 which would be "forgotten" by the customer when he called for the bird.

In the three days prior to the holiday, summons were issued against 340 New York merchants for ceiling violations. Overcharges were as high as 34 cents a pound. One merchant said that between OPA and the New York City Bureau of Markets, he had eight inspectors stationed in his store, but he had no turkeys to sell. One Staten Island grower was charged with having sold turkeys at 75 cents a pound.

While the Army did take substantial quantities of turkeys, the shortage in the cities was due largely to the fact that there were more direct to consumer sales in the areas of production, for there were more people with money to spend for turkeys.

Pettey's Toe Punch—Mark your chicks as to date of hatch or source with this toe punch. Easy to use. Only 25 cents, postpaid. Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

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For 20 years we've been breeding for certain definite objectives. Now, the astounding demand for Riverside Chicks indicates that we really have something! Yes—more than something! Eggs—yes! Broiler quality—yes! But the livability, the low mortality, the non-broody long range persistent laying—things so important from the profit angle—these also are what make Riverside customers buy year after year and spread the good news among their neighbors.

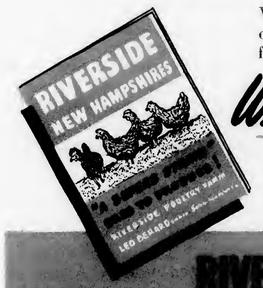
Our own large breeding flock average exceeds 210 eggs per bird—that's good in any poultry house! Many customers, with smaller flocks, report well over this average. We have every facility for producing the best possible chicks. We raise 25,000 pullets each year and house 14,000 breeders on our own four farms.

20 Years Breeding Give You These Important
7 PROFIT FACTORS

1. FAST GROWTH
2. QUICK FEATHERING
3. EARLY MATURITY
4. HEAVY EGG PRODUCTION
5. LARGE EGG SIZE
6. NON-BROODINESS
7. EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH LIVABILITY

14,000 BREEDERS ON OUR OWN 4 FARMS
N.H.-U.S. PULLORUM CLEAN AND APPROVED

NEW HAMPSHIRE BABY CHICKS—STRAIGHT-RUN or SEXED
ROCK-NEW HAMPSHIRE CROSS FOR BROILERS
STARTED PULLETS—ALL AGES



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DEMAND IS HEAVY

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RHODE ISLAND REDS

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Early Order Discount

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High-Grade Specialty-Bred Chicks

This is the last month in which you can buy Spruce Farm Chicks at substantial discounts from our 1945 List Prices. So don't delay. Send at once for our new free Catalog and full details of our money-saving offer.

You'll find our prices on these superior specialty farm Chicks scaled down to the level of high-class hatcheries, with still further savings possible through our liberal Discount Offer.

98% Livability Guaranteed First 2 Weeks

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ROCK-RED BARRED CROSS — Headed by Selected Barred Rock Cockerels from one of New England's most renowned Production and Market strains.

ALL BREEDERS PULLORUM TESTED
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NEW HAMPSHIRES

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Thirty years' careful breeding by one of the original producers has naturally developed New Hampshires rich in all the outstanding qualities of the breed. That's why so many customers keep returning for foundation stock as well as to replenish commercial flocks.

Noted for
Inherited VIGOR
Rapid GROWTH
Even FEATHERING
Steady PRODUCTION

There's Money in HAYES CHICKS

Now available to more customers, you too, will find profits in our straight run or sexed pullet New Hampshire chicks—also our straight Barred Cross for broilers or Barred Cross pullets for eggs.

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FEATURES	
Livability	PRODUCE MORE EGGS this year with Mayo's vigorous stock. Mass. (U.S.) Pullorum
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Largest, fastest growing. Excellent Layers. Ducklings $24-100. (27¢ ea. less than 100). Postpaid. 100% live delivery. Order Now.

Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Box E, Richfield, Pa.

"Certainly, the shells are smaller! Haven't you heard about the shortage of wrapping material?"

How Poultry Diseases Are Spread

Poultry diseases are brought into a flock or spread in various ways, some of which are difficult to prevent, while others are possible to control through good management and sanitation practices by the poultry raiser. Here are some ways in which diseases are spread:

1. Chickens purchased and introduced into the flock, or returned from poultry shows or laying tests. Such chickens should be kept separate from the flock for 2 weeks to allow for the development of any acute diseases, but such a quarantine will not be effective in preventing cholera, coryza, pullorum, and some other diseases which the birds can carry, yet show no outward signs. It is best for most poultry raisers to replace their flocks each year with baby chicks rather than with partly-grown or mature birds.

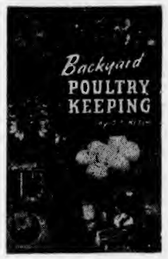
2. Visitors who have come from other farms. They can bring in various diseases, such as worms, coccidiosis, cholera and others which are spread through droppings, and respiratory diseases also can be carried on the clothing of visitors. The best policy is not to let visitors go into the poultry houses or the yards.

3. Poultry buyers. Because they get to many farms, they and their coops are common means of spreading diseases. Poultry buyers should not be allowed to enter the houses to help catch chickens. Coops should be thoroughly disinfected after each use when brought back to the farm.

4. Wild birds. Ordinary sparrows are believed to be carriers of some respiratory diseases, also external parasites. Poultry house windows and openings should be covered with poultry netting to keep them out.

5. Mosquitos and flies which may simply be carriers. Proper disposal of manure to keep down flies, the use of fly-screens or electric fly killers, and elimination of breeding places of mosquitos are measures that should be taken.

6. Contaminated water. Areas of standing or stagnant water should be drained. Chickens should not have access to water that drains away from manure piles. Water fountains should



BACKYARD POULTRY KEEPING

By G. T. Klein
Mass. State College

A practical guide book covering all phases of backyard poultry keeping, including plans for houses, brooding, feeding chicks, feeding layers, culling the flock, killing and dressing poultry, and also recipes for eggs and poultry. It is full of ideas which will help the backyarder get the maximum amount of eggs and poultry from his small flock.

Chapters: Should you have a backyard flock? — The poultry house and its furniture—Selecting a breed and getting a start — Brooding chicks — Feeding layers—Raising broilers, roasters and capons—Keeping the flock healthy—How to pick the layers—Other poultry problems—Preparation and preservation of poultry and eggs—Poultry cooking—Ways to serve eggs.

Cloth, 144 pages, 77 Illustrations.
$1.50, postpaid in U.S.A.

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BABY CHICKS . . **$15.** PER 100
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All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders, 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free), Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

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Produce EGGS at a PROFIT with our U. S. Pullorum clean, straight run or sexed R. I. Red chicks. PROFIT PRODUCING stock at FARM PROFIT prices. Practically Non-Broody. SEND FOR FREE CATALOG.

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COCKERELS $6.00 PER 100

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2 LB. BROILERS IN 8 WEEKS

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CHEWALLA BROODER CO. HOLLY SPRINGS MISSISSIPPI

CHEWALLA Sanitary BROODER

Maule's "Old Glory" Petunias

Red, White and Blue--the colors of the flag for your garden--a 10c-packet of seeds of each color, all 3 for 10c! Send 10c today! *Maule's Seed Book free.*

3 PKTS. 10¢

Wm. Henry Maule, 310 Maule Bldg., Phila., Pa.

be arranged so that there is little chance of contamination with droppings. They should be cleaned daily. The use of disinfectants in water is advisable to retard the spread of certain types of diseases.

7. Air. Various respiratory diseases can be spread from one flock to another by air currents.

8. Improper disposal of dead birds. Carcasses of birds which die and are carelessly tossed aside can cause the spread of a number of diseases. Birds that die should be burned, buried deeply, or placed in a disposal pit.

Use of Lime in Litter

On the Pacific Coast, particularly in Washington, the use of slaked or unslaked lime in laying house litter seems to be increasing. The purpose of lime is to keep the litter in better condition by reducing the moisture content and by coating the litter particles so that there is less of a tendency for them to stick together and pack.

With a program of liming litter, which should be started early, it appears that it works best when the litter is about 3 inches in depth. Better mixing of the lime with the litter is obtained at this depth than when it is deeper as required in the built-up litter plan.

Slaked or unslaked lime is applied at the rate of 1 pound for each 5 square feet of floor space as soon as the litter shows any signs of packing. Applications then should be made every week to 10 days, mixing in with the litter.

Slaked Lime Probably Best

It is probably best to use slaked (hydrated) lime, for there is a fire hazard connected with the use of unslaked lime, particularly if it is not mixed thoroughly with the litter. If piles or lumps of unslaked lime are left unmixed in the litter, enough heat may be generated to cause a fire. The Western Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, however, says that there is no danger of fire if the lime is applied at the rate of 1 pound to 5 square feet of floor space and then thoroughly mixed with the litter.

Another possible danger from the use of lime, and this applies also to slaked lime, is that ammonia fumes may be given off for several days, and it could cause some loss of birds if the ventilation is poor or the house has been tightly closed.

From a fertilizer standpoint, the value of the litter is decreased a little because of the loss of some nitrogen, but as a result of the addition of lime, the litter would be of particular value on certain types of acid soils.

Plans for a 1,500-Hen, One-Man Poultry Farm—This popular brieflet contains a suggested layout for such a plant. Send a 3-cent stamp to the Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

IF YOU WANT

CORN

that resists drought
—withstands storms
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Investigate

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FUNK G HYBRIDS not only give you greater yield from every acre, but they give all 7 outstanding qualities every farmer wants in corn—(1) Vigorous early growth that saves cultivation, (2) Deep, strong roots that resist drought, (3) Strong whippy stalks that withstand storms, (4) Big, wide leaves that make excellent silage, (5) Large, uniform ears that husk easily, (6) More shelled corn from every ear, and (7) Greater yield from every acre you plant.

Whether you plant corn for husking or for silage, whether you have an early or late season, you'll find we have special varieties of FUNK G HYBRIDS particularly suited to your local climate or soil conditions—hybrids that are regularly out-producing many other corns.

To make sure you get the right hybrid for your farm we suggest that you order early this year. Write today for prices and a FREE copy of our new Hybrid Corn Book.

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FARM SEEDS

46 TH YEAR BREEDING QUALITY CHICKS — PULLETS — COCKERELS

LEGHORNS — ROCKS — NEW HAMPSHIRES

Rush Request for Special Reduced Prices. Over 50% Hatching Capacity Already Sold!

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NEW HAMPSHIRES
NICHOLS
BARRED ROCKS

Check this list of the ten outstanding factors in Nichols breeding. Here are the true foundations for quality that leads to better results and greater profits.

1. Outstanding Uniformity of All Breeding Factors
2. Beautiful Brown Eggs of High Interior Quality
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9. Excellent Meat Quality
10. Standard Type & Color

Illustrated Catalog tells the whole story of Nichols breeding—and why you can expect success with Nichols U.S. Approved-U.S. Pullorum Clean chicks. Write for it Today.

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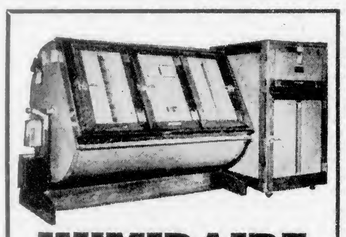

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INCUBATORS and
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Don't be satisfied with anything but the best—HUMIDAIRES—in incubators and hatching equipment. We manufacture equipment from the 400 egg capacity to the 30,000 egg capacity. Still making prompt shipments.

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INCUBATORS, INC.
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BELL'S
Pa. R. O. P.
NEW HAMPSHIRES
& BARRED ROCKS
ARE BRED FOR
HIGH EGG PRODUCTION
AND RAPID GROWTH

Many, many Thanks for your valued orders in 1944. Thank you too for your words of appreciation for our quality chicks.

1945 chick circular ready now.

BELL POULTRY FARM
CLARKSVILLE PENNSYLVANIA

DUCKLINGS
• MAMMOTH PEKINS • VIGOROUS STOCK •
• 6 POUNDS IN TEN WEEKS •
HARRY BURNHAM, North Collins, N. Y.

Through The Editor's Specs

[Continued from page 7]

heavier drum sticks would make the housewife conscious that she was getting a lot of meat. That idea that chicken is a luxury meat must be discarded.

For the producer, a broad breasted chicken should mean more economical growth — more meat per pound of feed eaten — which has a lot to do with profits.

Reductions Asked

There should be no resentment over the War Food Administration's request for an 18 per cent reduction in the number of layers and a 16 per cent reduction in egg production for 1945. It has found that the needs for eggs are not as great as they were when the food situation among our allies in Europe was so desperate. As the biggest buyer of eggs, therefore, the government finds that it cannot use as many as it has previously.

When the original request for increased egg production was made and prices were boosted to offer an incentive, it was carefully pointed out by government officials that poultry raisers should not increase their housing and equipment facilities, but merely use their plants with greater efficiency. Despite this advice, poultry house construction boomed in 1941 and 1942. Some of these houses are probably already idle, for many folks who plunged into chickens at that time lacked the managerial ability to make a go of it even when prices were favorable.

Donald F. Sullivan, 19, Potsdam, N. Y., winner of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company's $500 scholarship as the 1944 National Junior Vegetable Growers' Association national champion, is also an outstanding poultry club member. He won the 1942 state 4-H egg laying contest, and his 4-H poultry projects produced an income of $4,322 for him in eight years.

DAD says I'm little, but that I'm a mighty big help these days when help is scarce on the farm, and he pays me well for helping with the chores.

So every Saturday I take my money and see how much I still have to earn before I can get a War Bond.

Mr. Clifford—he's our mailman—says he is saving a War Bond for me to have as my *own*, just as soon as I get enough saved.

Mr. Clifford sells War Bonds to Dad, too. And one day when Dad was buying a Bond from him, Dad said: "Cliff, it's just like I was buying a chunk of Victory!"

So that's why we children started calling Mr. Clifford the 'Victory Man'.

YOU NEVER GET LESS THAN YOU LEND

And you can get ⅓ more than you invest. When held 10 years, Series E War Bonds yield 2.9% interest, compounded semi-annually. You get back $4 for every $3.

CASH IF YOU NEED IT!

Of course no one should cash a Bond unless he has to; but if an emergency comes along, your War Bonds are like money in the bank. Uncle Sam will redeem them in cash—at full purchase price—any time after you've held them 60 days. Don't hold back a single dollar from the purchase of War Bonds. YOUR HELP IS NEEDED!

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FACTS ABOUT WAR BONDS (Series E)

You LEND Uncle Sam:	Upon Maturity you get back:
$18.75	$25.00
37.50	50.00
75.00	100.00
375.00	500.00
750.00	1000.00

You can buy War Bonds from your bank, Postmaster, Production Credit Association, or Rural Mail Carrier.

★ ★ ★

For America's future, for *your* future, for your children's future — BUY WAR BONDS!

Lets all
KEEP BACKING THE ATTACK!

The Treasury Department acknowledges with appreciation the publication of this message by Everybodys Poultry Magazine

The commercial poultry raiser, who derives his living from poultry, cannot very well bring his flock size downward, for he must keep his plant operating at as near capacity as possible. If he doesn't, his overhead expense per bird is increased, and his net return automatically reduced.

Insurance for Turkeys

Co-operative turkey insurance is now providing protection against some of the hazards of turkey growing as the result of a plan worked out by the National Turkey Federation and the Farm Owners Mutual Insurance Company several years ago.

While disease accounts for about a third of all turkey mortality, according to a study by the Farm Credit Administration, the insurance coverage on turkeys offered by the Farm Owners Mutual Insurance Company, St. Paul, Minn., applies mainly against storms and fire. The policies insure specifically against loss by death direct and immediately resulting from fire and lightning, tornado, windstorm, cyclone, blizzard, wind-driven rain, sleet, snow or hail, including smothering, drowning or freezing as a direct result of such hazards.

A severe storm which caused the loss of a half million turkeys in November 1940, and another storm in November 1943 which caused the loss of about 200,000 turkeys, caused most of the private insurance companies that offered turkey insurance to discontinue this coverage.

Premiums vary with the type of coverage and with the territory. Policy I has a graduated deduction of 1 to 5 cents a turkey, based on age, with a minimum deductible loss of $20, and the premium rates vary from 2½ cents per turkey in the South to 7 cents in the zone containing the northwest central and mountain states where the hazards are greater. Policy II has a flat deductible loss of $20, and the premium rates vary from 5½ to 10 cents per turkey.

One of the provisions of the policy is that adequate shelters must be provided for the turkeys by October 21, otherwise the policy is cancelled. Losses were less than one-third as great when shelters, barns, sheds or groves were provided than when there was no shelter.

Values of turkeys in figuring losses are determined by age, but the maximum liability could not exceed $3.00 per turkey in 1944, but in no case can the insured value be greater than the market price. To a value of 75 cents per turkey is added one-half cent per day for the first 30 days from date of hatch; then 1 cent a day for the next 100 days; and then 2 cents a day up to the maximum value of $3.00 per turkey.

The Scientific Feeding of Chickens — By Harry W. Titus. A condensed and authentic treatise on nutritive requirements of chickens and nutritive properties of feedstuffs. 116 pages, paper, $1.00 postpaid. Everybodys Poultry Mag., Hanover, Pa.

Vitamins are the spark plugs that enable your chicks to make the most of their feed. Full feed utilization is the only way they can get fast growth and full development for heavy laying. Vitality Chick Starting Ration contains the variety of rich nutrients that come from grain, milk, meat, and fish products — *plus Vita-Fier!* The natural feedstuffs supply plenty of the known required vitamins except A, D, and G. These three that are needed in larger amounts are supplied by Vita-Fier in measured, tested, and guaranteed amounts. Learn the advantages of feeding a vitamin-adequate ration by getting the interesting, informative booklets shown below.

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TWO WAYS to get the benefits of VITA-FIER:

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2 Wherever you live you can get Vita-Fier itself, in 5-lb. packages at $2, which you can mix with your ration at a cost of less than 2c a day per 100 chicks. If your dealer cannot supply you, use the coupon to order.

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Board of Trade, Chicago 4, Illinois

☐ Send free copy of Vita-Fier booklet. No obligation to me. (We will also send a copy of the Vitality Poultry Raiser's Handbook free of charge.)

☐ Ship me, postpaid, _____ 5-lb. packages of Vita-Fier @ $2 per 5 lbs. Check or money order for $_____ is enclosed.

☐ Please ship C.O.D. _____ 5-lb. packages of Vita-Fier @ $2 per 5 lbs. plus C.O.D. charges.

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Feed Consumption for Growth

If you want to estimate the approximate amounts of feed that you'll need for growing your chicks this year, here are figures compiled by M. A. Jull, University of Maryland, which can be used as a guide.

Feed Required by White Leghorns

Age in Weeks	Av. wt. per bird in lbs.	Av. lbs. feed eaten per bird	Av. lbs. feed per pound live wt.
4	0.42	1.15	2.74
8	1.20	3.90	3.25
12	2.03	8.16	4.02
16	2.78	12.37	4.45
20	3.50	17.82	5.09
24	4.12	23.56	5.72

Feed Required by Dual-Purpose Breeds

4	0.53	1.26	2.38
8	1.67	4.79	2.80
12	2.64	8.79	3.26
16	3.62	13.62	3.76
20	4.66	20.36	4.37
24	5.57	28.48	5.11

Small Crops May Raise Prices, But Do Not Increase Farm Income

By reducing the production of an individual crop, it is possible to raise its price, but reducing production does not raise farm income. Farm income is determined mainly by the general price level. These are some of the conclusions set forth by F. A. Pearson and W. I. Myers, Cornell University, in a recent issue of Farm Economics.

The authors point out that government-sponsored crop restriction programs did raise prices, but did not increase farm income, so it was necessary to add to farm income by benefit payments out of the United States Treasury. Acceptance of the AAA crop control programs was the result of a combination of raising prices by crop curtailment and raising farm income by payments from the Treasury. Crop reductions alone failed to increase farm income.

A study of corn reveals that a short crop which is 20 per cent below normal results in a price 28 per cent above normal. A corn crop 20 per cent above normal results in a price 18 per cent below normal. From the standpoint of farm income, however, the short crop of corn is worth only 4 per cent more than the big crop. A short crop of potatoes is worth 6 per cent more than a big crop, while there is no difference between the short and big crops of wheat in income. In the case of hogs, oats and apples, the studies showed that the big crops produced a greater income than the short crops.

The general price level seems to have more to do with farm income than any other one factor. The returns per acre of wheat from 1870 to 1943 closely followed the general price level. When the price level was high, the value of both large and small crops was about the same, but much larger than the value of either large or small crops during a low price level period.

CHECK OUTBREAKS OF TRACHEITIS AND FOWL POX

When birds show symptoms of Tracheitis (GAPS), the further spread of this disease can be prevented by vaccinating at once with our Tracheitis Vaccine. When birds show symptoms of Fowl Pox (SORE-HEAD), the further spread of this disease can be prevented by vaccinating at once with Pigeon Pox Vaccine. No interruption in egg flow where either of these Vaccines is used to check outbreaks of Tracheitis or Fowl Pox.

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Most of the problems of the wheat, potato, cotton and dairy belts of the United States are closely related to fluctuations in the general price level of the United States, Europe, and the World. The main problem of agriculture is that of stabilizing World prices and also United States prices. The former could not be accomplished by one country, but the latter might be achieved if methods could be agreed upon. Stable or rising price levels, the authors say, would keep to a minimum, reduce, or even eliminate bureaucratic controls.

Lye for Cleaning Poultry Houses

Lye water is used by many poultry raisers for cleaning brooder and laying houses. Recommendations vary as to the strength of the lye solution to use, but usually one can (12 or 14 ounces) of lye to about 10 or 12 gallons of water will give a solution of the proper strength.

An old broom should be used in applying the solution to the floor, and the lye water should be worked into the cracks and crevices. It is advisable to wear rubber boots or regular rubbers because of the action of lye on leather, and care must be taken not to get the solution on one's body or clothing.

After a thorough scrubbing, flush the house with clear water, allow it to dry and air out, and then spray with a disinfectant or paint the floor, walls up to a height of 2 feet, roosts, and nests with a coal tar disinfectant.

Dosages of Epsom Salts

In certain disease conditions, it is desirable to use the Epsom salts flush. Here is a schedule of rates at which they may be used:

Age	No. of Birds	Amount	Water
1-5 weeks	100	½ to 4 oz.	½ to 1 gal.
5-10 weeks	100	4 to 8 oz.	1 to 1½ gals.
10-15 weeks	100	8 to 10 oz.	1½ to 2 gals.
6 mos. and older	100	1 lb.	2 gals.

Remove untreated drinking water the evening before treatment. Place the Epsom salts solution before the birds the first thing the following morning, leaving it before them for 4 to 6 hours, then replace with fresh water.

Army veterinarians inspect turkeys packed in wirebound boxes upon their arrival somewhere in Iceland. All poultry is inspected for quality before shipment from the United States, but it is checked again upon arrival at its destination overseas. (U.S. Signal Corps Photo)

If you'd like to see a *quick pick-up* in flock egg production, we believe Pratts Poultry Regulator added to your mash will help. It makes the feed more complete. Helps bring out-of-condition birds back into production and supplies "Trace Elements" that are known to be indispensable to life, health and best production. For more than 72 years farmers have used Pratts Poultry Regulator to help get more eggs quick. So, see your dealer. If he cannot supply you, send name and address with $1.00 for generous trial package, sent postpaid.

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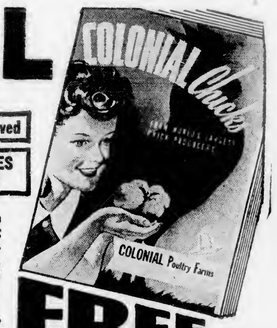

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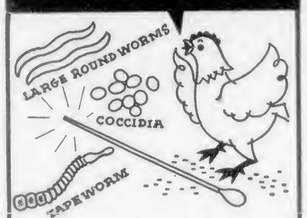

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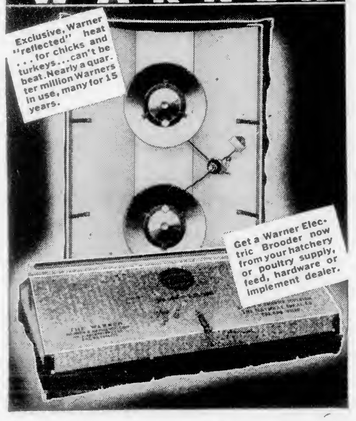

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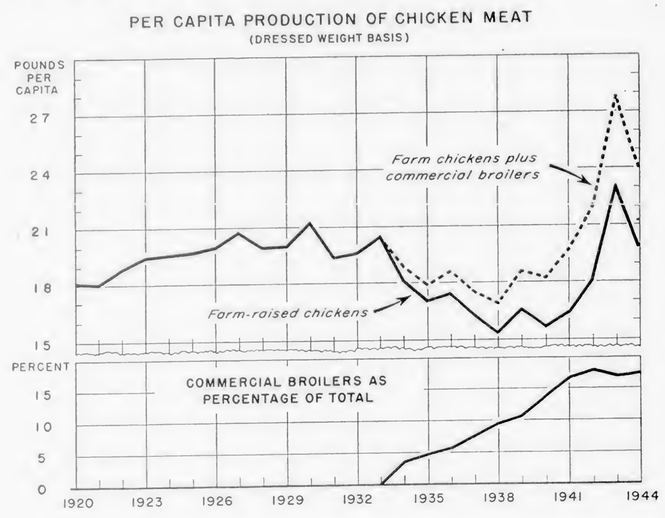
WRITE TO Leo Grouten, Box E, Farmington, Conn

Commercial Broilers Supply More of Chicken Meat



As rate of lay has risen and more sexed chicks have been bought, farm flocks have been supplying a smaller proportion of chicken meat production and the output of commercial broiler growers has been increasing.

FOR years there have been a number of skeptics who have believed that our commercial broiler industry has been essentially unsound and unnecessary. Each time a new broiler area opened up or additional houses were built in older areas, there were those who were ready to forecast that disaster was waiting just around the corner.

Let's examine the chart, particularly from 1934 to date. Notice that the supply of meat coming from general farms began to decline rather rapidly. This did not occur because consumers did not want poultry meat. It occurred because of two important developments which began to appear at about the same time:

(1) **A pronounced increase in the rate of lay per hen.**

(2) **The sale of sexed pullet chicks to general farmers.**

As egg production per hen increased, fewer hens were needed and, therefore, fewer chickens had to be raised for flock replacement purposes. The drowning of millions of day-old cockerel chicks also reduced the number of fryers and roasters raised by farmers. One would expect that the producer price of chickens would have risen sufficiently to encourage farmers to produce more poultry meat.

Specialized Growers Respond

This is what happened, all right, but it was not the general farmer who responded to the appeal of a fairly profitable price. It was those farmers who were equipped to raise broilers and fryers as a specialty that responded. The general farmer has not usually increased his poultry meat output until the following year. The specialized broiler producer, however, has been able to take advantage of the increased price in a relatively short time.

The spread between the two lines on the chart has steadily widened, and will probably continue to do so if the rate of lay per hen continues to increase. In spite of war-time handicaps of inferior feed and labor shortages, egg production per hen has kept forging ahead, and will probably continue to increase. Thus fewer hens will be needed, fewer replacement chicks raised, and more and more consumer demand for poultry meat shifted to commercial broilers. The extent of this shift is shown in the lower part of the chart which shows the increasing proportion of the country's total chicken meat which has been supplied by commercial broilers during the past ten years. An indication of the future may be drawn from this trend.

Must Plan Ahead

This does not mean that all will be cream and honey for those who raise broilers. The end of our huge foreign demands for all kinds of meats may well be the signal for trouble ahead for broiler prices. The outlook for poultry meat prices bears a lot of watching. A lot of careful planning will be needed so as not to be caught with full broiler houses when the supply of competitive meats becomes so plentiful as to depress prices.

Preventing Impaction of Feed

One result of the increased use of wheat in poultry rations is the presence of floury particles which tend to become pasty when wet. The extent of the floury particles depends upon the grinding job which has been done.

But the tendency for such mash to become pasty when wet may result in impaction of the feed at the corners of the mouth and under the tongue of the bird. This can be overcome by feeding granite grit which not only overcomes impaction of the feed, but also encourages more complete digestion. One feed authority says that the feeding of hard grit in addition results in the birds getting 6 to 11 per cent more value out of the feed.

Limestone Floors for Poultry House

Limestone has proved to be a low-cost wartime floor in a new laying house erected last summer on the Honegger White Leghorn Farm in Illinois. The floor of the house was filled in with dirt to within 6 inches of the top of the foundation wall and tamped down. The ground limestone was spread over the top, dampened and tamped. The built-up litter was used, getting it up to 8 inches in depth, and it has worked excellently.

When the house is cleaned to make way for a new crop of pullets, the Honeggers plan to remove litter and the limestone floor, spreading it over the farm crop land as fertilizer. A new limestone floor will be laid.

Actual cost of the floor was $15 compared to an estimated cost of $250 for a concrete floor.

"The public sure is package-conscious, Agnes! I heard we gotta supply transparent egg-shells next!"

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says one customer. Another says:—

"I bought 500 chicks from you three years ago and housed 231 pullets which produced 46,759 eggs; in their first year, an average of 211 eggs per hen, in their second year an average of 164 eggs per hen. In the two years, these few birds have given me a clear profit of $833.91 over feed cost, which is approximately $3.61 per hen. Nobody could ask for better stock." L. B. Maby.

3 GREAT BREEDS from Which to Select

Whether you are breeding for meat or eggs, we can give you the chicks for a strong start.

BARRED ROCKS. G. H. Salisbury says, "Hens I kept from chicks bought from you averaged 204 eggs." Mrs. Fred Mason says, "In March and April our hens averaged 70% to 80% after laying all winter." For big-bodied, fast-growing, hardy, heavy-laying Rocks, write Truslow Brothers.

WHITE LEGHORNS. L. B. Matthews says, "500 chicks from you gave me 231 pullets, first year averaged 211 eggs." Truslow Leghorns have been built from World Famous 300 egg bloodlines, including Tom Barron, Hollywood, Tancred and Beall. Truslow breeding for over 50 generations has developed the size, stamina and production of these famous Leghorns. It will pay you to get your chicks from this proven money-making strain.

NEW HAMPSHIRES. E. S. King writes, "My New Hampshire hens bought from you as chicks averaged 238½ eggs." You know the value of breeding —of stamina—which comes from proper selection and care. Get it in Truslow New Hampshire chicks.

Neal and Claude Truslow

Truslow Poultry Farm was founded 63 years ago by the father of these brothers. Neal, who is deceased, has been succeeded by his son John.

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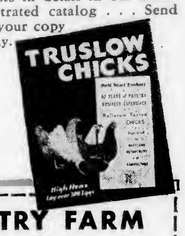
We tell the story of Truslow chicks in detail in our FREE illustrated catalog . . . Send for your copy today.



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get strong, sturdy Truslow chicks which make quick growth and heavy egg production. ORDER EARLY. Get your chicks booked while there is time.

Sexed Chicks if Desired. Either pullets or cockerels furnished. Write for prices.

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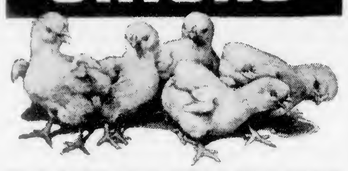

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Our Royal Mating Chicks bring you real egg production and chick-health improvement. Famous trapnest-pedigree strains in Hampshires, Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Reds, White Rocks, Wyandottes. Reasonable prices because our year around hatching reduces costs. Sexed Chicks. Order now for your choice of delivery dates.

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BABY CHICKS HATCHING EGGS BREEDING STOCK Leghorns

Every Male From a 280-327 Egg Dam. Every Female From Dam And Sire With Proven Records 280-327 Eggs.

The Bodine progeny-test program has produced such sound improvement in this Leghorn strain that a basis for greater profit has been strongly laid. Bodine Leghorn chicks are sound producers. Ask about our heavy breeds in Rhode Island Reds and Rock-Red cross. **Free Catalog.**

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BLUMER'S WHITE ROCKS

Chicks ideal for flock foundation or replacement. All hatching eggs from our own 5,000 White Rock breeders under Penna. State supervision. Our White Rocks are an improved combination of high egg production and meat qualities. **20 Years Breeding White Rocks**—Send for catalog.

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PARKS' BARRED ROCKS
WORLD'S OLDEST STRAIN
U.S. R.O.P & State Supervised
Here's high production in America's best meat chicken. Eggs, chicks, breeding stock. Write for catalog & prices.
ONE BREED ONLY
JOE PARKS AND SONS ALTOONA, PA.

Bobcats and foxes seem to have been numerous in Massachusetts during the past year and have caused heavier than usual losses. Here, Don Crooks, Massachusetts Red breeder, holds a bobcat which he caught near his range.

Creosote Injury to Chicks

Chick losses may occur early in the brooding period as a result of injury caused by putting the chicks into the brooder house soon after the house has been treated with coal tar creosote oil or mite paint, according to the veterinary department of Massachusetts State College which reproduced the condition in the laboratory.

Uneven growth and ragged feathering are the first symptoms noticed, but they may go unobserved until about three to five weeks when mortality occurs. Losses of 10 to 15 per cent have been reported. The affected chicks are droopy, tend to stand huddled together with their eyes closed, and their breathing may be accompanied by rattling noises and coughing, leading one to confuse it with infectious bronchitis. A similar condition, however, has been observed with excessive feeding of salt.

Some chicks may have distended abdomens, and there may be considerable fluid or jelly-like material under the skin. The breast muscles may be flabby and orange in color. The hearts and livers are usually enlarged and the heart sac is distended with clear fluid. The lungs may appear normal or they may be dark red in color and contain much pale red fluid. The spleen is nearly always small. The kidneys may be pale and swollen.

In one instance, losses occurred despite the fact that the brooder house was treated five weeks before the chicks were placed in it, but the weather had been cold and the creosote had not dried by that time.

As a precaution, houses that have been treated with creosote products should be allowed to air out thoroughly before used for brooding. A longer preliminary period of operating the brooder stove to dry out the house may be necessary.

Service Brieflets

Disease

- ☐ **D1 — Respiratory Diseases.** Gives the symptoms, prevention and control of common colds, roup, infectious bronchitis and fowl pox. 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **D2 — Fowl Paralysis.** Tells how to recognize this deadly disease and outlines the known methods of control. 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ **D3—The Control and Prevention of Worms in Poultry.** Shows how to examine the intestines of suspected fowls, and explains how to make treatment effective. 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **D4 — Everybodys Poultry Disease Diagnosis Guide.** Shows how to make a post-mortem examination and gives the symptoms of disease for 25 parts of the fowl. 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ **D5—List of State Disease Laboratories.** 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **D6—Gasping Diseases in Young Chicks.** 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **D7—Coccidiosis.** 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ **D8—Limberneck.** 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **D9—Control of Rats.** 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ **D10—Blue Comb Disease.** 6 cents in stamps.

Housing

- ☐ **H20—The N. J. Collapsible Summer Shelter.** Contains photographic plans. Holds 60 growing pullets. Costs about $15 to build. 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **H21 — Moisture-Proof Floors for Poultry Houses.** Contains diagrams of six different types of floors. 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **H22—Housing Fundamentals.** Figures on floor space, roost space, litter requirements, number of nests, hopper space, amount of window space and ventilation. 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **H23 — Built-Up Roofs.** Complete directions, well illustrated, for constructing this durable type of poultry house roof. 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **H24—Plans for Constructing a Poultry Incinerator.** 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **H25—Plans for Range Nest Shelter.** Used to teach pullets to lay in nests while still on range. 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **H26—Plans for a Mash Fermenting Cabinet.** 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **H27—How to Use Insulation in Poultry House Construction.** 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **H28—The Dryden Shipping Coop.** 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **H29—Turkey Range Feeder for Grain—**3 cents in stamps.
- ☐ **H100—Plans for a Backyard Poultry House.** 6 cents in stamps.

Feeding

- ☐ **F30—Feeding Fundamentals.** Figures on feed consumption, rate of growth, standards of production, dry matter in different forms of milk, and value of a better egg mash. Explains the various vitamins. 3-cent stamp.

General

- ☐ **G40—Plans for a 1500-Hen, One Man Poultry Farm.** 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **G41—List of College Poultry Departments.** 3-cent stamp.

Breeds

- ☐ **B50—Which Breed? Valuable pointers on what to consider when choosing a breed of poultry.** 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ **B51—Facts About Crossbreds.** 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **B52—These New Hampshires.** 3-cent stamp.

Brooding

- ☐ **BG70—How to Separate Pullets and Cockerels Early.** 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ **BG71—Succeeding With Broilers.** 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ **BG72—Battery Brooding Facts.** Tells about temperature, space for chicks, ventilation, causes of breast blisters, ruffled plumage, etc. 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ **BG73—Plans for Homemade Brooders.** 6 cents in stamps.

Management

- ☐ **M80—27 Questions and Answers on Hen Batteries.** 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **M81—Egg Cost Calculator.** Tells whether you are making a profit above feed costs. 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **M82—Does Forced Molting Pay?** A complete discussion of this practice. 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **M83—Getting Better Fertility and Hatchability.** 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **M84—Artificial Lights in the Laying House.** 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **M85—Cannibalism.** 3-cent stamp.

Marketing

- ☐ **MK90—The Wax Method of Picking Poultry.** 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **MK91—How to Build the Virginia Egg Cooler.** 3 cents in stamps.
- ☐ **MK92 — How to Prepare Smoked Poultry.** 3-cent stamp.

HOW TO ORDER BRIEFLETS

Check the brieflets you wish, clip this department, write your name and address on the margin, and mail with your remittance to the Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa. If you do not wish to cut this copy of the magazine, simply list the brieflets in a letter and mail with remittance.

If Disease Should Strike

When an outbreak of disease occurs in a flock, losses can be reduced if certain measures are taken immediately. These are among the steps that it might be advisable to take.

1. Isolate sick birds. If only a few are affected, they should be removed from the flock and confined separately. If certain houses of birds seem to show the general symptoms of disease, isolate the house by having a separate caretaker who has no contact whatever with the houses or pens where the birds are healthy.

2. Have a diagnosis made. If there is any doubt as to the disease present, have a diagnosis made by a recognized laboratory, the local veterinarian, or someone competent and experienced in making post-mortem examinations. Be sure to supply complete information on the feeding program, number of birds in the flock, number which have died, when symptoms were first noticed, and other information that will help in making a diagnosis.

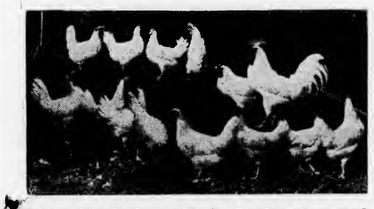
3. Practice thorough sanitation. Remove all droppings, litter, and nesting material. Flush or scrub out house (if weather permits), and spray thoroughly the floor, walls, roosts, nests, dropping boards or pits, and other equipment.

Water founts should be cleaned daily. A disinfectant may be used in the drinking water to prevent spread of the infection, particularly if of a respiratory nature, by that means.

4. Administer a laxative if necessary. If the birds are constipated or if they show signs of bowel disturbances, it may be advisable to give a laxative.

Combine Several Jobs

Much time and many steps can often be saved in caring for the farm flock by combining several jobs. A Jersey poultryman, for example, carries pails of grain with him when he goes through the pens for the mid-afternoon gathering of eggs. The pails of grain are hung from the rafters until the grain is to be fed about 4 o'clock. Having disposed of the grain until later, he then gathers eggs as he works his way back to the entrance of the house.



These Single Comb White Leghorns, owned by Irving Kauder of New York, hold a new lifetime record for four years of continuous laying with a record of 10,501 eggs and 11,059 points, and they have the added distinction of being the first pen of five-year old hens ever to be trapnested at an official egg laying contest, for they are now entered in the Vineland Hen Test. Kauder Leghorns hold all livability and longevity records to date at this test.

STERN BROS. *Longevity Leghorns*
NEW HAMPSHIRES · ROCK-HAMP CROSS

"HEN" CHICKS FROM 2 TO 5 YEAR OLD BREEDERS

LEGHORN HEN CHICKS PULLETS
Lay Earlier, Produce Larger Eggs, Show Lower Mortality, Bigger Profits

All authorities agree that Hen-Bred Chicks are larger, stronger and develop into more profitable pullets than pullet-bred chicks. For many years, we have specialized in producing pedigree-sired White Leghorn Chicks from Hen Breeders, 2 to 5 years old. All our Leghorn pullet eggs go to market. All eggs from our Hen breeders must weigh 27 oz. to the dozen and be chalk-white.

Son of Vineland Hen Test Winner

"Cannot Praise These Birds Too Highly"

"One thing I can say," writes Patrick F. Tobin, Stamford, Conn. "I cannot praise these birds too highly. The Leghorn cockerels weighed over 3 lbs. at 8 weeks. I am sorry I have not kept a record of the eggs laid by these Leghorn pullets but they are the best I have ever taken care of. My Stern-Cross (Rock-Hamp) cockerels are just five months old, and some weigh 7½ lbs. They are without doubt, the best meat birds I have ever seen."

New Hampshire Mature Pullet

LONGEVITY LEGHORNS —Our own strain as described above. Pedigree and Commercial Matings. Two-to five-year-old females mated to cockerels from 225-to 289-egg dams.

NEW HAMPSHIRES —5,000 rugged breeders containing a high percentage of mature hens. Bred for both meat and eggs.

STERN-CROSS ROCK-HAMPS —These are the Chicks referred to in Mr. Tobin's statement above. Customers also report splendid results with pullets raised from Stern-Cross pullets—large brown eggs and plenty of them through a long laying season.

EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT
on all orders received before February 1st. Small deposit protects you. Write for particulars.

98% Livability Guaranteed First 4 Weeks on All Matings
ALL BREEDERS BLOOD-TESTED AGAINST PULLORUM
SEXING—Pullets Guaranteed 95% Accurate
Write for Free Catalog, Price List and Early Order Discount offer

STERN BROS. BOX D SOUTH VINELAND, NEW JERSEY
WRITE FOR CATALOG and PRICE LIST • ORDER EARLY AND BE SURE OF HEN CHICKS

START CHICKS RIGHT! with OAKES *M.I. PLAN

***Maximum Intake**

If you want your chicks to grow rapidly, uniformly, make maximum growth in shortest possible time, follow the Oakes M.I. Plan which provides for plenty of eating and drinking space. One inch of feeding space for every chick and plenty of fresh water in sanitary fountains assures **maximum intake** of feed and water for thrifty growth. Fighting and crowding to get feed and water is a common cause of heavy chick losses.

Get This Oakes Outfit for 300-350 Chicks

One Brooder. Oakes No. 560 for oil; Oakes No. 720 for electricity.
Three Waterers. Oakes No. 503 fountain, 3-gal. capacity.
Twelve Feeders. Six No. 448 chick feeders for first 4 weeks, then replace with six No. 3942W. Each type can be raised up as chicks grow.

Try using **plenty of equipment.** See how losses are reduced, how much faster and more uniform chicks grow, how feed is saved. Really good equipment...Oakes "Sanitized" Equipment...pays best in the long run. Increases livability, cuts feed waste, promotes faster, more uniform growth of every chick.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET

Before you buy chicks, send for this new FREE booklet which explains Oakes M. I. Plan and outlines tested methods of successful poultry raising. Write for your copy NOW . . . a postal will do. See your nearest hatchery, feed or hardware dealer for Oakes "Sanitized" Poultry Equipment.

OAKES MFG. CO., Box 112 • TIPTON, INDIANA

PRODUCTION
335 POINTS STORRS CONTEST 1944

"MAMMOTH" *New Hampshire* CHICKS

Contests and Trapnests helped build "Mammoth" New Hampshires. 7 to 9 pound hens. Lay larger brown eggs. Chicks easy to raise.

YOU do not need to **CHOOSE** between them can have both if you Springbrook MAMMOTH NEW HAMPSHIRES

Excellent for Capons. Write for circular. Order early.

Bittner's *Springbrook Farm*, Westmoreland Depot, N. H

● Largest producer of U.S.-N.H. Approved New Hampshires Exclusively ●

SIZE
11 POUND 3 COCKEREL

Mention EPM, please, when writing to advertisers

"Mom says all Winter Layers Need TONAX"

Used in the Mash

It's quite a drain on a hen to produce each egg. Because of that, she needs Tonax. Tonax provides her with blood-building elements, trace minerals, and reliable stimulants. She must be kept in tip-top condition to continue laying those expensive Winter eggs. Tonax helps her go through that difficult Winter laying period. No "fillers" in Tonax; 100% active ingredients. Only 1 lb. to 100 lbs. of mash. Give your layers the benefit of Tonax. 2 lbs., 75c; 6 lbs., $2; Economy Size, 25 lbs., $7.50. At your Lee Dealer (Drug, Hatchery or Feed Store).

GEO. H. LEE COMPANY Omaha 8, Nebr.

TONAX
Tonic and Conditioner

PRICES
2 lbs. 75c
6 lbs. $2
Economy Size
25 lbs. $7.50

D. Edward Doane (left), Doane Agricultural Service, congratulates the six winners of the $200 Westinghouse scholarships in the National 4-H Club Rural Electrification project at Chicago. The winners, left to right, are Frances McMillen, Enid, Okla.; Walter MacEvoy, Lockport, N. Y.; Harlan A. Dietzel, Bay Port, Mich.; Rodney Hall, Parker, S. D.; Raymond Schafer, Red Lake Falls, Minn., and Jesse Nemechek, Humboldt, Nebr.

Discourage Thievery

A great aid in discouraging stealing of birds is a large light bulb and reflector placed on a pole near the hen house. One 100-watt bulb will give enough light to discourage thieves, and will not noticeably increase the amount of your electric bill. If you're getting electricity for the first time, or plan to have changes made in wiring, include a yard light in your specifications.

Don't Smother Chicks

Chicks need plenty of fresh air, and can stand lots of it if drafts are eliminated. If the air doesn't smell fresh and clean when you step into the brooder house, arrange the windows to allow more ventilation. Fewer colds, more rapid feathering, and better health will result if you see that there is sufficient ventilation.

BIRCHETT'S "Old Dominion" CHICKS

Right from the Heart of Virginia

ROCK X RED CROSS
BARRED ROCKS
NEW HAMPSHIRES
BUFF ORPINGTONS
WHITE ROCKS
R. I. REDS
WH. WYANDOTTES
WHITE LEGHORNS
BUFF ROCKS

Twenty-seven years experience that have made us one of Virginia's largest hatcheries are the best guarantee of satisfaction we can offer. Try Birchett's chicks—They're from flocks carefully selected — all blood-tested for Pullorum — and frequently improved by use of males from R.O.P. pedigreed stock.

We Aim to Serve You Well

Your success is our success—so although we hatch more than one million chicks annually, you are assured our personal attention to every detail. That is another reason why Birchett chicks are money makers.

SEXED CHICKS are a specialty with us. We guarantee 95% sex accuracy. Write Today for descriptive Folder and low 1945 prices.

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WHITE LEGHORNS
250-350 Pedigreed Sired

AAA BABY PULLETS	4 WEEK OLD PULLETS	AAA BABY COCKERELS
$16.00	$26.00	$2.00

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SURPLUS CHICKS WANTED!! No quantity too large or small
WORTHWHILE HATCHERIES
101 W. North Ave., Baltimore-1, Md.
For quick results phone SAR-6516. Ask for J. Roth

67 RARE & FANCY BREEDS
67 Rare Breeds including Polish: Spanish; Buttercups: Turkens: Australorps: Houdans: Langshans; Lakenvelders: Andalusians: Cornish: Sussex: Hamburgs: Giants: Brahmas: Red, Black, Exchequer Leghorns: Silver, Golden, Columbian, Partridge Wyandottes and Rocks. Chicks, Eggs, Sexed chicks. Handsome catalogue, colored pictures free.
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TOM BARRON CHICKS
We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Large Hens mated with R. O. P. Males. Write today for early order discount and CIRCULAR
NORTH SIDE POULTRY FARM, Box E, Richfield, Pa.

• BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL •
Speckled Sussex Bantams
for sale in pairs and trios.
G. H. HUBBARD, LOCK HAVEN, PENNA.

LIGHT BRAHMAS Beautiful! Productive!
• STOCK • EGGS • CHICKS • WRITE •
SEARLES, Milford, New Hampshire

Keep on Buying War Bonds

Cut PULPWOOD for SPARE-TIME CASH

Delmarva Broiler Situation

The broiler chick movement in the Delmarva area during November was 10,343,269 chicks, a decrease of 1½ per cent from a year ago. For the first 11 months of 1944, the movement of chicks totaled 80,103,411, a drop of 9.7 per cent from a year ago.

There were indications that broiler production would be expanded greatly, for November settings of eggs showed an increase of 20 per cent, according to the report compiled by the Neppco Hatchery Division.

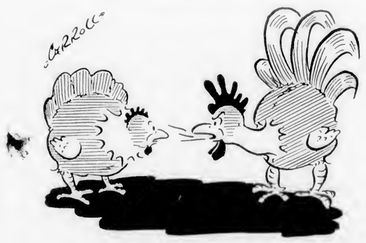
The New York State Poultry Association has elected Austin W. Carpenter, Sherburne, president; Kenneth E. Bowles, Canisteo, vice-president; Ernie G. Jones, 724 Frost Ave., Rochester, secretary and treasurer; and Alice A. Roberts, Feura Bush, election commissioner.

President Carpenter, who has been active in trade association work, has indicated that the association's program will be broad enough to attract the interest and support of every segment of the poultry industry in the state, including hatcherymen, standardbred and production poultry raisers, and allied industries. A membership goal of 1,000 has been set for 1945.

"The Have-More Plan," by Ed and Carolyn Robinson, is the fascinating story of a couple that tired of living in the crowded city and moved to the country (about an hour's ride from Ed's job in the city), where they grow most of their food on less than an acre of ground, devoting about one hour a day the year around.

The Robinsons give some mighty sound advice on locating a place, then they tell in detail how they produce fresh goat milk, fresh eggs, fresh fruits and vegetables in season, geese and chicken, pork, and even honey. Fruits and vegetables are canned and frozen for winter and spring use. They tell also of neighbors who raise turkeys, rabbits, ducks and squabs on similar small places.

Anyone who has ever hankered for this happier, healthier way of living will find this book extremely helpful, because its easy-to-follow instructions are based on actual experiences. The book sells for $1.00 and can be ordered from Ed Robinson, Box 4001, Noroton, Conn.



"I'm warning you, Judy, you better stop jitterbugging at nights . . . Every egg you lay is scrambled!"

EGGS are like jewels in the winter, scarce and high. So now, more than any other season, you can't afford to waste time and money on loafer hens that don't lay.

Save your good mash for the hens that pay you a profit. Cull out the "boarders".

Feed a laying mash containing **CORN GLUTEN MEAL** if you can get one. **DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL** furnishes high protein (41%) and Vitamin A potency. If you can't get a mash containing **CORN GLUTEN MEAL** feed some other good mash — only to hens that will turn it into eggs.

CORN PRODUCTS SALES CO.
NEW YORK • CHICAGO
DISTRIBUTORS OF
DIAMOND
OLDEST AND BIGGEST SELLING BRAND OF
CORN GLUTEN MEAL

WARREN'S
Massachusetts CERTIFIED RHODE ISLAND REDS

The WINNING HABIT Is Bred into Our Reds

Through many years and in widely different climates, Warren pens have won national recognition at official Laying Tests.

Fourth Farmingdale Sweepstake

For the fourth time in six years, our 1943-44 pen at Farmingdale, N. Y. rated First High Pen All Breeds. Other 1943-44 Farmingdale winners were First High Red Hen, and five out of the first six high Red Hens.

Awards at Other Tests

WESTERN NEW YORK—Third High Red Pen and Second High Red Hen
RHODE ISLAND—Third High Red Pen
PASSAIC (N.J.)—High Red Pen and High Red Hen
HUNTERDON (N.J.)—High Red Pen and High Red Hen
MISSOURI—Second High Heavy Breed Pen

Mass.-U.S. Pullorum Clean 16 Years without a Reactor

R. I. REDS sired by Mass.-U.S. R.O.P. males from 240-341 egg dams.
ROCK-REDS (Barred) — sired by Barred Rock males from R.O.P. strain.

SEXING—95% Accuracy Guaranteed
Write for Catalog and 1945 Price List

J. J. WARREN
Box 14 North Brookfield, Mass.
Bonded Against B.W.D.

TWICHELL'S
R.O.P. NEW HAMPSHIRES

FAST FEATHERING • HEAVY LAYING • PULLORUM CLEAN

5 NEW RECORDS! Florida Contest—HIGHEST NEW HAMPSHIRE HEN ALL CONTESTS (332 eggs, 354.45 pts.) Twichell pens placed first for the breed at Florida, Maine, and Western New York. Also, a Twichell hen made a new Storrs record for New Hampshires—325 eggs, 349.85 pts. Contest pens are returned and used in our pedigreed R. O. P. matings—you get the benefit. All breeders are U. S. certified—N.H.-U.S. Pullorum Clean. Be sure to order your TWICHELL CHICKS EARLY! Write today for catalog—Address Box E.

H.S. & M.E. TWICHELL, EXETER, N.H.

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RHODE ISLAND REDS
BARRED ROCKS
BARRED CROSSES

Among the leaders in three laying tests 1943-44. Going strong again in 1944-45 tests. Our chicks are always in strong demand, so *place your order early.*

FREE CATALOG

LOUIS D. SCHAIBLE, Box E, Shiloh, N. J.

RUTTER WHITE ROCKS

MORE WAYS THAN ONE

By comparison with other breeds, as well as in its own breed, the Rutter strain of White Rocks has an enviable record; high average production, exceptional per cent qualified in R.O.P., high hen-housed flock averages. Rutter White Rocks are good not only for egg production but for meat or for flock improvement. EVERETT R. RUTTER, BOX C. DERRY VILLAGE, N. H.

Warren Entry Now Ahead

At the end of the second month of the current laying test competition, an entry of Rhode Island Reds of J. J. Warren at the Western New York test moved into first place to gain high honors to date for the entire country.

The Warren pen was just 4 points ahead of the Treadwell Red pen at Maine. Another Treadwell pen was third, while still another was in ninth position of the top 10 pens of the country. An entry of White Leghorns of Babcock Poultry Farm and a Red pen of Harco Orchards made their appearance in the top 10 pens this month.

Ten High Pens, All Breeds to December 1—(61 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	708	737.10	West. N.Y.
Geo. B. Treadwell	R. I. R.	714	733.10	Maine
Geo. B. Treadwell	R. I. R.	713	732.75	Storrs
E. B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	708	730.80	West. N.Y.
Crooks Farm	R. I. R.	711	729.65	Rhode Isld.
J. A. Hanson	W. Leg.	723	729.50	Rhode Isld.
Babcock Plty. Farm	W. Leg.	721	724.75	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	673	724.65	West. N.Y.
Geo. B. Treadwell	R. I. R.	706	722.40	Storrs
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	680	713.90	West. N.Y.

High Pen in Each Test to December 1—(61 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	708	737.10	West. N.Y.
Geo. B. Treadwell	R. I. R.	714	733.10	Maine
Geo. B. Treadwell	R. I. R.	713	732.75	Storrs
Crooks Farm	R. I. R.	711	729.65	Rhode Isld.
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	673	695.10	Pass., N.J.
Stanton Plty. Fm.	N.Hamp.	672	685.00	Florida
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	662	682.30	Penna.
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	663	662.85	Hunt., N.J.
St. Paul Hy.	R. I. R.	653	655.20	Missouri
Howard Bros.	R. I. R.	658	651.50	Georgia
Lindstrom Pl. Farm	W.Leg.	598	604.40	Long Isld.
Floyd's Poultry Farm	R.I.R.	593	562.15	Okla.
St. Johns Plty. Fm.	W.L.	564	510.05	Arizona
Corn Belt Hatchery Incross		446	410.50	Illinois

High Pen in Each Breed to December 1—(61 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	708	737.10	West. N.Y.
J. A. Hanson	W. Leg.	723	729.50	Rhode Isld.
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	680	713.90	West. N.Y.
Dunham Breeder's Hy.	W.R.	640	648.30	West. N.Y.
Dryden Plty. Br. Fm.	Bd.Rk.	646	635.90	Storrs
Hall Bros.	Crossbreds	555	561.50	Maine
Shoops Hatchery	Wh. Wy.	523	503.35	Okla.
Thomas Poultry Fm.	Ancona	479	478.75	Penna.
Floyd's Poultry Farm	Aust.	434	406.15	Okla.
Rucker's Imperial Fm.	W.G.	345	342.65	Missouri
Lindstrom Pl. Fm.	Bf.Min.	351	317.45	Missouri
Philip Maddux	Bl. Leg.	357	303.70	Penna.
Harry L. Phillips	Col. Rk.	211	208.15	Missouri
Stephen Costa	Bl. Min.	195	201.30	Pass., N.J.
Hogan Farms Hy.	Br. Leg.	183	163.05	Okla.
Ben Phenis	Wh. Min.	132	127.15	Okla.
Willard Satterfield	Bf. Leg.	115	105.50	Okla.
Mrs. C. C. Parlin Lt.	Sussex	120	97.85	Maine
Belldear Hatchery	Bf.Rk.	104	94.95	Illinois
Walter C. Dobe	Barn.	30	29.85	Long Isld.

High Hen in Each Breed to December 1—(61 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Holser's Val. Farm	W.Leg.	60	66.00	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	59	64.90	West. N.Y.
Hank's Hennery	N. Hamp.	59	63.30	Storrs
Harco Orchards	Bd. Rk.	60	62.25	Rhode Isld.
Howard P. Norcross	Wh.Rks.	61	57.60	Storrs
Hall Bros.	Crossbreds	52	57.05	Maine
Thomas Plty. Farm	Ancona	48	52.55	Penna.
Schwegler's Hatchery	W.W.	53	49.75	Penna.
Floyd Roberts	Aust.	49	46.20	Okla.
Harry L. Phillips	Col. Rk.	43	43.35	Missouri
Lindstrom Pl. Fm.	Bf.Min.	48	40.00	Missouri
Rucker's Imperial Fm.	W.G.	39	38.70	Missouri
Philip Maddux	Bl. Leg.	39	37.20	Penna.
Art Horne	Bl. Min.	41	36.90	Okla.
Hogan Fms. Hy.	Br. Leg.	36	32.75	Okla.
Ben Phenis	Wh. Min.	27	27.55	Okla.
Mrs. C. C. Parlin Lt.	Sussex	30	24.30	Maine
Willard Satterfield	Bf.Leg.	23	21.70	Okla.
Belldear Hatchery	Bf.Rk.	30	20.10	Illinois
Walter C. Dobe	Barn.	15	16.25	Long Isld.

KAUDER'S

PEDIGREED
WHITE LEGHORNS
and NEW HAMPSHIRES

BEHIND THE EVIDENCE

The best way to see the years of testing and selecting which have bred longevity and prodigious production into the Kauder strain of Pedigreed White Leghorns is to examine the evidence of the Vineland Hen Tests.

1. At the 1944 Hen Test, a Kauder pen established a new world record for four years of laying. Final score: 11059 pts.
2. Four out of five of the four-year lifetime pen records ever made have been established by Kauder pens.
3. First five-year lifetime pen ever entered at any hen test—for 1945.

Highest Last 7 Years

1. For the last 7 years, or since 13-bird pens started, Kauder's Leghorns have the highest average livability, all breeds, for breeders with 700 birds or more entered.
2. For the last 7 years, on the same basis, Kauder's Leghorns have the highest average points per bird for Leghorn breeders with 500 birds or more entered.

Write for free 52-page catalog and other literature with the full story of Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorns and New Hampshires.

IRVING KAUDER
Box 101, New Paltz, N. Y.

WORLD'S RECORD ANCONAS

(Record: 2927 eggs, 3057.25 points!) For better livability and plenty of large white eggs at less cost per dozen, investigate our BIG-NEW IMPORTED ANCONAS. Write for free colored catalog, telling about these amazingly improved Anconas.

R. S. THOMAS, Box 56, SALTILLO, PA.

Harco BARRED ROCKS R.I. REDS

H. A. RICHARDS, Owner

On basis of bulletins of the American Laying Test Council Harco Reds have the highest average points per bird over all breeds, 100 birds or more entered for the three years 1942-44, with a record of 270.68 points.

Harco Rocks on the same basis for the breed of 100 birds or more entered for the last three years are second all breeds with an average of 257 points per bird.

High pen all breeds, all contests 1944—Western New York 3713 eggs, 4039 points. New world record Barred Rock individual at Storrs 338 eggs 368.85 points.

HARCO ORCHARDS and POULTRY FARM
R. F. D. 4, SOUTH EASTON, MASS.

TREADWELL REDS

Blue Ribbon Performance

HIGH ALL BREEDS FOR FOURTEEN YEARS
For The Last Fourteen Years Treadwell Reds Have The Highest Average Point Score Over All Breeds For Production With Thirteen Pens Entered.

265 Points Per Bird.

This extremely high record was made on a total of 161 pullets. This is consistent performance with a vengeance. Think seriously about Treadwell Reds for commercial production of flock improvement in 1945. Free catalog.

GEORGE B. TREADWELL, Box C, SPENCER, MASS.

High Hen in Each Test to December 1—(61 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Holser's Val. Farm	W.Leg.	60	66.00	Long Isld.
Geo. B. Treadwell	R. I. R.	62	65.35	Storrs
Geo. B. Treadwell	R. I. R.	61	64.60	Maine
E. B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	60	64.20	Pass., N.J.
W. L. Walsh	N. Hamp.	58	62.65	Florida
Harco Orhards	Bd. Rk.	60	62.25	Rhode Isld.
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	58	60.55	Hunt., N.J.
Lindstrom Pl. Farm	W.Leg.	57	59.85	Long Isld.
St. Paul Hatchery	R. I. R.	54	59.15	Missouri
E. B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	59	58.60	Georgia
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	52	56.55	Penna.
Floyd's Poultry Farm	R.I.R.	58	55.25	Okla.
Stouffer Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	49	53.10	Arizona
Western Illinois Hy.	N.H.	54	50.65	Illinois

Ten High White Leghorn Pens to December 1—(61 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
J. A. Hanson	723	729.50	Rhode Isld.
Babcock Poultry Farm	721	724.75	West. N.Y.
Guy Leader	684	689.40	West. N.Y.
Holser's Valley Farm	700	685.15	West. N.Y.
Mosher's Ired. Leg.	706	665.30	West. N.Y.
Burr's Poultry Farm	651	662.90	West. N.Y.
Orval C. Groves	633	659.60	Florida
Foreman Poultry Farm	692	641.50	Pass., N.J.
Hannah's Poultry Farm	641	638.50	Maine
Geo. M. Anthony	640	626.70	Penna.

Ten High Rhode Island Red Pens to December 1—(61 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
J. J. Warren	708	737.10	West. N.Y.
Geo. B. Treadwell	714	733.10	Maine
Geo. B. Treadwell	713	732.75	Storrs
E. B. Parmenter	708	730.80	West. N.Y.
Crooks Farm	711	729.65	Rhode Isld.
Harco Orchards	673	724.65	West. N.Y.
Geo. B. Treadwell	706	722.40	Storrs
Robert Cobb	689	711.80	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	660	706.45	Maine
Leslie D. Bartholomew	680	704.25	Storrs

Ten High New Hampshire Pens to December 1—(61 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	680	713.90	West. N.Y.
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	674	702.10	Rhode Isld.
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	693	699.75	Maine
Stanton Poultry Farm	672	685.00	Florida
Robert C. Cobb	682	682.45	Rhode Isld.
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	675	678.20	Storrs
Stanton Poultry Farm	637	629.70	Florida
Irving Kauder	615	628.35	Storrs
Hank's Hennery	638	621.40	Storrs
James Horne	607	619.00	Storrs

Ten High Barred Rock Pens to December 1—(61 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Dryden Poultry Breed. Fm.	646	635.90	Storrs
Harco Orchards	591	622.95	Rhode Isld.
Louis D. Schaible	640	599.30	Pass., N.J.
Kerr Chickeries	609	578.85	Hunt., N.J.
T. N. Wilcox	584	575.10	Georgia
Hall Bros.	630	574.85	Maine
David Cohen	583	571.30	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	564	571.05	Maine
Sebold Breed. Farm	595	570.35	Pass., N.J.
Robert C. Cobb	585	568.45	Storrs

Ten High White Plymouth Rock Pens to December 1—(61 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Dunham Breeder's Hatchery	640	648.30	West. N.Y.
Riley Poultry Farm	663	624.90	Storrs
A. C. Lawton	654	621.10	Maine
Howard P. Norcross	628	614.75	Storrs
Riley Poultry Farm	612	577.70	Storrs
John Spangenberg	598	567.50	Maine
John Spangenberg	596	557.40	Maine
Riley Poultry Farm	606	546.90	Georgia
Holtzapple Poultry Farm	596	530.00	Okla.
Holtzapple Poultry Farm	587	522.05	Penna.

In the individual laying tests, Warren pens were high to date at Western New York, Passaic New Jersey, and Hunterdon New Jersey, while Treadwell entries led at Maine and Storrs.

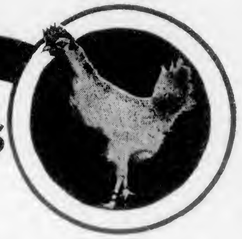
White Leghorn Hen Leads

In the individual bird competition, a White Leghorn hen from Holser's Valley Farm leads with 60 eggs and 66 points to her credit for 61 days. A White Rock of Howard P. Norcross has a perfect record of 61 eggs in 61 days, but its point score is 57.6.

Hanson Tops Leghorn Class

J. A. Hanson's entry at Rhode Island tops the White Leghorn division, followed by Babcock Poultry Farm and Guy

Babcock's HEALTHY Chicks MAKE GREAT LAYERS



Here is Babcock's 1944 Official Contest Record:

First and Second high pens, all breeds, at the Georgia National Egg Laying Contests. 116 Pens Competing—biggest test in U. S. These birds were fed on Georgia's **war-time ration** containing no animal protein. Top pen 3422 eggs, 3926.80 points; second pen 3506 eggs, 3521.85 points.

First and Second high Leghorn pens at Storrs Egg Laying Contest with every leading Leghorn contest breeder competing. Top Storrs Leghorn pen 3487 eggs, 3580.50 points. Second Leghorn pen 3474 eggs, 3539.25 points.

Fourth high pen, all breeds, at Western New York. Record: 3546 eggs, 3808.35 points.

High White Leghorn hen in U. S., all contests. Her record: 342 eggs, 371.85 points. Record made at Western New York Test.

We bred, reared, and entered all these birds as well as their parents and grandparents. Every White Leghorn chick we sell you is directly related to these contest winning birds. This is not an exaggerated statement. We prove it in our 1945 catalog.

HERE ARE TWO CUSTOMER REPORTS:

September 11, 1944—Dear Mr. Babcock: We never had better chicks in the 12 years we have been in the poultry business. We never saw such healthy chicks. Last year we put 611 on the range. Our order was for 600. The ones we bought this spring are just startling to lay.

We recommended your chicks to Nelson Rathbun at Vernon and he says he doesn't know how he got along without them. Sincerely yours, F. J. Kelm, Whitesboro, N. Y.

September 11, 1944—Dear Mr. Babcock: I received 520 of your pullets April 28th. I have lost only seven of the lot. The hens I saved from the last year's flock have laid very well and are the best I ever had. If this years turn out as well, I am sure to be satisfied and thanks to your breeding. Very truly yours, H. J. Carpenter, Richland, New York.

Top Leghorn Hen in U. S. for 1944

Wonderful hen from a fair family. She really laid, but she's a freak: her full sisters didn't do too well. Our catalog tells why this hen is a freak—why she probably won't prove to be a valuable breeder.

Babcock's 1945 Catalog Now Ready

Interesting, truthful, no bunk. Tells you what our chicks will do and won't do for you. Many poultrymen claimed our last catalog the best ever written. This one is better yet. Send for yours today if you want Babcock's Healthy Chicks, eggs or stock.

First Hatch Jan. 5th Order Early

We will soon be sold out for 1945. Send for our catalog today if you want to raise Babcock's Healthy Leghorns in 1945.

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM Route 3 E ITHACA, N. Y.

FOREMAN LARGE TYPE LEGHORNS

ARE AMERICA'S LEADING PRODUCTION LEGHORNS

DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS FOREMAN LEGHORNS ESTABLISHED RECORDS NEVER EQUALED BY ANY OTHER LEGHORN STRAIN IN THE HISTORY OF LAYING CONTESTS.

These records include a new ALL-TIME HIGH for all breeds in both Florida and Missouri contests. Highest Leghorn pen in all U.S. contests for total egg production in 1943 and winning Leghorn pen Connecticut contest. High pen Breeder class Western New York contest. High pen all breeds in both Michigan and Oklahoma laying tests. High pen for total egg production in both Maine and Arizona laying contests. High Leghorn pen Long Island N. Y. laying test. Highest five year average for Leghorns in Passaic N. J. Laying test.

Professor E.C. FOREMAN Owner-Manager

"CREAM ALWAYS RISES TO THE TOP"

FREE EDUCATIONAL CATALOG—Buy Chicks from a strain backed by 30 years of sound breeding and contest winning blood lines.

FOREMAN POULTRY FARM BOX 106C Lowell, Mich.

HANSON'S

World's Great Production Strain
BUY THE BEST

Highest Leghorn Pen 1945 Contests 1st Mo.
Highest leghorns 1944 Poultry Tribune award.
Highest Breeder U. S. R. O. P. 411-300 eggers.
World Record 13 Hen Pen Storrs Contest 1940.
300 Egg R. O. P. Breeding Stock Eggs & Chicks.
World Record blood lines at reasonable prices.

NEW 52-PAGE CATALOGUE FREE

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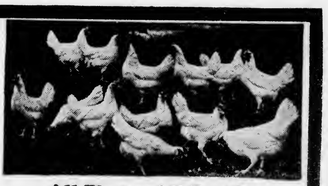

All Time All Breeds World Record Pen
311 eggs—329 points average

COHEN'S CONN.-U.S. R.O.P. BARRED ROCKS & R.I. REDS
HIGH CONTEST and R.O.P. RECORDS

LONGEVITY?
Read This Record

Our five Barred Rock pens in the 1943-44 Egg Laying Tests showed
The Highest Livability in U.S.
All Breeds and Varieties
for five or more Pens entered. This record proves the ability of our strain to stand up under high production.

First High Barred Rock Pen
In Two 1943-44 Laying Tests

PASSAIC	ARIZONA
2979.60 Points	2831.75 Points
2924 Eggs	2700 Eggs

Also, two of our five pens rank among the ten highest Barred Rock Pens for the entire United States. Storrs: 3393.85 Points; 3310 Eggs. Western N.Y., 3386 Points; 3172 Eggs.

SPECIAL—A choice lot of Pedigreed Barred Rock R.O.P. cockerels, ready for immediate delivery. Now is the time to infuse new blood from high producers into your flocks and strains.

Conn.-U.S. Certified Chicks
1. Conn. U.S. R.O.P.
2. Conn.-U.S. Certified Conn.-U.S. R.O.P.-Sired
3. Sexed Pullets Conn.-U.S. R.O.P.-Sired
4. Sex-Link Pullets Conn.-U.S. R.O.P.-Sired
5. Sexed Cockerels

Write for FREE Catalog and Price List

COHEN'S BREEDING FARM CONN.U.S.-R.O.P.

DAVID T. COHEN
Dept. C, GUILFORD, CONN.

They Win for Us·· They Pay for You

CROOKS FARM REDS
The Strain the Family Built

Consistently high production, high livability and all 'round quality over the years, as proved by contest records, are your assurance of success with Crooks Reds. For example, our World Record Pen high over all breeds Penna. contest 1942; or Highest six year Red R.O.P. average in U. S. 257 eggs per bird; or Highest heavy breed Livability Supreme Achievement Award Competition for three years.

The demand for Crooks chicks has meant an early sellout these many years. Get set for next year now. Write for the facts that lead to profits—and order your Crooks chicks early.

CROOKS FARM, Box 144C, North Brookfield, Mass.

Wayside Farm
BUSINESS BRED **R. I. REDS**

This is our 19th year devoted to the breeding and production of profitable R. I. Reds. 4,000 blood tested breeding birds all on our own farm. Our birds have given a high rate of production and entire satisfaction to a host of customers throughout the East and South. They have also made very excellent records in Official Egg Laying contests with individual records up to and well beyond the 300 egg mark. This is the kind of stock you must have in these uncertain times.

STRAIGHT RUN CHICKS, SEXED PULLETS and SEXED COCKERELS AVAILABLE.

Illustrated circular and price list on request.

WAYSIDE FARM, J. C. Smith, Prop.
R. D. 2, Box E, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

PAINSTAKING

Care has produced Nedlar New Hampshires' R.O.P. hen-housed average of over 200 eggs per bird, highest average in R.O.P. reports for the breed during the last several years. Customers come back again and again for flock improvement and foundation stock. Catalog.

E. N. LARRABEE
Nedlar Farm, Box D, Peterborough, N.H.

PROVEN the HARD WAY—

Not only in 1944 contests have Spangenberg White Rocks proven their ability, but in the hands of commercial poultrymen for egg production and for meat. Also Spangenberg Cornish-Rock Cross. Catalog.

JOHN SPANGENBERG
30-B, BAGGOTT ST., WEST HAVEN, CONN.

Leader entries, both of which are at Western New York.

The Rhode Island Red class, except for a few additions, is almost the same as the 10 leading pens of all breeds for the country, with Warren, Treadwell, Parmenter, and Crooks in the same order.

In the New Hampshire division, H. S. & M. E. Twichell have the distinction of having the first, second, third, and sixth pens to date. Stanton Poultry Farm fourth and seventh place, while Robert C. Cobb is in fifth position.

High Barred Rock pen to date is owned by the Dryden Poultry Breeding Farm. It is followed by Harco Orchards, Louis D. Schaible, and Kerr Chickeries. In White Rocks, Dunham Breeder's Hatchery had high pen to date with its entry at Western New York.

California Egg Laying Test

Ten Highest Pens to Nov. 1
(25 birds to an entry)

Breed	Owner	No. Eggs Laid	Value Eggs Laid	Value Eggs Over Feed
WL	Donsing Breeding Fm. & Hy.	1168	$47.73	$33.38
RIR	Bill Eglinton	1151	47.33	32.01
WL	Horseshoe Poultry Ranch	1124	44.66	31.25
WL	Nelson Leghorn Breed. Farm	1209	44.52	30.99
WL	Dryden Poultry Breed. Fm.	1158	45.20	30.81
WL	Dryden Poultry Breed. Fm.	1146	44.79	36.57
WL	Calif. Polytechnic Students	1118	43.23	30.09
WL	Donsing Breeding Fm. & Hy.	1088	44.15	29.95
NH	Howard Breeding Farm	1050	43.94	28.78
RIR	Hill's Poultry Farm	1044	42.58	28.73

Pullet Lays Two-in-One Egg

From their hobby flock of 50 White Leghorn and Black Minorca pullets, J. M. Hover, Jr., and C. W. Miner, Hornell, N. Y., in mid-November obtained a 5½-ounce egg measuring 9 inches in circumference the long way and 7 inches around. Upon breaking open, they found another perfectly formed egg with shell inside.

One week later, they found another large egg—this time 6¼ ounces and measuring 9¼ inches in circumference the long way.

1944 Highlights
IN THE POULTRY NEWS

Compiled by Everybodys Poultry Magazine

JANUARY

Jan. 6—War Food Administration starts buying eggs at New York to support prices.

Jan. 7—Government plans to buy 260 million pounds of dried eggs in 1944, officials reveal.

Jan. 10—Live poultry receivers in New York City close doors in protest over OPA's failure to increase margin between country costs and wholesale prices of poultry.

Jan. 21—War Food Administration says that frozen chickens and hens being held in storage under the set-aside order of December 30 can be released only if the Army fails to inspect and purchase poultry in 30 days after offered to it.

Jan. 25—War Food Administration says that it will support shell egg prices in 1944 by government buying at not less than 90 per cent of parity and "in no event at less than an average United States farm price of 30 cents a dozen during the spring and early summer months, and an annual United States average of 34 cents."

Jan. 26—OPA grants increase for 90-day period of 1 cent, making it 3 cents a pound, in markup of live poultry prices in New York area as a result of increased charges incurred in transportation.

Best of All

Famous B73 Battery Brooder. Galvanized steel, porcelain insulated heating element, automatic switch, non radio interfering, wire floor 28" x 36", complete with ventilators and thermometer. Capacity 100 day old chicks — 50 four weeks. Use as single unit or as 5 tier battery. Save ration points—Raise your own broilers. Write for free catalogue.

ELECTRIC BROODER BATTERY TYPE

Ask Your Dealer or ORDER DIRECT

$10.83

• *Bring Scott your Poultry Problems* •

BEACON STEEL PRODUCTS CO., WESTMINSTER, MD.

PEDIGREED SINCE 1915
PARMENTER'S REDS

ORDER PARMENTER REDS TODAY for APRIL and MAY

It's like talking about Christmas in July but the unprecedented demand for Parmenter's Reds has taken our entire output of

Red Chicks and Sexed Pullets until late March
Sex-Link Females until late April

Place your order NOW for April and May chicks. Agricultural College and Customers' Results prove they make EXTRA PROFITABLE layers.

BREEDING MALES FOR SALE
E. B. PARMENTER
477 King Street FRANKLIN, MASS.

LEADER
White Leghorns

33 Years of breeding have put into Leader Leghorns those qualities which make profitable egg producers. Over **12,000 Breeders,** grown on free range the way Nature intended, on our 280 acres. No Leghorn hatching eggs bought. **Bloodtested.** Males from 255 to 342-egg hens head matings.

Write for catalog and prices.

LEADER FARMS Rt. 2E YORK, PA.

• SISTER TESTED SIRES •

The sires heading Chamberlin matings for 1945 will not only be from R.O.P. dams with records of 250 eggs or more, or from dams that are members of Register of Merit families, but they will also have been selected on the basis of their sisters' trapnest records. An R.O.P. breeding farm with a modern progeny test breeding program. Every chick U.S. Certified; S. C. White Leghorns, White Plymouth Rocks. Catalog.

J. D. CHAMBERLIN, Box E, Cranbury, N.J.

LARGE ENGLISH TYPE
range raised White Leghorns mated with Males from Pedigreed R.O.P. hens. Barred Rocks and N.H. Reds. Straight run or sexed chicks. Catalog of farm and stock free.
Shadel Poultry Farm, Rt. 10, McAlisterville, Pa.

FEBRUARY

Feb. 2—War Food Administration announces that 3 out of every 4 eggs produced in 1944 are being allocated to civilians.

Feb. 7—Some New York egg receivers are reported as having their premises glutted with eggs sold to the government and which have not been picked up, making it difficult to handle currently arriving eggs.

Feb. 10 — U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that farmers on February 1 indicated their intention to buy 17 per cent fewer chicks in 1944 than in 1943.

Feb. 15—Temporary maximum prices on cut-up poultry issued by OPA.

MARCH

Mar. 1 — Vineland Cooperative Poultry Association discontinues live poultry sales because OPA ruled that it could not take 1½-cent wholesaler's markup.

Mar. 2—Unlimited use of fish oil in the manufacture of vitamin feeding oil for poultry authorized by War Food Administration.

Mar. 20—Heavy cancellations of chick orders in Midwest reported as result of low egg prices. Many hatcheries said to be drowning unsold chicks. Marketings of fowl double what they were a year ago.

Mar. 21—WFA orders cold storage holdings of poultry, along with other foods, be reduced by 20 per cent in 30 days to make way for the inflow of perishable products from 1944 production.

Mar. 23 — Poultry Industry Food Advisory Committee recommends that WFA issue set-aside order to assure armed forces of 300 million pounds of poultry annually.

Mar. 27 — War Food Administration starts intensive campaign to promote eggs through radio, news releases, retail store promotion, and other methods.

Mar. 30—Poultry industry groups meeting in Chicago wire War Food Administrator Marvin Jones, asking WFA to support egg prices at levels promised and to announce both floor and ceiling prices for fall as quickly as possible.

Mar. 30—War Food Administration lifts FDO 91 which prohibited sale of certain classes of poultry in storage on December 30 without first offering for sale to the armed forces. Poultry purchased totaled 88 million pounds.

APRIL

April 4—Philadelphia live poultry dealers threaten to go on "strike" because 1-cent markup granted by OPA to New York City dealers is diverting poultry shipments to New York.

April 4 — OPA Administrator Chester Bowles says that no increase in the ceiling price of corn is contemplated during the crop year ending October 1944.

April 16—Mayor LaGuardia of New York City tells housewives they should not buy eggs until prices become lower.

April 19—OPA issues Amendment 28 to Maximum Price Regulation 269 authorizing an increase above base prices of 1.8 cents a pound for live and dressed poultry for balance of April; 2.2 cents for May; 1 cent for June; no increase in July to December, one-half cent in January; 1 cent in February; and 1.4 cents in March.

April 20—OPA rescinds action of yesterday increasing poultry ceiling prices.

April 20 — Food chains start one-week "Springtime Egg Festival" to help move surplus of eggs.

April 21—OPA reinstates Amendment 28 to MPR 269.

April 21 — WFA issues FDO 97 setting aside 100 per cent of the hen turkeys processed in Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Washington, Oregon, California, Illinois, Colorado, Utah, and Rockingham County, Virginia. The turkeys must be slaughtered in authorized killing and dressing plants and must be held for sale to the Army Quartermaster Market Centers.

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The Best Source For Your CHICK STARTING EQUIPMENT

BUY DIRECT AND SAVE

You can buy with complete confidence from America's Largest Specialized Poultry Equipment Mail Order House. Every item is fully guaranteed.

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Ready for Immediate Delivery—Starter Batteries, Electric, Oil and Wood Floor Brooders and Chick and Broiler Feeders. Also many other items of Poultry Equipment and Wire Fabrics.

FREE New 1945 Catalog. Write for it. We Are As Near As Your Mailbox.

BUSSEY PEN PRODUCTS COMPANY
5151 W. 65th ST., CHICAGO 38, ILL

342 EGGS-376.05 Pts.!

This Douglaston bird at Western New York Egg Laying Test had the highest record of all birds, all breeds, all tests for 1944—also third highest official record for all time.
Our R. I. Reds are backed by 15 years of intensive breeding, culling, trapnesting, participation in egg laying tests and progeny breeding. All breeders tube tested for pullorum. Unusual chicks, that promise steady production of BIG eggs.
ORDER EARLY—you earn present low prices, also priority on delivery. Reds, Crosses, Sexed or Unsexed. Catalog gladly mailed on request.

Write for Catalog DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM Route 6, Pulaski, N. Y.

DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM R.I. REDS & CROSSES

STARTED PULLETS
4 WKS. OLD 8 WEEKS OLD RANGE SIZE
ALMOST READY-TO-LAY EGGS IN ABOUT 30 DAYS

BABY CHICKS AS HATCHED PULLETS COCKERELS

Surging vitality, dynamic growth, quick full feathering, remarkable livability. Outstanding egg strains. Low prices. Hatches every week. Pullorum (B.W.D.) Free. STARTED PULLETS, 4 weeks; 8 weeks; almost ready-to-lay. CAPONS, 6 weeks old. All grown under floor brooders for rugged development.
BIG DISCOUNTS on early orders. Send For Free Catalog and Price List.
CONNECTICUT VALLEY FARMS
716-B Burnside Avenue, East Hartford 8, Conn.

STARTED CAPONS
DAY-OLD COCKERELS
HEAVY ASS'TS $8 PER 100 POSTPAID
REDS ; ROCKS HAMPS ; CROSSES

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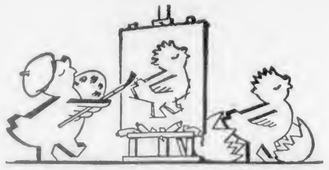

A PICTURE OF HEALTH

Only chicks that thrive well inside the egg are healthy and well developed when hatched.

To lay eggs that produce sturdy chicks, hens need enough minerals and vitamins to maintain their own health and weight plus a surplus to deposit in eggs.

Mashes built-up and balanced with Lacto-G provide this surplus . . . help hens lay eggs that contain all the nourishment developing embryos require.

For over 13 years, feeds fortified with Lacto-G have helped ever larger numbers of successful commercial poultrymen raise bigger and better flocks that lay bigger and better eggs with maximum hatchability on a high production schedule.

For all ages of poultry it pays to use feeds improved with Lacto-G.

Write for booklet "FROM EGG TO MATURITY."

PEEBLES Lacto-G DRIED WHEY MILK SOLIDS
NATURE'S BEST BALANCED FORTIFIER
A product of WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY

Address National Sales Agents

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GOLDEN EAGLE MILLING CO.
PETALUMA CALIFORNIA
Lacto-G Be Sure It's In Your Feed

BROODER ELEMENTS

Genuine Chromalox long life elements. None better—ship now postpaid. No. A1½ 3½" dia. 150 watt, also good for waterers — each **$1.40**
No. A8 8½" dia. 660 watt — each **$2.20**
No. AC4790. Complete snap action automatic switch to control above **$1.80**

MAKOMB STEEL PRODUCTS CO., Macomb, Illinois

Amazing New Facts

on the use of

Wood Charcoal

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April 27 — OPA increases live poultry shipping allowance 1 cent a pound over the entire country to correspond with New York City.

April 28 — War Food Administration grants its authorized buying agents an additional 1 cent a dozen for eggs packed in new cases, flats, and fillers.

MAY

May 5—War Food Administrator Marvin Jones says there is not enough feed to supply livestock we now have, that it will be necessary to adjust livestock and poultry numbers to the available feed supplies.

May 5—War Food Administration urges all processing plants wishing to slaughter and dress hen turkeys under Food Order 97 setting hen turkeys in certain areas aside for purchase by the armed forces, to apply at once for authorization.

May 8—Poultry meat prices decline in many markets as result of easing of red meat rationing on May 5.

May 9—War Food Administration authorizes its buying agents to pay not less than 27 cents a dozen to producers for eggs, an increase of 1 cent over its previous price.

May 29—War Food Administrator Marvin Jones says that the difficulty of finding adequate cold storage for eggs bought by the government to support the market has made it necessary to sell some of these eggs for conversion into animal feed.

May 30—OPA grants extra sugar for freezing of eggs by industrial users upon recommendation of War Food Administration that it would aid in marketing the surplus eggs.

JUNE

June 3—War Food Administration ends hen-turkey embargo.

June 3—International Baby Chick Association recommends that hatchery industry comply with the War Food Administration's request to shut down hatcheries during the summer months.

June 10—War Food Administration asks housewives to buy an extra dozen of eggs and store in their refrigerators to help take care of some 25 million dozen of eggs for which adequate storage facilities are not available.

June 16 — Solid Fuels Administration urges commercial broiler growers to employ strictest conservation measures in the use of anthracite because of the nationwide coal shortage.

June 24 — Some 3,000 hatcheries in 45 states and having a capacity of 190 million eggs are participating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan, according to Paul B. Zumbro, co-ordinator.

June 24—War Food Administrator Marvin Jones says that the problem of finding storage space for 25 million dozens of eggs was solved temporarily through cooperation of housewives who bought and stored extra eggs in their refrigerators.

JULY

July 4—War Food Administration announces that it has ended support purchases of "current receipt" eggs after having bought about 10,000 cars, or 6,200,000 cases, of eggs since the beginning of the year.

July 10—Egg production during the first six months of 1944 was almost exactly as much as the average yearly production in the 1935-39 period, according to the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

July 12—War Food Administration announces a set-aside order (WFO 106), effective July 17, requiring all young turkeys in 27 states and areas to be marketed for ultimate sale to the armed services until they have obtained their requirements.

July 13—Maryland State Poultry Council, believing that eggs and poultry meat should be relatively free of federal price control measures in normal times, asks that the price support measures as provided in the Steagall Act should not be applied to the production of eggs and poultry meat in the post-war period.

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July 17—OPA announces turkey ceiling prices for balance of year at slightly higher levels than in 1943.

July 24—War Food Administration says that it does not plan to "dump" its stock of eggs bought for price support during the first six months of the year on the domestic market.

July 25—National Poultry Defense Committee recommends that government support egg and poultry prices at 80 per cent and not over 90 per cent of parity.

July 26—Hatcheries supplied 86 per cent of all chicks raised on farms in 1944, the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics Reports. This is a 2 per cent increase over 1943.

July 26—Several hundred Chicago housewives put dried eggs first in their preference of a wide variety of dehydrated foods.

July 26—The number of young chickens raised on farms in 1944 is estimated by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics at 745,795,000 birds—20 per cent less than the record number of a year ago, 6 per cent less than in 1942, but 9 per cent above the 1933-42 average.

July 27—C. W. Kitchen, Deputy Director of War Food Administration, says that (1) insufficient storage space, (2) too few egg cases, (3) less labor in produce plants, and (4) an overtaxed transportation system were the main reasons for the difficulty in handling the record egg production of this year.

AUGUST

Aug. 15—War Food Administration says it has 1,400,000 cases of shell eggs and 37,500,000 pounds of frozen eggs in storage, but that these eggs are being held for sale at ceiling prices in normal trade channels and that they will not be dumped on the market in large volume at any one time.

Aug. 17—Lt. Col. Ralph Olmstead, deputy director of WFA's distribution section, admits that the government doesn't know what it is going to do with all the eggs bought under the egg price support program.

Aug. 17—Northeastern Poultry Producers Council recommends that poultry products be supported by the government at 75 or 80 per cent of parity and not over 90 per cent, rather than at higher levels.

Aug. 19—As a means of supporting the egg market, WFA announces that egg driers can offer to the government dried whole eggs up to 100 per cent of their capacity for September, provided that the eggs are dried from fresh shell eggs on the current market.

SEPTEMBER

Sept. 1—Backlog of 4,000,000 marketable broilers, some of the pullets already laying, reported on Delmarva peninsula as a result of labor shortages and lack of dressing plant facilities.

Sept. 2 — To provide more cold storage space, War Food Administration in WFO 111 restricts the storing of poultry in baskets and barrels, because they take up about 50 per cent more space than when in boxes.

Sept. 4—WFA advises poultry packers to order containers for dressed chickens and turkeys early because of the acute shortage of container material.

Sept. 6—War Food Administration says quantity of turkeys received to date by Army is far short of needs, urges producers to market all mature turkeys.

Sept. 6—National Poultry Defense Committee says that independent grocers and food chains will conduct a vigorous three-weeks sales campaign to relieve the current abundance of broilers.

Sept. 11—War Food Administration discontinues support buying of eggs on the New York Mercantile Exchange, indicating improved market conditions.

Sept. 11—Numerous protests cause WFA to lift restrictions against storing poultry in barrels and baskets.

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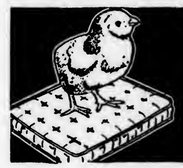

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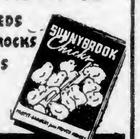

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Sept. 17—OPA announces a new simplified ceiling price schedule for eggs in which prices are given for each county in the 44 zones into which the country has been divided. The number of retail grades is reduced from 22 to seven.

Sept. 19 — U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicts that egg prices in the next six months will be less than in the corresponding six months of a year ago.

OCTOBER

Oct. 6—OPA issues shell egg maximum prices for the remainder of 1944 and all of 1945.

Oct. 6—War Food Administration urges poultry raisers to contact their buyers before marketing their poultry so as not to offer too much at one time and cause lowering of prices.

Oct. 24—J. B. Hutson, president of the Commodity Credit Corporation says that egg production in 1945 probably will have to be cut back to or near the 1942 level because of present heavy supplies of dried eggs.

Oct. 28—WFA says that turkey set-aside order cannot be revoked until all military requirements are met.

NOVEMBER

Nov. 4 — WFA announces that turkeys processed after midnight, November 5, no longer had to be offered to the QMC, nor are growers obligated to tell their turkeys to authorized processors.

Nov. 6 — War Food Administration invites bids on about 225 cars of eggs, purchased during the spring flush production period to support prices to producers.

Nov. 14—War Food Administration invites bids on its holdings of shell eggs from buyers who will ship them to export markets.

Nov. 15—Production goals for 1945 call for 18 per cent less hens and pullets on farms on January 1, 6 per cent less chickens raised than in 1944, 16 per cent less eggs than produced in 1944, and as many commercial broilers and turkeys raised as in 1944.

Nov. 17—Feed mixers' quota restrictions on the use of proteins are lifted by War Food Administration.

Nov. 17—War Food Administrator Marvin Jones is reported as having turned down proposals that subsidy payments be made to encourage the marketing of hens in order to reduce the hen population.

Nov. 20—Widespread violations of ceiling prices reported as result of scarcity of turkeys and chickens in the larger cities.

Nov. 20—Washington Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association directors, representing 30,000 producers, ask that both support prices and ceiling prices on eggs and poultry be discontinued at the earliest possible moment.

Nov. 24—WFA's New York regional office indicates that sales of poultry in certain areas, including the Delmarva peninsula, might be limited to authorized processors so that the Army could get enough chicken for overseas and hospital use.

Nov. 27 — Because they could not get poultry at ceiling prices, 75 poultry dealers in northern New Jersey decide to close shop until there is an improvement in the supply and demand situation.

DECEMBER

Dec. 1—To enable the armed forces to obtain 110,000,000 pounds of poultry during the first months of 1945, War Food Administration issues order setting aside all poultry produced or processed in Delaware and certain counties of Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland for sale to the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps starting December 11.

Dec. 12—WFA announces that it will support shell egg prices in 1945 at 27 cents a dozen for candled eggs and 24 cents for current receipts.

Dec. 12—About 95 per cent of the poultry slaughterhouses in the New York City area reported closed as a result of the Army set-aside order on the Delmarva peninsula.

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Turkey NOTES

By J. C. TAYLOR

Know Your Turkeys—Are you just another turkey raiser, or are you one of those real honest to goodness turkey enthusiasts? There is a big difference. A turkey raiser only sees the hard work and the dollar sign at the end of the season.

A real turkey enthusiast appreciates these factors, but also finds an interest in the work of raising his turkeys. He makes a real study of the birds themselves. He knows standard qualifications of the birds he is raising. He is constantly seeking new knowledge concerning turkey raising, particularly the breed and variety that he is growing. He can take the lean years with the good and still maintain his interest. In other words, turkey raising becomes a way of life with him and he derives pleasure as well as profit from the enterprise.

Shall I Raise Turkeys?—The answer, of course, would be a definite "Yes" at the present time. With present ceiling prices and the great demand for turkey, production has been made profitable.

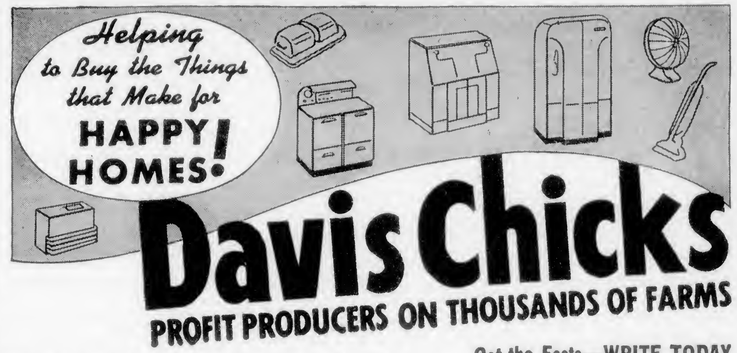
Production goals for 1945 for the country call for 35,666,000 turkeys to be raised—the same as 1944. It is my hunch that more new people will be attracted to turkey raising this coming spring than there have been for a number of years.

A few days ago, a man that had never raised turkeys told me he was planning to put in between 3,000 to 4,000 poults this spring. It should be kept in mind that when you raise turkeys, you place all your eggs in one basket, so to speak. There are no returns until the birds are marketed. It requires a heavy investment with a corresponding heavy loss if you run into mortality and poor markets. If you are new at the game, try your hand at raising a few.

To old timers, I suggest, play safe and raise about the same number as you did this year. Lower your mortality and improve the quality of the birds you raise by better care and attention to sanitation. It is not the year to expand.

Lights for Breeders—Early egg production from breeders can be obtained by artificial lights. Giving the breeders lights around 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning until daylight will start production about a month later. Experiments have shown that there is no decline in fertility or hatchability during the normal hatching season of those birds under lights early in the year. Male birds should be placed under lights approximately two weeks before females.

Make your plans early on the number of turkey poults you'll start this spring.



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OVER THE Garden Gate

WITH UNCLE HENRY

The 1945 Seed Situation—Prices of packets will be about the same as last year. There should be an ample supply of most kinds of vegetable seeds. No general shortages are expected except in some individual varieties of some classes, and in the entire class of wax beans. Gardeners who order seeds early are not likely to be disappointed. Seed growers certainly did a heroic job last summer to produce enough seeds for home gardeners, as well as for allies abroad through lend-lease.

No definite garden goal has been set for 1945, but WFA is urging farm and city families to continue gardening for adequate supplies of food.

"Regardless of when the war ends, there will always be need for an abundant supply of fresh fruits and vegetables, for a healthy diet is essential in peace or war," says WFA.

Several new vegetables I have just been reading about are Fordhook Hybrid tomato, Burpee Hybrid cucumber, and red tampala. They all sound good enough to try. "The tomato and cucumber are the first F1 hybrids in their classes ever offered the public," says the originator. The tomato is early red and has been a heavy yielder on trial grounds. The cucumber is resistent to mosaic, downy mildew and bacterial wilt. The red tampala is similar to the green kind, but its originator claims, "It's a little sweeter, and retains its red color in cooking."

The new Fordhook Hybrid tomato, an early red that has proved to be a heavy yielder on trial grounds. (Burpee)

Three new roses which make up the 1945 selections of the All-America Committee are as follows: Horace McFarland, Mirandy, and Floradora. The first two are hybrid teas (so-called everblooming), the third is a large cluster-flowered or Floribunda kind. Horace McFarland has rather long buds of copper-pink, which open to about 40 petals of orange -salmon. Mirandy is blackish crimson-red and holds its color well. Floradora is a new rose color, cinnabar-red. Plants of all three kinds are for sale by nurseries this winter for spring planting.

Two new flowers, and both of them marigolds, comprise the All-America flower selections for 1945. One of the marigolds is called Flash; the other, Real Gold. Flash is the most colorful and useful marigold variety produced in a long time; the All-America committee says so. One plant produces many blooms of several color shadings—all of them on the plant at the same time. Dwarf French type, Flash is.

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Real Gold is a golden orange marigold with 4-inch flowers, fully double. It blooms late, grows about 30 inches high, and makes lasting cut flowers. (Burpee)

Real Gold is a golden orange kind with big 4-inch flowers, fully double. Blooms late and grows about 30 inches high. Makes lasting cut flowers. Seeds of both kinds are offered in the 1945 seed catalogs. If you're a marigold enthusiast, you ought to try these; if not, you ought to be, because marigolds are showy and easy to grow.

Ground moles caused a lot of trouble in my neighbor's garden last summer, but not in mine. Am I lucky? I noticed that he tried most everything to get rid of them. Finally he located a good mole trap that the hardware man didn't even know he had, and soon the mole trouble was over.

Good old pie plant (rhubarb to the horticulturists) will be ready before you know it. And here's a trick you won't find in any of the garden bulletins. Take an old barrel, with head and bottom out, and set it over a clump of rhubarb. This clump will be ready for pies a little earlier than its neighbors.

Some winter chores I intend to do, and hope you do, include the following:

Make and paint a trellis for climbing roses. Spread poultry manure on the garden. Prune old canes from raspberries and burn the canes. Putty and paint hotbed sash. Collect eggs of tent caterpillars on apple trees near the house. The egg masses look like gobs of chewing gum wrapped around the small twigs.

Christmas cyclamen plants and what to do with them—there's a subject on which Yer Uncle could write quite a lengthy treatise, but here are a few of the essentials:

Keep them cool (as low as 50 degrees) and well watered. When flowering stops and leaves turn yellow, gradually discontinue watering so the bulbs will dry off, and then let them rest in the pot. Don't let them dry enough to shrivel, and don't let them freeze. When they show signs of new growth, give more water and bring into a light place. During summer keep the plants outdoors in a cool shady place. Always (except when resting) give cyclamens plenty of water.

An indoor garden can be a lot of fun in winter. You don't need to have a lot of plants or make a lot of work out of it, either. One of the plants that gives the most pleasure at Yer Uncle Henry's house is a specimen that came from Florida several years ago. My wife brought home, in her suit case, several green leaves from a plant she saw growing there. Florida boosters told her the leaves, if left lying on the window sill, would send out root and new leaves. Sure enough, they did. After that the young plants were potted and kept indoors till warm weather, then set out in the ground. In fall each year, we take a slip or two just before frost and start new plants indoors. Don't ask me the name of the plant—we've never learned. But we frequently look at the plants on the window sill in winter and say, "Remember that Christmas in Florida?"

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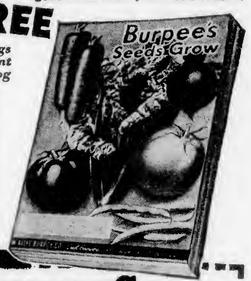

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The Home Page

Betty Neal
Editor

Why Civilians Have Less Cotton

Cloth is such an important weapon of war that civilians can help at home to bring victory by obeying the slogan "Use it up, wear it out, and make it do." A civilian in a normal year averages around 30 pounds of cotton for clothing and use in the home. The military man, on the other hand, requires about 250 pounds a year.

Looms are working overtime to weave the more than 300 different kinds of fabrics ordered by the quartermaster corps. These include cloth for tarpaulins, tents, barrage balloons, sleeping bags, camouflage nets, and the dozens of other articles aside from soldier's clothing. Eleven hundred different items are needed by the Army, not to mention the Marines and the Navy.

Camouflage netting alone requires tremendous amounts of cloth. Every piece of equipment on wheels sent to battle areas must have camouflage net. A 30x30 foot net requires about a hundred square feet of netting plus 800 yards of 2-inch burlap or osnaburg strips, all treated so as to be mildew-resistant, color fast under all conditions, and non-susceptible to spontaneous combustion. Carpet and linoleum manufacturers are making many of these large sized cloth pieces.

Sheet Insurance

Nowadays homemakers must make their sheets last longer, for there are not many new sheets available. With sheets as with all other materials, good care gives longer wear. Remove sheets from a bed carefully; if they are jerked from under a mattress they may tear. Bend down any wire tips that project from the bed springs to protect your sheets from rips.

The use of plenty of soap and rinse water will lengthen the life of a sheet washed at home. Rinse sheets thoroughly since soap left in fabrics causes deterioration. When you wring a sheet by hand, gather it into the hand along the straight of the fabric. This protects the sheet from unnecessary strain and allows it to give along the diagonal of the weave.

To dry a sheet, fold it hem to hem and place the fold over the line to a depth of about twelve inches and attach it to the line with three or four clothespins. Keep sheets from flapping in the wind as this breaks the stitching of the hems at the corners and the sheet will begin to fray.

If the iron is too hot, the life of the sheets will be shortened considerably. Iron the selvages out flat; do not crease, or allow them to remain creased on the sheet, and do not press the folds of the sheet.

Texture is Important

"Texture is a factor that women should consider when selecting clothes as many times it is the most important consideration for certain individuals," advises Helen Zwolanek, clothing specialist at Illinois College of Agriculture. "It means, the 'feel' and substance of the fabric—whether it is smooth or rough, hard or soft, filmy or bulky. Texture variations also give softness and beauty to colors otherwise difficult to wear, such as taking the gloom from black and the glare from white.

"Women who have definite feminine characteristics and gentleness of manner should select materials which have characteristics of softness, such as soft woolens, crepes and cottons that drape nicely and which do not have too much weight. The type of individual who is forceful, has a good deal of drive, strength of character, vitality and who is interested in many activities should choose the more firmly woven fabrics that are pliable and sleek looking. Some examples of these are the worsteds, twills, tweeds, broadcloths, moires and bengalines. Heavy failles, slipper satins, piques, sharkskins and heavy dress lines can also be worn by this type of woman.

"Then, in between these two extreme types of individuals, are those with characteristics of each of these with one generally predominating. These women wear fabric textures from either group with modifications governed by the predominant trait."

Looking for a slenderizing jumper? This is it. Pattern 4685. Every line is designed to slim you down. Make several blouses for variety.

Pattern 4685 comes in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46. Size 36, jumper, takes 2½ yards 39-inch; blouse, 2⅜ yards 39-inch.

This pattern, together with a needlework pattern for personal or household decoration, 20 cents.

Send 20 cents in coins for these patterns to **Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Box 197, Pattern Dept., 243 W. 17th St., New York 11, N. Y.** Write plainly size, name, address, style number.

Do You Know?

Cranberry sauce, raspberry jam, or mincemeat stuffed in baked apples make a delicious company dessert.

Fur coats should be hung on a hanger in a cool, or cold room, as exposure to heat or sunlight dries the oils which give flexibility and softness to the coats.

Unmatched stockings that are good can be stripped of their color with a commercial color remover and re-dyed with one of the hosiery dyes which are on the market.

One of the first steps in reducing fatigue is to check work surfaces for height. The sink, work table, ironing board, washing machine, tub and other equipment should be high enough so that it is not necessary to bend over them as you work. The level of the dishpan may be raised by standing it on a rack or an inverted pan in the sink. Blocks can be put under the legs of the work table or wash bench to increase its height.

If an aluminum utensil becomes discolored either by the minerals in foods or water, the discoloration can be quickly and easily removed by boiling for a few minutes a solution of 2 tablespoons of vinegar, or cream of tartar, to a quart of water in the utensil. Wash the pan then in hot, soapy water, rub briskly with steel wool, rinse and dry thoroughly.

Slow cooking is recommended for sausage, as for all pork. Sausage patties should be started in a cold frying pan and cooked over low heat until well-browned and thoroughly cooked. Links should be placed in a frying pan and a small amount of water — about 2 tablespoons — added. Cover and steam for 5 minutes, then drain off any remaining water. Cook slowly until well-browned, turning frequently.

Recipe of the Month

Favorite Cup Cakes

2¼ cups sifted cake flour
2¼ teaspoons double-acting baking powder or 1½ of tartrate baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup butter or other shortening
1 cup sugar
2 eggs well beaten
¾ cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift together three times. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add eggs and beat well. Add flour, alternately with milk, a small amount at a time, beating after each addition until smooth. Add vanilla. Bake in greased cup-cake pans in moderate oven (375° F.) 20 minutes, or until done. Makes 2 dozen cup cakes.

General Foods

Seven Minute Frosting

2 egg whites, unbeaten
1½ cups light corn syrup
Dash of salt
1 teaspoon vanilla

Combine egg whites, corn syrup, and salt in top of double boiler, beating with rotary egg beater until thoroughly mixed. Place over rapidly boiling water, beat constantly with rotary egg beater, and cook 7 minutes, or until frosting will stand in peaks. Remove from boiling water; add vanilla and beat until thick enough to spread. If frosting separates in the bottom of pan before spreading, beat with rotary egg beater. Makes enough frosting to cover tops and sides of two 9-inch layers, or enough to cover about 16 large or 2 dozen medium cup cakes.

If desired, substitute 1 cup light corn syrup, ½ cup sugar, and 5 tablespoons water for 1½ cups syrup in above recipe. Or substitute ¾ cup light corn syrup, ¾ cup sugar, and 5 tablespoons water.

News Notes

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Jan. 2 and 3, Poultry Breeder and Hatchery Conference, Hotel New Yorker, New York City.
Jan. 8-12, Delaware Farmers' Week, Newark. Del. Egg production, Jan. 8; broiler production, Jan. 9; turkey production, Jan. 11.
Jan. 8-13, Pittsburgh Poultry Show, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jan. 9-11, Pennsylvania Farm Show meetings, Harrisburg, Pa.
Jan. 11, Pennsylvania Turkey Growers Association winter meeting, Harrisburg, Pa.
Jan. 15, Poultry and Egg National Board annual meeting, Hotel Stevens, Chicago, Ill. Jan. 16 and 17, Planning Conference on Consumer Education.
Jan. 24-25, New Jersey Farm Week poultry meetings, Trenton, N. J.
Jan. 24, Vermont Poultry Meeting and Chick Show, Memorial Auditorium, Burlington, Vt.
Feb. 20-21, New England Baby Chick and Egg Show, Town Hall Auditorium, Meriden, Conn. Edward Welch, Sec'y, Milford, Conn.

The Pennsylvania State Poultry Federation will meet January 10, in House Caucus Room, 140 Main Capitol Bldg., Harrisburg, while the turkey growers will meet the following day. The two-day program follows:

Wednesday, January 10—Morning: Gilbert Burr, Tunkhannock, Pa., chairman; Building Rugged Birds through Proper Nutrition, L. W. Cassel; Maintaining the Battle Line against Poultry Diseases, Dr. F. R. Beaudette. Afternoon: Edwin Wallis, Liverpool, Pa., Chairman; Broiler Production Problems and Costs, H. F. Williamson; Discussion of Broiler Problems, F. H. Leuschner; Where Does the Poultry Industry Go from Here, Roland C. Hartman; Let's Look at I.B.C.A. in Action, Charles H. Price; Special Meeting for Hatcherymen.

The Pennsylvania Turkey Growers' Meeting program for Thursday, January 11, follows: Morning: Leland Lauffer, Portage, Pa., chairman; Movie—Management of the Breeding Stock; Experiences Incubating Turkey Eggs, John Bartron, Wilmer Claar, A. W. Root, J. G. Rugh, Robert Shearer, Walter M. Allen—P. H. Margolf, discussion leader; Diseases Affecting Turkey Production, Dr. W. T. S. Thorp. Afternoon: Carl Sager, Mackeyville, Pa., chairman; Movie, Growing Turkeys in Pennsylvania; Confinement vs. Range for Growing Turkeys, Edward Brown, Leo Gilbert, J. Melvin Jacobs, J. W. McDowell, R. G. Pellow, Reuben Yoselson — H. H. Kauffman, discussion leader; Symposium on Turkey Diseases, Carl Dossin; Plans for 1945, Carl Sager; Turkey Insurance, W. J. McGladrey.

The Poultry and Egg National Board will hold a planning conference on consumer education at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill., January 16 and 17, according to President Andrew Christie. About 100 industry leaders are expected to attend in addition to the representatives of 28 poultry industry organizations which comprise the board.

The Vermont Poultry Meeting and Chick Show will be held January 24 at Burlington, Vt., starting with the business program of the Vermont Poultry and Egg Producers Association at 10 a.m., an afternoon program of talks, and an evening banquet with J. G. Watson, editor of the New England Homestead, as toastmaster. Afternoon speakers and their subjects:

"Producing Quality in Quantity — It Pays," Dr. Cliff D. Carpenter, Institute of American Poultry Industries, Chicago; "Future Markets for Hatching Eggs," Floyd Smith, Hubbard Farms, Walpole, N. H.; "My Experience in Feeding Silage to Hens," C. H. Palmer, New Haven, Vt.

A conference for poultry breeders and hatcherymen is scheduled at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City, January 2 and 3. Speakers from the University of Connecticut, Pennsylvania State College, Rutgers, and Cornell University will participate in the two-day session. In addition, poultry breeders and hatcherymen

"I have a lot of friends," says Kitty. "You will find flocks of them in hen houses, singing away as they turn out their daily quota of eggs."

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will discuss practical problems in the production of quality chicks.

The program includes: "The Effect of Crossing Four Strains of Rhode Island Reds on Hybrid Vigor," Dr. H. M. Scott, University of Connecticut; "Record Keeping for the Poultry Breeders," Dr. Paul Sturkie, Rutgers University; "Controlling Leukosis by Breeding and Management," Dr. F. B. Hutt, Cornell University; "Breeding the Hatchery Chicks—Old and New Methods," Dr. A. J. G. Maw, Pennsylvania State College; and "Feeding the Breeders and the Chicks," E. I. Robertson, poultry extension specialist, Cornell University.

CONDITIONS

The egg-feed ratio, compiled and published weekly by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, shows the number of dozens of eggs required to buy 100 pounds of the laying ration.

Week Ending	Average Cost 100 lbs. Feed	Average Egg Price per Doz.	Egg-Feed Ratio
Nov. 16	$2.94	$0.51	5.8
Nov. 23	2.94	0.51	5.8
Nov. 30	3.205	0.51	5.7
Dec. 7	2.95	0.51	5.8

Dried egg production during the first 10 months of 1944 totaled 293,939,000 pounds compared with 218,732,000 pounds in the same period of 1943.

Average farm egg prices on November 15 were 47.1 cents per dozen, or 92 per cent of parity.

Cold Storage Holdings of shell eggs on December 1 were the lowest on record for that time of the year according to a report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Of this total, 475,000 cases are recorded as being owned by the Government.

The holdings of frozen eggs as reported by the BAE amount to 219,798,000 lbs. In this total is included 73,466,000 lbs., which belongs to the Federal Government. These frozen eggs were accumulated as a result of the price-supporting activities carried on by the WFA.

Holdings of frozen poultry have reached an all time high of 270,067,000 lbs. on December 1. However, included in this total is 94,081,000 lbs., which is owned by the Government. This leaves approximately 176,000,000 lbs. of non-Government owned poultry. This compares with the normal 5-year average commercial holdings of 170,163,000 lbs. The classes of poultry which have caused the total holdings to establish a record high are fowl, turkeys, miscellaneous, and unclassified.

Chick Production in November amounted to 29,010,000 which is 18% fewer than during November 1943, reports the BAE. In the New England states, however, hatchery output increased 26% above last November. This increase, the Bureau states, is accounted for by the fact that the demand for broiler chicks has been strong. For the first eleven months of 1944 hatchery output has been 24% less than during the same months for 1943.

Egg Production in November established a new all time record reports the BAE. Production was 10% more than the record production in November of last year. Although the number of layers in November was about the same in both years, the rate of egg production per layer exceeded the rate of November last year by 10%. The rate of lay was at peak levels in all parts of the country. Production per layer on hand for eleven months of this year was 139 eggs compared with 135 eggs through November of last year and 124 for the ten year average for the period.

As of December 1, the number of potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age, plus pullets of the laying age) was 8% less than one year ago. In the North Atlantic States the reduction in the number of potential layers amounts to about 12% from December 1, 1943.

Dr. Clyde Mueller, poultry geneticist, Camillus, New York; Harry Bennett, poultryman, North Brookfield, Mass., and president Massachusetts R.O.P. Association; and Dr. George R. Jaap, poultry geneticist, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater; inspected the poultry plant at Massachusetts State College when they attended the poultry breeders' school.

ORGANIZATIONS

The Producers' Cooperative Exchange, Coatesville, Pa., sold $2,801,320 worth of eggs and $280,501 worth of poultry during its past fiscal year, an increase of 22 per cent in the value of eggs and poultry sold over a year ago. Noah Hershey, Parkesburg, is president, while K. M. Souders is manager.

The New England Poultry and Egg Institute's finance committee, appointed by Pres. Andrew Christie, consists of Philip Wadhams, Hartford, Conn.; Howard Whelan, Avon, Mass.; Fred Libutzke, Hartford, Conn.; Stephen Walford, Wallingford, Conn.; William Monahan, Framingham, Mass.; and Sanford Alger, Jr., Brockton, Mass.

Four co-operatives have increased their contributions to 1 cent a case. In Connecticut, flock owners producing hatching eggs and chicks are being contacted. Commercial poultry and egg producers will also be canvassed. It is hoped that the campaign will make possible the addition of another field worker in the spring.

New Jersey's six egg cooperatives sold 923,192 cases of eggs valued at $11,144,298 during their past fiscal year, according to figures compiled by W. W. Oley, chief of the New Jersey Bureau of Markets.

The Bradco Egg Producers Cooperative, Towanda, Pa., shipped 124,491 cases of eggs, valued at $1,424,000 during its past fiscal year.

Leo Gronten, Farmington, Conn., was elected president of the Connecticut Poultry Producers, Inc., for his 20th term. The co-op handled 128,779 eggs in its past fiscal year.

Massachusetts State College's 17th annual Poultry Breeders' School, held at Amherst, November 15 and 16, attracted more than 150 practical and scientific poultry breeders to its highly technical discussions. Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and all of New England except Rhode Island were represented.

Progeny test breeding is nothing more or less than the application of Mendel's method whereby the quality of the offspring determines the breeding value of the parent, Dr. H. D. Goodale, geneticist of Mount Hope Farm, explained.

New developments whereby hormones can be used to increase the rate of feathering, put more fat on the body, and to rejuvenate proven males, were explained by Dr. R. G. Jaap, Oklahoma A. and M. College.

Future breeding programs call for more rapid feathering, better market quality, fewer skips in egg production, and persistency in laying. These were the opinions of G. B. Treadwell, Spencer; H. A. Richards, South Easton; and E. B. Parmenter, Franklin, Mass.

The tendency to produce blood spots in eggs is inherited, according to F. P. Jeffrey, poultry department head, Massachusetts State College, while brown egg breeds tend to produce more meat spots, off-flavored eggs, and eggs with blemished yolks than do birds of the white egg breeds.

The Indiana State Poultry Association's baby chick department has voted that new participating hatcheries must send out a chick livability report card for each order of 300 chicks or more. Customers send these cards to the association at the end of 21 days, and a season summary based on livability by breeds, breeding, and method of shipping is issued later.

The Poultry Producers Association, Versailles, Ohio, during its past fiscal year sold 125,521 cases of eggs and 2,337 coops of poultry for a total of $1,535,647. A patronage dividend of 27 cents per case or coop was declared on last year's business.

Robert R. Parks

Robert R. Parks, Barred Rock breeder of Altoona, Pa., was elected president of the Pennsylvania R. O. P. Breeders Association at their meeting in State College Pa., October 25th. Other officers elected were, Vice-Pres., Guy Loose, Dauberville, Pa.; Secretary, Ralph Minnick, Harrisburg, Pa.; Treasurer, Neal Witmer, Dalmatia, Pa.; Directors, Warren Burr, Tunkhannock, Pa., and Ralph Bell, Clarksville, Pa.

Pennsylvania joined the National Poultry Improvement Plan in 1943, prior to which they had operated independently since 1924. The Pennsylvania plan, which has remained practically unchanged since affiliation with the National Plan, still requires individual examination and approval of every bird by inspectors of the Department of Agriculture and further requires that every bird too be tube agglutination tested by licensed veterinarians. In other respects the Pennsylvania Poultry Improvement Program is similar to that of other states operating under the National Plan and R.O.P. records of participating members in Pennsylvania are officially accepted in other states.

POULTRY AND EGG BOARD

Egg drinks were popularized at the American Dietetics Association convention in Chicago, October 24 to 26, when a refreshing lemon egg drink was served to

Complete directions for buying, preparing, cooking and serving turkeys properly are outlined step by step in a new folder for consumer distribution just published by the Poultry and Egg National Board. The procedure was developed by Kathryn B. Niles, the board's home economist, and Jane McCouch (shown above), her assistant, in the board's laboratory kitchen.

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What the poultrymen want in a feed is—a feed to:

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5. Increase hatchability
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This year we offer a limited number of chicks from our new fast-feathering strain of Reds—(all breeders R.O.P. candidates, many of which will qualify) developed for much faster — more even feathering—without any loss in Mount Fair production ability and livability.

For Extra Efficiency and Profit

MOUNT FAIR REDS

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Extra production ability, better livability and better quality eggs and meat are the factors that will build the extra profits in the years ahead. Those are the characteristics we've been breeding into Mount Fair Reds on a practical basis.

You Get the Facts from Hen Housed Flock Averages

Probably no other R.O.P. breeder publishes more records—for here we tell the whole story. To do that and give you the true story, we publish hen housed flock averages (averages based on the number of birds that start a test—not those that finish.)

Write for Catalog—quoting averages on production (224 eggs per bird based on 750 R. O. P. candidates)—on livability—on body weight and egg size. Get the facts that show why Mount Fair Reds should help you make better profits. **WRITE TODAY—for Catalog That Tells the Whole Story.**

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Get the BLACK LEAF 40!

Just spread Black Leaf 40 on roosts according to directions. Kills lice and feather mites. Works while chickens perch at night.

ALSO KILLS APHIS AND SIMILAR INSECTS

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Used as spray or dust, Black Leaf 40 is effective against aphis, leafhoppers, leaf miners, most thrips, mealy bugs, lace bugs, young sucking bugs and similar insects on fruits, flowers, plants, shrubs and trees.

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White Leghorns / Austra Whites	$8.90	$2.90	$17.80
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New Hamnshires, White and Black Giants, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orps.	$10.90	$10.90	$12.90
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AA Grade 2c higher, 10 free with each 100; AAA Grade 4c higher, 15 free with each 100. 90% sex guarantee.

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Chicks from Large Type Wh. Leghorns.

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B.W.D. FREE past 18 years in official tests, a record without equal in Penna. Males of 246 to 315-egg breeding head matings. Sl. run or Pullet chicks. Breeding or broiler cockerels. Circular Free.

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hundreds of hospital and institutional dietitians from the booth of the Poultry and Egg National Board. The recipe for preparing the lemon egg drink in large quantities was worked out by Kathryn B. Niles, PEN B home economics director and her assistant, Jane McCouch.

Some 537 dietitians, 163 of whom were from the East, registered to receive information regularly from the board on the nutritive value of poultry and eggs.

PEOPLE

R. Walter Bishop, well-known breeder of Barred Rocks has recently been appointed to the Connecticut Foreign Trade Advisory Committee of the State Development Commission. This program was initiated by Governor Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, and the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington. The work of this committee is merely of an advisory nature and Mr Bishop will continue the breeding of his own strain of Barred Rocks as usual.

Mack North

Mack O. North has resigned as head of the poultry department, University of Wyoming, to become manager of the broiler, turkey, duck division of the poultry department, Purina Mills, according to J. H. Burrell, manager of the poultry department.

A graduate of the University of Illinois in 1929, North was an assistant in the poultry department at the University of Wisconsin from 1929 to 1932, receiving his master's degree there in 1931. At Wyoming he was active in educational and research, publishing many articles on poultry and turkeys. He is a past president of the Laramie, Wyoming, Rotary Club.

Ernest T. Wightman, formerly of West Virginia University, has joined the poultry staff of the University of Kentucky where he will devote his time to poultry instruction and research in poultry breeding, including turkeys.

H. C. Knandel

H. C. Knandel has been named nutrition consultant for Semi-Solid Buttermilk Products, it was announced by Dan Lewis, president, Consolidated Products Company, Danville, Ill. He comes to Consolidated from Creighton Brothers Poultry Farm, Warsaw, Ind., where he was production manager for the past seven months. Prior to that time, from 1920 until the spring of 1944, he was head of the poultry department of Pennsylvania State College.

Mr. Knandel is a former president of the Poultry Science Association and is author of "Profitable Poultry Keeping," a popular textbook now in its 5th printing.

William Kohlmeyer, associated with Purdue University for 16 years, first as extension poultry specialist and later as a member of the experiment station staff, has resigned to become acting head and associate poultry professor at South Dakota State College.

Dr. Harry W. Titus, Limestone Products Corporation of America and formerly in charge of poultry nutrition studies for the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, has been named chairman of the executive committee of the Animal Vitamin Research Council.

THE TRADE

"Wood Charcoal in Livestock and Poultry Feeding," is the title of a booklet containing interesting facts on the use of charcoal in poultry feeding. It is free upon request to the Wood Charcoal Research Bureau, P. O. Box 289, Jacksonville 1, Fla.

J. W. Flaig

New Madison Incubators, Inc., New Madison, Ohio, have announced that their new factory is now completed and they are shipping incubators and hatchers to all points of the United States. J. W. Flaig, president, says that their new 1945 100 page incubator catalog is now ready for distribution to all those who request it. The New Madison Incubators, Inc., manufactures the Humidaire line of incubators and separate hatchers, ranging from 400 egg to 30,000 egg capacities.

The Lincoln Mfg. Co. has announced a new 1,200 egg incubator, especially designed for hatching turkeys. This turkey special has the slow moving propellor which agitates the air gently and is most effective for turkey eggs. It is designed to set about 600 turkey eggs every two weeks or 400 every ten days. This machine, for the small turkey breeder, is provided with special pedigree baskets for pedigree hatching of turkeys.

The Aeroil Burner Co., of West New York, N. J., has been awarded the Army-Navy "E" as a reward for their outstanding record in the production of war equipment, Robert F. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, has announced. In addition to the manufacture of war material for the Armed Forces, Plant No. 1 of this company is the production center for the famous Aeroil No. 99 Weed Burning Torch used by many thousands of poultrymen throughout the country today.

MISCELLANEOUS

Iowa State College plans to establish courses that will develop skilled workers for poultry processing plants.

The New Jersey State Poultry Association will honor nine Future Farmers of America for their outstanding records in the FFA pullet rearing contest during Agriculture week at Trenton this month. Top flock in the 200-pullet class was that of Wilbur Buzby, Woodstown, while Cornelius Halsona, Sussex, won the high honors in the 100-pullet class. Each will receive War Stamps as awards.

When Kasco Mills started construction of a new mill at Waverly, N. Y., to replace the one destroyed by fire last spring, these officials were present on November 7 to witness the start of construction of the new modern, concrete mill that is expected to be in operation by spring. They are W. J. McDonald, James Stewart Corp., engineers and contractors; W. S. Young, general manager of Kasco Mills; T. P. Knapp, president of the Waverly Board of Trade; Fred D. Gillan, mayor of Waverly; and B. K. Field, mill superintendent.

Cuba Imports Eggs Duty Free—Under a decree issued November 2, the Cuban government authorized duty-free importation of eggs from the United States for 60 days, allowing 15,000 eggs to be brought in without paying the duty of 12 cents a dozen. The October hurricane aggravated the egg shortage in Cuba.

Indiana is encouraging all-pullet flocks as a means of eradicating tuberculosis, for only a small percentage of chickens under one year of age react to the tuberculin test.

BOOK REVIEW

"A Basic Chicken Guide," by Roy E. Jones, extension poultryman of the University of Connecticut, is the latest addition to the list of books written primarily for the small flock owner. It presents its information in a simple and practical manner in 20 well organized chapters.

The question of whether or not to keep poultry, size of flock for different families, houses and fixtures, when and where to start, brooding chicks, culling and selection, and poultry diseases are just some of the topics covered in this compact book.

The volume contains 190 pages, 90 well chosen illustrations, and is cloth bound. It sells for $2.50 and can be ordered from the Book Dept., Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

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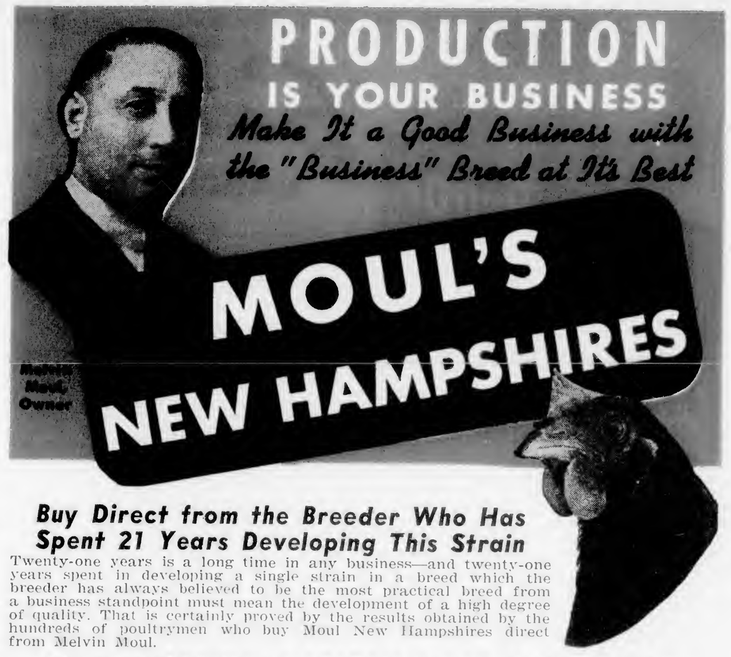

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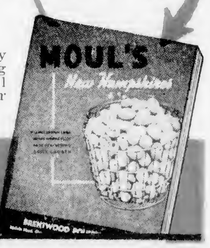

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Outstanding health, livability and vitality in heavy producing White Leghorns and sturdy New Hampshires. Time now to protect future profits by increased flock efficiency. Look ahead . . . and look to **Willowbrook.** A reliable farm source for chicks from **Bloodtested breeders.**

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H. Mix. $10; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., $9.00. Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B. W. D. 100% live del. Postp'd AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy.

C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box E, McAllisterville, Pa.

Science MARCHES ON

By CARL H. SCHROEDER

Can the production of older birds be predicted by their first-year record? On the basis of a study made by Dr. W. C. Thompson on the performance of birds entered in the Vineland Hen Test, he concludes that production during the first year gives no reliable clue to production in subsequent years (N. J. Bul. 700, "Egg Production Behavior of Hens").

This observation is of practical importance because the present practice of selection by external characteristics is largely predicated on the assumption that a bird which produced heavily during the first year is likely to give a good account of herself next year. It would appear that this assumption should be re-examined more critically on large numbers of birds and by modern statistical methods. There are other bits of evidence casting doubt on the supposition that a good pullet record presages good performance during the subsequent season.

* * *

Do chicks have the "instinctive" ability to choose feed constituents that are good for them? Dr. Charlotte L. Jukes, in tests conducted at the University of California, (Journal of Comparative Psychology, Vol. 26, No. 1) found that "chicks, even when acutely deficient, would not under certain circumstances, choose the diet necessary to remedy the deficiency."

Vitamin A and flavin were the two dietary factors tested. When given free choice, chicks did not eat large enough amounts of the feed containing the vitamin. Even when attempts were made to facilitate the process of choice for the chick by making the two feeds dissimilar in taste, the chick manifested no discriminative ability.

Chicks made no distinction between feeds containing no salt and feeds containing up to 2 per cent salt. When the level exceeded 2 per cent, preference was given to the basal ration.

Bitter or sour flavor, produced by additions of quinine sulfate or citric acid, respectively, were not distinguished or else disregarded by the chicks, up to certain, comparatively high levels.

These observations together with those of other investigators (Nutrition Reviews, Vol. 2, No. 7) tend to show that chicks "eat for calories" primarily, and that it is up to man to see to it that the caloric intake provides enough of the dietary essentials.

* * *

Cost of producing turkey eggs in three areas of the State of Washington amounted to 14.5. 14.8, and 21.5 cents, respectively, per egg, while the cost of producing a salable poult was 39.1, 35.2 and 44.6 cents. It should be noted that the climatic conditions of Washington permit some economies in production, as in housing, which can not be attained in sections where severe winter conditions prevail.

As the size of the flock increased, feed and labor decreased. In flocks of 400 or more breeders, 1.9 man hours were required, while flocks of less than 200 needed 3.9 hours per breeder. Hatchability and salable eggs per bird were significantly greater when toms were rotated. These figures are based on a survey by C. N. Berryman and M. T. Buchanan (Washington Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. No. 440, "An Economic Study of Washington's Turkey Industry").

Confinement rearing as compared with sunporch, with sod range, with bare range produced no differences in results, except that the range birds, whether on sod or bare ground, attained somewhat greater weight on less feed. Sod range effected a saving of 11.6 per cent of feed, bare range 6.9 per cent.

A. B. Stephenson and R. L. Bryant, who report the results of this test (Bulletin 262 of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station), speculate that the saving in feed by the flock on bare range is probably attributable to such insects which the birds were able to pick up. Losses due to cannibalism were low, but they all occurred among the birds in strict confinement. This observation tends to support, at least indirectly, the claim that this vice is a problem of bio-psychology and associated with the "social" conditions existing in the flock.

Management during the rearing period had little effect on subsequent performance. Birds in confinement produced more eggs during fall and winter, while on sod range more eggs were obtained during spring and summer. This would suggest the wisdom of confining layers during the fall and summer months.

* * *

Hormone increases fat deposition in turkeys. Dr. F. W. Lorenz of the University of California (Poultry Science, Vol. 23, No. 5) reports stilbesterol, a substance characterized by hormone activity, when implanted under the skin of turkeys produced a distinct increase in abdominal fatty tissue. This treatment also increased the weight of females by somewhat more than half a pound, but had no effect on the weight of males.

* * *

Is early growth rate a measure of future production? Weight of the chick at 6 weeks of age was more closely associated with rate of first-year production than the weight at any other age.

Rate of production in an unselected flock of Rhode Island Reds was in the order of the weight of the chicks when 6 weeks old, according to observations by Drs. J. C. Hammond and S. K. Haynes of the Beltsville Research Center, U.S.D.A. (Poultry Science, Vol. 23, No. 5). Unfortunately, the great variations within a flock eliminate the weight at 6 weeks as a practical tool for pre-maturity culling.

* * *

The effects of social organization in a flock were studied by Drs. A. M. Guhl and W. C. Allee of the University of Chicago (Physiological Zoology, Vol. 17, No. 3). New hens introduced into a socially organized flock tended to peck each other more than the members of an organized control flock; they also ate less, lost weight and produced fewer eggs than the "settled" individuals of a socially stable flock. The non-adjusted individuals tended toward smaller combs.

The seniority of a bird in a flock and her social status among the flock members are more or less closely related. The beneficial effects of social organization in a flock seem to be of benefit because it reduces fighting and other extremes of social tension.

* * *

The time when a chick emerges from the egg is indicative of its health and future production. Data published by the Massachusetts Experiment Station were reassembled by Dr. W. F. Dove, in Maine Bulletin No. 420 of the Maine Experiment Station. The earlier the chick escaped from the shell, the greater was its production during the pullet year. Step by step, first-year production decreased the later the chick hatched. For instance, chicks hatching during the first 8 hours produced 55 more eggs than those which completed the hatching during the seventh 8-hour period if hatching.

Dr. Dove also reports the interesting observation that the chicks which hatched first were more likely to be females than males.

Here's A

Wonderful New Way to Live

"A Little Land and a Lot of Living"

We Call it The

"Have More" Plan!

It's the True Story of How We Robinsons Found a Healthier, Happier Life — and More Security In This Uncertain World!

HOW YOU CAN DO IT, TOO!

The "Have-More" Plan is the story of our family and our place. It tells how we moved to the outskirts of town, how I've kept a regular, full-time job—how we grow most of our own food in part of our spare time—have fun doing it—have better health—more sunshine and fresh air—more peace and quiet—more security and independence—in fact, more of just about everything that really counts in life!

IF YOU FOLLOW OUR PLAN HERE'S HOW YOU'LL BE SITUATED

You'll have a lovely home and an acre or so of land within a few miles of where you work. Your place will pay for itself as you go along—you will own it free and clear! You'll have hardly any weekly grocery, meat and milk bills. With the small scale, modern, labor-saving methods we'll show you, you can raise up to 75% of all your family food—do it all in about one hour of chore time a day—and find real pleasure in doing it! Your family can become truly self-reliant. You can be healthier and happier. You need never worry very much about losing your job. You can retire years sooner, if you want to, and if you will put away enough to be assured of just a small regular income!

OUR PLAN IS $1.00

We'll send you our Plan if you write us and send one dollar. We wish we didn't have to charge anything for our Plan—but it does cost money to get things printed, mailed, etc.

Mrs. Robinson and our son, Jack. The home-raised goose I'm holding weighed 10¼ lbs. at 10 weeks of age. All the feed it ate was stale bread and grass growing around our place.

Anyway, we've kept the price just as low as we possibly could. If, after you look over the Plan, you aren't pleased and delighted, we'll gladly send your money back.

A Grand Way to LIVE!

IF YOU HAVE A FULL-TIME JOB:

You can easily work out the "Have-More" Plan in an hour or so of spare time a day. You can have a beautiful little place near your job. (There are hundreds of such places near every city.) If you work long hours and don't have time to do the whole Plan at present, you can do part of it in as little as 15 or 30 minutes a day. Even so you can have all the health, happiness and security of this kind of living. You can have a fine garden, beautiful flowers—get your fruit trees, berries, asparagus and rhubarb started, perhaps even have a few chickens.

This way of living is especially good for children. You can get your place all paid for and have that wonderful sense of security and independence knowing that you and your family have your place to fall back on—that you could get by with very little cash income if you ever had to.

IF YOU HAVE A PART-TIME JOB:

If you work short hours, such as 40 hours a week or less, you can get all the more benefit out of the Plan. Perhaps in your work you have several days a week free or perhaps several weeks or months a year free. If you have a place like ours you can invest that free time in your own future security.

IF YOU ARE PLANNING TO RETIRE:

Or if you are already retired, you can see that this Plan is a very practical way to stretch your retirement income and to help keep yourself in better health. This way, if you are going to receive Social Security benefits, or with just a small pension or annuity, you can look forward to many years of happiness and security. We've heard from lots of folks from Vermont to California who are doing just this right now!

IF YOUR INCOME IS LIMITED:

This plan is all the more for you if your income is limited. You can start with as little as $50 cash.

Honestly, this Plan can be the way for you to have more of the really worth-while things in life—if you'll just turn loose and get started! So sit down this minute and write me. Just put a dollar bill in an envelope with your name and address.

Right now is not only a good time to get started, it's an excellent time to make your plans for the future.

Yours for "a little land and a lot of living"

Ed & Carolyn Robinson

Box 4010, Noroton, Conn.

OUR PLAN TELLS HOW

Over 50,000 Words; 73 Illustrations

My "HAVE-MORE" Plan is clear-cut diagrams, pictures, easy-to-understand directions, tables, charts, etc. It shows just how we have applied the most modern, easy, practical labor-saving methods at our place—how you can easily do the same.

FINDING A PLACE
How to rent or buy the right kind, near your job, for as low as $30, $40 a month. (If you don't already have a place.)

FRESH VEGETABLES
A wonderfully bountiful garden with a lot less work.

GEESE, TURKEYS, SQUABS, DUCKS
Easy, interesting and mighty good eating!

LOVELY FLOWERS
For mother.

EASIER PRESERVING
How to preserve and quick freeze vegetables, fruits, meats and dairy products with new, amazing methods — that taste far better too!

TASTY CHICKEN
Broilers and roasters at 16¢ a pound. It's simple to raise chickens—using the new, easy methods.

FRESH EGGS
All you want with only 7 minutes a day care of the hens.

DELICIOUS RABBIT MEAT
At only 8¢ a pound even if you buy much of their feed instead of raising it yourself.

MILK, BUTTER, CREAM
Goat's milk tastes better and is worth twice what Grade A homogenized cow's milk costs. Yet a goat costs only one-seventh as much as keeping a cow.

PIGS ARE EASY
It is easy to turn surplus vegetables, etc., into 150 pounds of luscious ham, pork chops, bacon, sausage.

HONEY BEES
75 pounds of delicious honey—from only one hive and only 10 minutes work per week.

EXTRA INCOME
Selling your surplus crops (If you ever have to or want to, you can go right on from my "HAVE MORE" Plan to full-time farming.)

FRUIT TREES
How to choose and care for them so that they will bear years sooner.

GRAPES, BERRIES
Your investment back each year—and they are awful good eating!

LOTS MORE
there isn't room to tell all about here. It's how you can have more—more security, better food, better health, more fun, more of just about everything that makes life worth living!

If You Already Have a Place

Maybe you'd like to "compare notes" with us. Our Plan is laid out step-by-step, subject-by-subject, with lots of actual photographs of our place, diagrams, charts, tables, drawings. It shows how we do things the easiest, latest, most practical and scientific ways we can find. Who knows, maybe we can show you some short cuts, new methods, help you get better results. Just one new good idea would be worth a lot more than the price of the whole Plan—and you'll have a lot of fun comparing your methods with the way we do things!

DO YOU WANT TO SEE MY PLAN?

If you do, just put a dollar bill or dollar money order (if bank check, $1.05) in an envelope with your name and address and turn it over to Uncle Sam's mailman. We'll send your copy of our Plan by return mail. If for any reason you aren't pleased with it, let us know and we'll refund your money without delay and without question. Address:

ED ROBINSON, BOX 4010, NOROTON, CONN.

Your Name.....

Address.....

.....

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS

Purchased for your benefit....

$16,185.55 worth of R.O.P. BREEDING BIRDS AND HATCHING EGGS!

R.O.P.
TRAPNEST — PEDIGREE
SIRED CHICKS

During the past two years our purchases of R.O.P. breeding birds and hatching eggs, for the purpose of improving the value of Pennsylvania Farms "Master-Mated" Mating Chicks, amounted to $16,185.55. For the past four years (our program is a consistent one) the figure is $36,332.73. R.O.P. breeding stock makes for efficient chicks—the kind you need more than ever now, for the only way to keep your profits up is to keep your costs down, through better livability and greater egg yield.

Speaking of egg yield, be sure to read the breeding specifications behind our "Master-Mated" Mating Chicks in our new catalog. Brief specifications are given here, but you'll want the whole story—a thrilling story when you realize what it will mean to you in egg and meat profits.

SPECIAL PRE-SEASON DISCOUNT

This year we are able to add something new to our low price policy—twice as big a discount on early booked orders as offered in former years. Details of this doubled discount are in our price list—sent with catalog.

Breeding like this

WHITE LEGHORNS	200 to 338 egg background
NEW HAMPSHIRES	200 to 302 egg background
WHITE ROCKS	201 to 317 egg background
BARRED ROCKS	201 to 299 egg background
R. I. REDS	200 to 294 egg background

Typical Customers Results

75% PRODUCTION AT 6 MONTHS

"The pullets raised from your New Hampshire chicks started laying at 4½ months—50% at 5 months—and at 6 months were laying 75%." — Howard Bailey, Washington County, N. Y.

145 PULLETS—106 EGGS DAILY IN NOVEMBER

"Out of 500 of your straight-run Barred Rock chicks, I have 145 fine pullets in production, now getting an egg yield of 106 daily. Lost only 15 pullets at all."—John Woodford, Odessa County, N. Y.

HATCHES EVERY WEEK

Supervised by PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY

STATE SUPERVISED-OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

Cuts Your Costs

of egg and meat production

These egg records at the left are just a few highlights of the breeding specifications behind Pennsylvania Farms "Master-Mated" Grade Chicks. We get this outstanding improvement stock from the country's leading breeders. These breeders send detailed monthly trapnest records of each sire's dam to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture where they are officially checked and recorded. For each individual breeding sire we buy, these records give the dam's leg band number, her egg record, average egg weight, and body weight. That kind of work takes the guesswork out of your chick-buying. This is the 16th year we have worked under the supervision (breeder selection, legbanding, bloodtesting) of the Pa. Dept. of Agric.

SEND FOR YOUR COPY

FREE Drop a card today for our new catalog filled with factual reasons and records telling why Pennsylvania Farm chicks produce more eggs and meat at lower cost. We'll also include our low prices for your 1945 chicks.

B. C. Raffensberger, Owner-Manager

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY, INC., Box E, Lewistown, Pa.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE

FEBRUARY 1945

10 CENTS

IN THIS ISSUE
FOR BETTER BROODING RESULTS . . .
Head Type Pictures
Diary of a Poultryman

First in the White Leghorn Class...
Second in the Entire Contest...

NO MORTALITY IN EITHER CONTEST PEN

Mr. J. T. Kirkup, *left*, holds one of his contest winners. An assistant holds another of the high record birds.

That's the Record of Two Pens from this

BEACON-FED FLOCK

entered in the Farmingdale, L.I.,

State Egg-Laying Contest

Mr. J. T. Kirkup, of Mattituck, L. I., N. Y., one of the leading Leghorn breeders in New York State, carries 3500 Single Comb White Leghorn layers on his 14 acre poultry farm and heartily endorses the BEACON FEEDING SYSTEM. From BEACON COMPLETE STARTING RATION—for the important first 6 weeks of a chick's life—through the individualized BEACON FEEDING PROGRAM for the growing and laying birds, BEACON FEEDS have been an important factor in the success of this poultry farm. Typical of the productive capacity and vitality of Mr. Kirkup's birds is the record of his two pens in the State Egg-Laying Contest, 1943-44, at Farmingdale, L. I. His entries took FIRST in the White Leghorn class; SECOND in the entire contest—and there was *no mortality* among the 26 birds in the two pens. Furthermore, *the birds were not specially bred, but instead were the result of ordinary selection from the main flock of pullets.*

Here's What Mr. Kirkup Says:

"I have been using Beacon starter and growing mashes for three years and have found them superior to any mashes I have ever used. They have also been more economical in the long run, considering the rate of growth and the smaller amounts required in growing my pullets to laying age.

"I have used Beacon Breeders Mash for two seasons and it has given me a higher rate of egg production than any other mash I have ever fed, as well as keeping my birds in better flesh and health."

(Signed) J. T. Kirkup

The BEACON MILLING CO., Inc.
Cayuga, N. Y.

BEACON Feeds

Artificially-ventilated laying house — one of several on the Kirkup farm is 2 stories high, and 30' x 180' in size. Some of the brooder houses in foreground.

THIS MONTH WITH *Your Flock*

Chicks started this month should give you eggs during the months when prices are highest.

Put in your supply of chick feed a week or so ahead of the time you expect the chicks.

Read chick starting tips on page 11.

Don't feed the non-laying pullets at this time. Keep up the culling.

Don't neglect the laying flock, even though you may be busy with the new chicks.

Replace litter in nests.

Don't Delay Chick Order

If you haven't placed your chick order, do so now. Too long a delay may mean that you won't be able to get the chicks at the time you want them. That may cost you something later.

Chick Litters

Among the types of litters commonly uses for brooding chicks are peat moss, shredded sugar cane, oat hulls, shavings, ground corn cobs, peanut hulls, straw, cottonseed hulls, and mineral types. Some of these you'll be unable to get in your own locality.

Litters for chicks should be dry and free from any mustiness. Also, the litter should be of the type that it will cover the droppings rather than leave them exposed. Cut straw would rank low in this respect.

Newspapers Over Litter

Many poultry raisers put several layers of newspapers on top of the litter for the first few days of brooding. Putting newspapers down will prevent the chicks from filling up on litter before they become acquainted with the feed. The first feed can be put on the papers or egg case flats. Remove the soiled papers each day. By the end of the third day, all papers should have been removed from the floor.

Avoid Cold Floors

To prevent cold floors for your early broods, board up the spaces below the colony houses to stop cold winds from blowing underneath.

Brooder House Can Be Too Tight

While it is important to close up all cracks and crevices in the brooder house, there is such a thing as having it too tight. The windows should be adjusted to allow some ventilation all

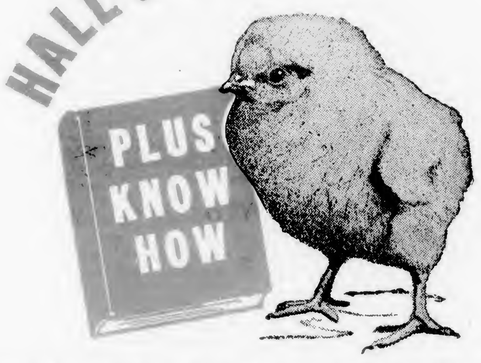
[Please turn to page 23]

It Is A SCIENTIFIC Business...

Increase in average egg production didn't just happen to rise up from 100 to 210. No, indeed! Observing poultrymen saw that certain hens bred one way, laid more eggs than hens bred another. They found that certain ways of feeding increased the rate of growth in chicks; and that feeding and breeding produced better thighs, legs and breasts.

But these practical men couldn't figure out exactly *why*, nor could they determine exactly how to do it again. However, the scientists in our Colleges of Agriculture studied what they had done in a practical way, and found out how they did it. — They set up rules to tell how to do it again — how to *keep* doing it.

HALL'S CHICKS PLUS KNOW HOW



Today, instead of struggling along for years, trying to find out these things for themselves, poultrymen and women learn in Colleges of Agriculture, at small cost and in a short time, both the theory and the practice of breeding, feeding and general management.

We hear a lot about research in the motor car, electrical and other fields, because industry advertises its efforts. But, the scientists in our colleges, together with the Experimental Farms and Extension Services, have been researching for years, and they keep everlastingly at it. They have achieved magnificently.

The scientific practices which they have established are worth millions to the poultry business; and the application of these principles and practices calls for intelligence and makes the management of every poultry farm a challenge to initiative and enterprise.

No modern business can be successfully run on signs, omens and guesswork. Every worthwhile source of poultry information emphasizes — every test demonstrates — the importance of quality chicks and the value of healthy, productive parent stock. We have talked quality chicks and we have delivered quality chicks for more than 34 years. Hall chicks are bred scientifically for profit.

SEND FOR YOUR FREE CATALOG

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, INC.
Box 62 Wallingford, Conn.

Top Choice in the Top Breed

MOUL'S NEW HAMPSHIRES

MELVIN MOUL

BACKED BY 21 YEARS' SOUND BREEDING

Twenty-one years ago Melvin Moul picked New Hampshires as the breed best fitted to become the "business breed" of America. Since that time he has been continuously breeding to make Moul's New Hampshires the "business breed" at its best. As a result of his unswerving devotion to that aim, when you buy Moul's New Hampshires today, you know you are getting:—

Tops in VIGOR

Bred and developed in this invigorating New Hampshire climate, they have the vigor and stamina to stand up under rigorous production.

Tops in FAST GROWTH

Rapid and sturdy growth especially in the early weeks adds to profits for broiler raisers and assures early maturity and production when egg prices are best.

Tops in EVEN FEATHERING

This is another factor that adds to broiler profits through earlier marketing and premium prices.

Tops in PRODUCTION

When it comes to eggs, 21 years breeding and selection have developed production ability to a very high degree. At the same time Moul's breeding has assured large egg size and egg quality. Moul's New Hampshires show a high persistence and long laying life.

Tops in TYPE and COLOR

In breeding for production Melvin Moul has also maintained the true New Hampshire type and color. His birds are real beauties.

The "Business Breed" at its Best

You Owe It To Yourself To Get The Full Facts

In these days when profits depend more and more on economical production of quality products, it will pay you to get the full story of Moul breeding and the profits it returns to hundreds of poultry raisers. Free illustrated catalog tells the whole story—Write for it Today.

MOUL Also Produces Cross Breeds

As a service to many broiler raiser customers Moul has been producing Rock X Hampshire cross chicks. The product of select New Hampshire females mated to select Barred Rock cockerels, these chicks carry in large measure the qualities developed by Moul breeding. While primarily intended for broilers, the pullets do make fine producers of big brown eggs.

WRITE TODAY — for Catalog and Price List

MOUL'S POULTRY FARM

Box E, Exeter, New Hampshire

The War and Poultry Raisers

Poultry Regulation Revised

OPA on December 23 issued the Second Revised Maximum Poultry Price Regulation No. 269, incorporating the previous amendments and making some changes. It became effective January 1, 1945. Under the new changes—

1. Sellers of poultry are prohibited from receiving a higher price for their products by selling through an agent than they are permitted to receive through a direct sale. Some dealers were said to be encroaching upon the margins established for wholesalers by appointing the wholesalers as their agents. This new restriction does not apply to cooperative marketing associations which are permitted to pay patronage dividends under certain conditions.

2. Payment of brokerage fees by the purchasers when the total amount paid the seller plus commissions exceeds the ceiling price, is prohibited, for the customary practice has been for the seller to pay brokerage commissions and fees.

3. Sellers of poultry breeding stock are required to certify that it is being purchased either for breeding or egg production purposes and that it is not destined for human consumption. Such sales are exempt from price control.

4. Co-operative poultry auctions are now permitted to take a wholesaler's markup of 1¼ cents a pound above the base price, F. O. B., auction, on sales of live poultry to retailers, institutional or government buyers; 1 cent on all sales of live poultry (except turkeys) when sold to wholesalers, processing plants, canners, or commercial and industrial buyers.

5. Processing plants are now permitted to pay a transportation cost of 1 cent a pound on a "plant weight basis" to any person hauling poultry to the plant place of business.

6. The seasonal storage allowance for ducks and old roosters has been changed to coincide with the normal period of storage holdings for these items.

Farm Help to be Scarcer

The shortage of farm help this year can be expected to be worse than any time previously. Because of increased needs by the armed services, War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes ordered the induction of all men between the ages of 18 and 26 years holding agricultural deferments. There are 364,000 men in this group, the largest single source of men available for military service.

Some hatcherymen have reported cancellations of chick orders following this order which will affect some poultry farm operators as well as farm help in that age group.

Poultry Set-Aside Extended

To further assure the armed forces of supplies of chicken for their needs, the War Food Administration announced on December 30 that it would put the 100 per cent poultry set-aside order (WFO 119) into effect in two additional areas.

The order became effective in seven Georgia counties on January 8, 1945: Cherokee, Dawson, Forsyth, Habersham, Hall, Lumpkin, and White. It became effective in 16 counties in Arkansas, Missouri and Oklahoma on January 15. These counties include: Arkansas — Benton, Boone, Carroll, Crawford, Franklin, Madison, Sebastian, Washington; Missouri—Barry, McDonald, Newton, Stone, Taney; Oklahoma — Adair, Delaware, Ottawa.

[Please turn to page 26]

REPUTATION...

is your best guide when choosing your 1945 Chick Starter

You can't choose a chick starting feed by looks or feel or smell, and be sure that you're right. On the other hand, if you had all the scientific data on all the starting feeds on the market, you would still be so swamped with uncertainty that your final choice yould be pretty much a "guess."

Your best guide in choosing your 1945 starting feed is its reputation. Choose a feed that, over the years, has built up a reputation for reliable, dependable results, under practical chick-raising conditions.

Purina Chick Startena has built up that kind of reputation.

Wherever other factors have been reasonably favorable, Startena feeders have reported high livability, fast growth and excellent pigmentation. No starting feed has a finer reputation for producing the kind of results you want in your own brooder house this year. Ask anyone who has ever fed it.

You can choose Purina Startena without any guess-work. You know it's good, or it couldn't have drawn such favorable comment from so many. And remember this when you're buying: If it isn't Purina, it isn't Startena.

Ask for it by name:

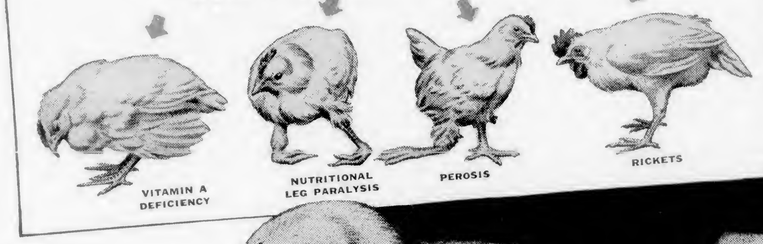
PURINA CHICK STARTENA

At the Store with the Checkerboard Sign

PROTECT CHICKS WITH GERM-FREE WATER

No common chick disease germ can live in water with Purina Chek-R-Tabs (water tablets). Protect young chicks against possible infection by using Chek-R-Tabs regularly during first 6 weeks. Ask your dealer for copy of new Purina Chick Circular, showing how to use these tablets in your 1945 program.

Even when these Nutritional Troubles start in the egg . . .



Pratts

DOUBLE-DUTY

CHICK STARTER

can stop them!

The egg gives the chick life . . . but, not necessarily, a rugged one. Too often, chicks, when hatched, show the internal, first symptoms of food deficiencies. Deficiencies that may kill or maim. Deficiencies "just a good starter," perhaps, cannot stop.

So Pratts offer you a DOUBLE DUTY Starter. It gives good chicks the best send-off yet. It gives deficient chicks another chance . . . not just to live . . . but to grow into strong, heavy-laying chickens, too. These examples show what it can do:

Some chicks are born with short bones. First symptom of hock disease. Poor mineral diet in the egg is the cause. First, Pratts Starter supplies corrective diet. Recaptures strength and health. Then, the no longer ailing chick is started nestward bound.

Other day old chicks may possess so little vitamin G or A that early Nutritional Leg Paralysis or low livability troubles threaten. Quickly Pratts Chick Starter floods them with what's needed to overcome 21 starvation days spent in a deficient egg. Stops trouble before it can develop. Turns many a cull into a profitable layer.

Pratts Chick Starter contains nothing but the most wholesome baby foods for infant chicks. Quickly digestible. Powerfully nutritious. This spring, feed Pratts Chick Starter. Next Fall, when you house more good pullets than you expected, you'll know it paid. See your dealer. Demand Pratts Chick Starter.

WE'LL FEED YOUR CHICKS THE FIRST WEEK . . .

Free!

Yes . . . we'll make you this sensational offer.

To get you to use Pratts DOUBLE DUTY Starter . . . the Starter that will help you raise the most good chicks . . . we'll give you enough to feed your chicks the FIRST Week Free! The only condition is that you must buy enough more, at the same time, to feed them Pratts Chick Starter six weeks in all.

Send coupon for full details.

FREE INTRODUCTORY OFFER

PRATT FOOD COMPANY Dept. BC-60
PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.
Please send full details of your FREE OFFER, and name and address of nearest Pratt Dealer.

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
TOWN ..... STATE .....

Pratts Chick Starter

THE PRATT FOOD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.
HAMMOND, IND. BUFFALO, N. Y. GUELPH, ONT.

THROUGH THE *Editors Specs*

Goals Revised The upward revision of the egg and poultry production goals on January 6 is a direct result of the unfavorable turn of events on the European battle front in December.

Instead of raising 6 per cent fewer chicks for flock replacement, poultry raisers are asked to grow as many as a year ago. Instead of cutting back layers to 420 million as was requested for the beginning of the year, the 475 million layers actually on hand at the beginning of the year are now considered about right in order to achieve the new egg production goals.

What this boost in goals does is to postpone the adjustment in flock size which will have to come after there is no longer a need for the vastly expanded egg and poultry production brought on by the war.

Perhaps, too, there may be no serious problem with an egg surplus in the spring as anticipated a few months ago, and poultry raising may be profitable this year again, looking at it from a dollar and cents standpoint. But it is not a situation that should delight anyone, for the sudden step-up in goals is due entirely to the fact that death, suffering and destruction on the battlefronts will go on longer than was expected last year.

To Remind the Public The amount spent by the poultry industry through the Poultry and Egg National Board to promote the consumption of eggs and poultry is almost insignificant compared with that spent to acquaint consumers with the value of a number of other farm products.

Although the farm income from poultry and eggs is roughly about 2½ billion dollars, only $77,500 was raised last year by the industry to encourage the sale of its products.

Citrus fruit growers, on the other hand, have a farm income of $349,853,000 but they put up $1,954,000 a year for promotion. Farm income from peanuts is $165,000,000, but $300,000 are spent to advertise the good points about peanuts. Dairy products yield a farm income of $2,804,000,000, but the dairy industry spends $800,000 for general promotion.

The Poultry and Egg National Board, which is supported by the poultry industry, has done a highly creditable job to date with the limited amount of money at its disposal, but if the poultry industry wants to get its rightful share of the consumer's dollar, it will have to think about putting up more money to acquaint and to remind the public of the good points about eggs and poultry.

". . . Look Even Better" The return to rationing of many meats and other foods makes the prospects for poultry meat production look even better than they did a month ago. Poultry raisers who have the space and can put through a brood or several lots of broilers should find the venture quite profitable.

As a result of the Army freeze on poultry from Delmarva peninsula and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, New York City receipts of poultry the last week of December were only 10 per cent of what they were a year ago. There is no way of telling now how long this poultry freeze will continue, but the military setbacks in Europe may make it necessary for the armed forces to acquire more poultry than originally planned.

Commercial broiler production is being stepped up rapidly, but these increased military requirements, plus tighter rationing of red meats to civilians, may create a strong demand for poultry meat for much of 1945.

WE CONTRIBUTE TO POULTRY and EGG NATIONAL BOARD CONSUMER PROGRAM

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AIRPLANE VIEW OF LARRO RESEARCH FARM

1945 Egg Production GOAL RAISED

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The new goal is 4,350 million dozen eggs, compared with the previously announced goal of 3,920 million dozen eggs. This will provide 347 eggs per capita for civilian consumption, which is equal to the record consumption of 1944 and an increase of 49 eggs over the pre-war 1935-39 average consumption.

The preliminary goals had called for a reduction in number of layers to 420 million birds on January 1, 1945. Actually, there were about 475 million layers on hand on that date, and the War Food Administration now says that normal production from the estimated number of hens on hand should about equal the revised goal.

To achieve the number of eggs desired, poultry raisers are asked to start as many chicks for flock replacement as a year ago. Attention was directed to the **importance of early hatched chicks** which give better returns to poultry raisers, furnish more eggs in the fall and winter when they are scarce, and help minimize [Please turn to page 53]

Saving Steps on Poultry Farms

By G. T. KLEIN

SAVING steps on poultry farms isn't entirely a matter of having gadgets and conveniences. Part of the step saving comes through careful planning of the daily work. What are the things that need to be done on the first or second or third trip through the laying or brooder house? What is needed to work with? Can every trip to the poultry house and every trip from it be made with full hands? This planning plus conveniences and gadgets are what saves steps.

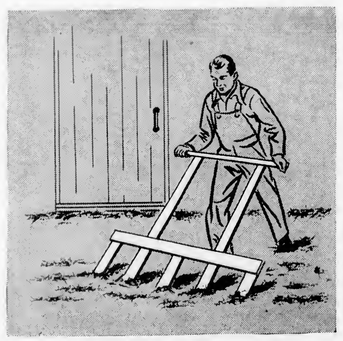
Whether the war ends quickly or is prolonged will make but little difference about saving steps. Necessity has forced much thinking along this line. The satisfaction of having things conveniently arranged has made a lasting impression, and poultrymen will not quickly give up shortcuts that have become everyday methods during the emergency. Wage rates will likely remain high after the war and maximum use of shortcuts will have to be made if a livelihood is to be made from producing eggs and poultry.

Here are some of the time-savers that carry a high priority:

1. Supplies, particularly feed and coal, located convenient to the poultry buildings.
2. Running water in laying and brooder houses.
3. Use of carriers for feed, litter and poultry.
4. Egg rooms convenient to poultry houses.
5. Use of trucks and carts for transporting feed to the range.

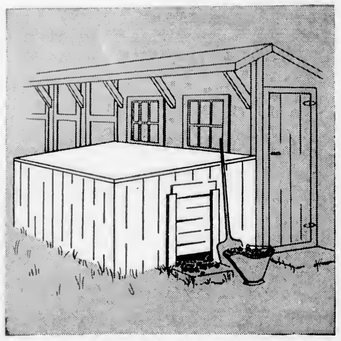
Have Enough Feed Rooms

Feed rooms need to be a part of every poultry house. Usually a room 10 or 12 feet in width is sufficient, but in houses of more than one story, there should be a feed room on every floor. With unloading platforms it is possible to service two-story houses. Hoists or elevators are needed for taller buildings. [To page 28]



Litter is easily turned or stirred with this wooden fork constructed at home.

Weights make windows easy to adjust at Pilch Poultry Farm of Massachusetts.



Coal bin at Lake Winthrop Farm, Mass., is right next to the long brooder house.

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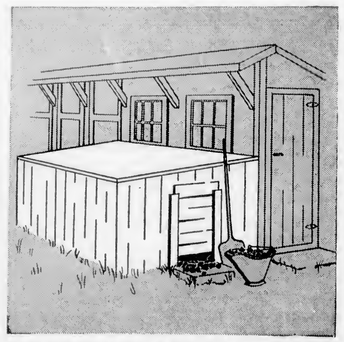


Coal bin at Lake Winthrop Farm, Mass., is right next to the long brooder house.

If brooder is fitted with a device for keeping burner clean, use it as instructed.

With an electric brooder, be sure the hover is adjusted to proper height from the floor.

Some Brooder *Operating Hints*

Prevent brooder operating troubles by following the instructions of the maker and by using common sense.

WHEN brooders fail to operate smoothly, it can be due to a number of things. Perhaps you were too price-minded when you bought the brooder and it won't do the job without a great deal of nursing or attention at all hours.

More often, however, failure to observe the manufacturer's directions may account for much of the trouble. Be sure to read those instructions carefully. If you have lost or mislaid them, write for another copy, giving the number and size of the model you are operating.

A well constructed brooder house, preferably one that is insulated, is important in getting best results with different types of brooders. Some provision should be made for ventilation. In the ordinary colony house which should be tightly constructed, the simplest ventilation system is double-hung window sash at the front. These can be raised or lowered according to weather conditions, but they should never be entirely closed.

Here are some hints for checking operating troubles on different types of brooders and for getting better results:

COAL BROODERS

As a precaution against fires, coal brooders should be placed on an inch of sand, a sheet of metal, or on some bricks to guard against any possible danger of an overheated stove burning through the floor.

There should be a metal thimble or roof saddle where the stove pipe intersects the wall or the roof, so that the pipe is at least 2 inches away from the wood.

Don't dump your fuel on the ground. Dirt will cause the fire to clinker, reducing the heat. Keep the coal under cover, because wet coal can put out a brooder stove fire.

The thermometer should be located with the bulb 2 inches from the floor just under the hover. Be sure that the thermometer faces the brooder and that it stays in place.

Fire Fails to Hold

If fire burns out overnight, your stove may be too small, you may not be filling the stove to the top in the evening, you may have neglected to shake down the ashes enough, leaving less space for fresh fuel, you may not be using the right fuel, or your fire may be burning too hard.

Chestnut size anthracite is the usually recommended brooder coal. Where difficult to obtain and supplies must be stretched, a mixture of stove and pea size anthracite will serve the purpose. It can be fed in layers—first a layer of stove, then a layer of pea coal, and so on.

If soft coal is used, it needs more frequent attention. It should be tamped down whenever fueling to break down gaps

Too high a fire is most likely due to a strong draft. If you are in a windy location, it may be necessary to shorten the piece extending above the roof. It is advisable to install an automatic draft regulator just above the stove. If the brooding is being done in a very large room, the thermostat may cause the draft to stay on because the room is cool. Under such conditions, it is best to install a partition so that a smaller space is being heated.

If Fire Is Choked

If the fire goes out with unburned coal in the stove, it might be due to shaking down the fire so hard that there is not enough fire left to ignite the new coal. Lack of draft may be due to failure to remove ashes after each shaking, pipes choked with soot, too tight an adjustment of the regulator closing the draft, use of slack coal which chokes the fire, and wet coal.

Do not shake fires too often or too hard, but shake until live coals drop all over the entire grate. Loose ashes left on the grates tend to pack more with each shaking and shut off the draft.

See that chimneys are tight. Leaks can interfere with the draft.

The entire regulator assembly should be checked. The wafer should be immersed in warm water to see if it expands readily. See that the damper swings freely. A piece of coal

[Please turn to page 36]

For Better Brooding Results . . .

. . . follow these simple chick management practices and common-sense rules.

1. Clean Brooder House

Do this job well ahead of the time you expect the chicks.

Shovel out all litter and manure, sweep walls and floor, and flush with water under pressure. If no pressure, soak floor with a solution of 1 can of lye in 10 or 12 gallons of water for a short time before scrubbing and scraping. Use an old stiff broom. Wear rubber boots or ordinary rubbers to protect shoes. Don't let lye solution get on body. Flush house with clean water and allow to dry and air.

After house is dry, apply a good disinfectant with a sprayer to walls and floor, or paint the floors and walls up 2 feet with a creosote disinfectant. Allow to dry thoroughly to avoid creosote injury to chicks.

Check house to see that it is in good repair—no crevices or cracks that cause drafts, windows working, and house level. Avoid trouble by having house in good condition.

2. Be Ready for Chicks

See that brooders are in working condition. Thermostats and thermometers often need to be replaced. Check stove pipes. Examine fuel lines and burners on oil brooders. Clean and oil fans on electric brooders. See that all movable parts are working freely.

Operate brooders for several days before chicks arrive.

Spread thin layer of sand on floor before putting down the litter to make cleaning easier.

Chicks can be fed on paper at first, but chick feeders should be put around brooder right at start. Figure 1 inch of feeder space per chick at start. This should be increased to 2 inches per chick at 3 weeks. Replace the feeders with the next size before chicks have difficulty getting at the feed.

Have plenty of water founts at start. The Mason jar type is still popular. Increase water capacity as chicks grow.

3. Don't Crowd Chicks

To train chicks to find heat, use a chick guard around brooder for first five days. Guard can be corrugated board, sheet metal, hardware cloth, 1-inch poultry netting or other materials about 12 to 18 inches high. Put about 1½ feet away from edge of hover, enlarging circle daily until it can be discarded.

It is best not to put any more than 300 chicks around a brooder in a 10 by 12 colony house. By 4 weeks of age, thin down to where there is a half square foot of space per chick. By 8 weeks, this should be 1 square foot—120 chicks to a 10 by 12 house.

Crowding is a common mistake in brooding. It is the cause of much slow growth, poor feathering, high death losses, and may often lead to toe picking and cannibalism. Crowding may cause chicks to bunch to keep warm, becoming overheated, then chilling.

4. Avoid Too Much Heat

Overheating is just about as guilty as crowding in causing chick losses. Too much heat may result in poor feathering, start digestive troubles, cause low resistance, and even lead to cannibalism outbreaks.

When chicks are placed under hover, the temperature should be 90 to 95 degrees 2 inches above the floor at the edge of the hover. Drop this about 5 degrees a week until it is down to 65 degrees when the chicks no longer need heat.

Best way to judge whether the temperature is right is how the chicks act in the evening. If they crowd hover too close, they are cool. If spread out far from hover, then they are too hot. Chicks are contented when spread out evenly around hover or below canopy.

Feed chicks on arrival. Use a commercial starter so as to get a properly balanced feed. Follow manufacturer's directions in order to obtain best results.

TRY *Confinement Rearing*

. . . is the advice to a New York State poultryman having considerable trouble with laying house mortality due to leukosis.

Question:

Last spring we bought chicks from [redacted]. These grew into fine pullets and we have had excellent egg production, but we are having considerable mortality. Laboratory examination by Cornell and postmortem examination by your field representative leaves little doubt that our mortality is due to leukosis of the big liver type.

Did we get this with the chicks or is there some fault in our rearing program? What can we do to avoid this trouble another year?

Yours very truly,

Answered By

C. E. LEE

WE have had an opportunity to talk over your problem with Mr. ——, your service representative. From him we learn that you have had to use a relatively small area for brooding and have used it year after year for a long period. Furthermore, your brooder range is much too close to your laying house.

Over a period of years, and at the Research Farm, we have had an opportunity to check closely on the production and the mortality of —— strain of Leghorns. We know that this stock has given and is giving splendid production with very little mortality from any cause and that it has proven highly resistant to paralysis with very few cases ever appearing where good brooding conditions were the rule.

Old Stock May Carry Infection

Work at the Ohio State Experiment Station and, more recently, by Dr. F. B. Hutt and associates at Cornell University has indicated that under practical farm conditions most, if not all, of the leukosis infection comes from the old stock on the place and is carried over to the young birds that are being reared.

A number of experiments at the above institutions and others, and a great deal of poultry farm experience, has demonstrated that the best possible solution is to have another farm for the rearing of young stock.

Many commercial poultrymen have followed this practice with success. Frequently they buy a cheap farm with rough land which isn't well adapted to much of anything else except raising pullets. A cheap shack for housing a caretaker during the rearing season is about the only building needed in addition to a small feed house and the brooder houses and range shelters. Under such conditions, good isolation can be maintained and, of course, the caretaker never comes in contact with the old stock on the home farm.

The old stock on any poultry farm is the great reservoir of infection and while the birds themselves may appear healthy, they may be carrying infection to which they, by reason of age, are largely immune, but which will prove fatal to younger birds.

Where people do not own or do not feel they can buy another farm for the rearing of young stock, there is another method that can be used. It has been conclusively demonstrated that **the most dangerous period for the infection of the young stock is during the first few weeks that they are being brooded.**

If the same man takes care of both hens and chicks or goes from near the laying houses over to the brooding division, he may very well carry the virus of leukosis on his shoes or clothing. Dust blowing from the laying houses over to the brooder houses or on ground over which the chicks will run, is almost certain to carry the infection if it exists in the older stock. Rats, mice, sparrows, and other pests, or even cats and dogs, may carry the infection.

Brood Away from Old Stock

The experience at Cornell demonstrates that the mortality may be considerably decreased, even if chicks are reared on the same farm with the old laying stock, if the brooder houses are well separated from the laying houses. Probably the exact distance would depend very much on the direction of prevailing winds which might carry infected dust from the laying houses to the brooder house and on the presence of rats and mice, sparrows, etc., which might carry the infection, but at any rate a few hundred yards may be sufficient separation if the brooder houses are placed to windward of the laying houses. While we appreciate that the direction of the wind will vary, most sections have a generally prevailing wind direction, and that is the only one that need be considered.

Might Try Confinement

Mr. —— tells me that you have too little land to work out any good range program unless you are able to secure additional land. If it is not possible for you to secure this additional needed land, I am going to suggest that you adopt the wire platform or confinement method of rearing.

I am sending you under separate cover a little book by Allen H. Bulkley of the Willow Poultry Farm at Odessa, New York, describing the confinement rearing that he has practiced with success since 1927 (this publication may also be obtained from Everybodys Poultry Magazine for 25 cents a copy).

Allen Bulkley is one of the older and better known breeders of Leghorns in New York State and annually

[Please turn to page 50]

Here is a view of the wire floored shelters and sunporches in which Allen H. Bulkley raises his pullets under his complete confinement program. By the use of confinement rearing, he has overcome his former troubles with coccidiosis and parasites.

HEAD TYPES Aid in Culling

Size and appearance of the eye, quality of fleshing on the face, fleshing around the eyes and throat, general head shape, and alertness, do tell a lot about a bird's worth.

By JOHN H. VONDELL

PHOTOS BY THE AUTHOR

UNLESS trapnests are used, a poultryman has to depend upon culling methods in estimating a bird's worth in the role of egg production. Here again, no one sign about a bird signifies her total worth. It is a problem of looking over the evidence as presented in her head type, body condition, pigmentation, molt and a few minor factors.

One thing that does tell a lot about a bird is her head type. No one has been able to prove that a certain shape of skull is linked with egg production, except in extreme head shapes. Very long, shallow heads and large masculine types are invariably associated with low production, but there is a big middle class of well proportioned heads that require further study than skull shape.

Comb size naturally varies according to production. The comb and wattles, being sexual characters secondary to the ovaries and oviduct, change in size for this reason. So, in truly evaluating a head, comb size should not receive consideration.

The real things to look for in head types are the (a) size and appearance of the eye, (b) quality of fleshing on the face, (c) fleshing around the eyes and throat, (d) general shape of the head, and (e) alertness and temperament.

Temperament is denoted by the alertness and activity of the birds. The refined birds are keen, alert, highly energetic consistent workers. At the other extreme is the slow moving, dopey phlegmatic type.

REFINED ..... 267 eggs

This bird exhibits refinement with a blocky, well proportioned head — a wide-open, alert eye—lean face with very smooth skin — clean cut throat line. This bird is active and intelligent, highly energetic, but is not flighty.

OVERLY-REFINED ... 224 eggs

Although she has characteristics similar to bird at left, her proportional size is smaller, and she wouldn't be expected to have the long time endurance. Note smooth texture of her wattles. This class is a very trim group.

COARSE ..... 162 eggs

Although she is rugged looking, with large comb and wattles, her features are coarse and heavy. She has a general puffy condition around her whole face, her neckline is very heavy, and her skin is pebbly rather than smooth.

MASCULINE ..... 117 eggs

Another very rugged looking bird with large comb and wattles, but she has the coarse thick skin, heavy eyelids and large appendages of a male. Such birds are deceiving because their comb and wattles are usually bright red.

PHLEGMATIC ..... 61 eggs

This bird is a drone in every way. Although her eye is more brilliant than some birds of this type, her extreme throatiness and coarse puffy skin denotes low production. Such birds are very dull and act listless.

Better Marketing NEEDED

Producers, handlers, and consumers alike will benefit if eggs and poultry products are sold on a graded basis—More uniformity of laws is needed.

By MELVIN BUSTER
War Food Administration

THERE is a growing conviction among producers, handlers, consumers, and marketing, educational and research personnel that we can and should do a better job of marketing eggs and poultry in this country. There are several reasons for this conviction.

Although in 1944 we produced eggs at the rate of about 450 per capita, we consumed only 345 eggs per capita. This is about 40 eggs greater than the average consumption in the years prior to the war. The larger average consumption at present is due primarily to the fact that some competing foods, such as certain red meats, have been and still are short of demands and are rationed.

Shortages of labor, containers, transportation, and storage facilities have increased the difficulties in delivering eggs of satisfactory quality to consumers. Unfavorable reactions resulting from this situation must be counteracted after the war.

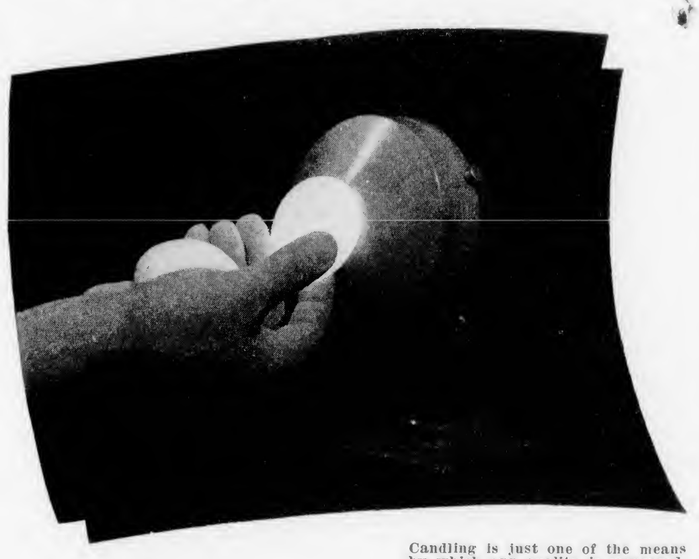
At the conclusion of the war, it is anticipated that the demands for eggs for war agencies and Lend-lease will be considerably and rather rapidly reduced. The poultry industry will have to adjust to changing consumer demands.

More Eggs Per Hen Today

Fortunately, the efficiency of production due primarily to higher egg production per hen has improved considerably during the past 10 years. If this is maintained or improved still more, as it should be, the competitive position of the poultry industry will be affected accordingly.

The principal problems, however, and those which now most vitally affect the welfare of the poultry industry, are in the field of marketing. In this field lie the greatest opportunities. In fact, a great many people are definitely convinced that the competitive position of the poultry industry can only be maintained by establishing the marketing of both eggs and poultry products on a better quality basis.

Many consumers do not have an adequate understanding, many handlers appear to overlook, and even producers do not always properly consider the facts that eggs vary in size and quality and are perishable. Regardless of fairly uniform interior quality at the time of laying, this quality is not maintained except by favorable handling conditions. All eggs do not retain the same quality under the same conditions. The shell aids in maintaining interior quality, but frequently leads to abuse because the contents cannot be observed through the shell except by "candling."



Candling is just one of the means by which egg quality is measured. Much more attention must be given to handling eggs from producer to the consumer to retain quality.

More thought must be given to providing better facilities and handling methods to retain attractive appearance, palatability, and the high nutritive value of eggs through marketing channels. Age, sanitation, humidity, and especially temperature, are the greatest factors affecting these qualities.

Grading Is Essential

Since eggs, and likewise poultry, vary in size, color, and quality and consequently vary in value and consumer demand, it is important that they be graded as a convenience in marketing. Grading is essential as a service and is protection for consumers and handlers. Further, it permits equitable payment to producers, which in turn provides the incentive to produce and maintain the highest quality.

Producers, handlers, and consumers are not as handicapped in selling and buying poultry as they are in the case of eggs. The average consumer, however, is not able to determine with much exactness the probable cooking and eating qualities of poultry unless the birds are identified by grade. This grading can be done by trained competent graders who can readily determine the age, sex, class, and quality by visual examination.

Grading Laws Lack Uniformity

Recognizing the necessity for grade standards and regulations governing their use in trading, poultry industry leaders in most states have developed and secured the adoption of state egg grading laws designed to establish egg marketing on a sounder basis. But eggs are a standard food commodity which is shipped back and forth across state lines and the entire country. Therefore, uniform grade standards, weight classes, and descriptive terminology are needed to facilitate most efficient trading.

Although considerable progress in achieving uniformity in grade standards, weight classes, and terminology has been made over a period of 20 years, the variations in the state laws and regulations are still so numerous that they create confusion and tend to retard free and efficient marketing on the basis of real values. Added to this is the fact that most states have inadequate funds and personnel to enforce the state laws and regulations, and only a relatively small proportion of the eggs in the country are officially graded and labeled when sold in retail channels.

Trade brands and terminology employed by different packers, although very desirable, are likewise very numerous, and consumers have no simple means of determining comparative values. Thus, it would appear that we had tried to confuse the consumers and impede the efficient marketing of eggs. Actually, this is not true because a tremendous amount of effort has been exerted by producers, packers, trade associations, and regulatory and educational agencies to develop better grading and labeling programs for eggs and poultry products. It is now a growing conviction that these efforts will be much more effective if they are coordinated on a national basis and directed toward a uniform program.

Much individual and group thinking is now being devoted to egg and poultry marketing problems. Of course, immediate considerations are focused upon war food needs in which egg and poultry products play a very important part because of their high nutritive value and palatability. In addition to shell eggs and dried eggs, there are greater demands for frozen eggs and for frozen poultry and canned poultry products. Thus, considerable change is taking place in processing and packaging, which will influence postwar developments.

Price support and price control regulations, likewise, are new influences. Also, when we consider that eggs and poultry meat are produced on more than 5 million farms in the United States and more agencies and people are probably engaged in assembling, processing, packaging and distributing these products than any other food commodity, the task of developing improvements in marketing is anything but simple.

Conferences Held

During recent months a series of conferences in each state, and also seven regional two-day conferences, were held to consider egg and poultry marketing problems. Attendance included primarily representatives of state departments of agriculture, college poultry departments, agricultural extension service, independent and cooperative marketing agencies, the Army QMC and the War Food Administration.

The conferences were arranged and conducted by representatives of the Dairy and Poultry Branch of the War Food Administration as a coordinating agency to assist in developing better cooperative analysis and action. The conferences were limited primarily to regulatory, educational, and trade association officials to assure free and effective discussions and with the idea that the thoughts developed in these preliminary conferences would in turn be presented by the conferees to all people engaged and interested in the welfare of the poultry industry. The following subjects were discussed quite thoroughly:

[Please turn to page 32]

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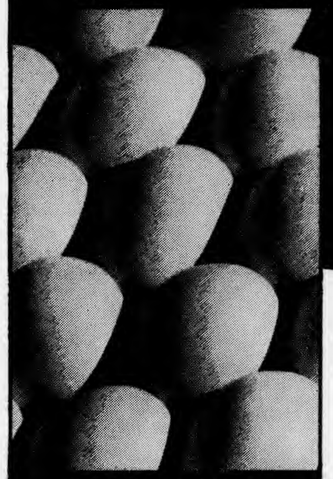

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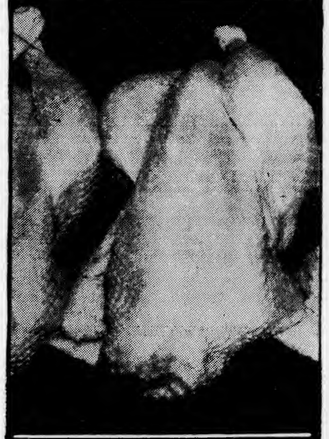

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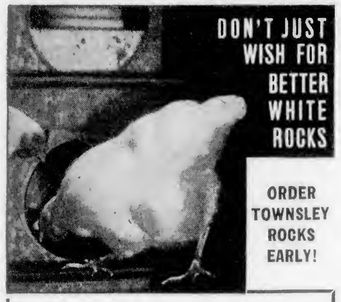

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Keep on Buying War Bonds

Diary of a POULTRYMAN

By PERCY S. WHITE

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. White operates a commercial poultry farm of 4,500-layer capacity in Wayne County, Ohio. Keep in mind that his diary is published a year after the events described occur.

Feb. 1 — I fooled everybody this afternoon, including myself. Mr. McQuigg, our mail carrier, stuffed the box full of billy-dues just before dinner. Kid White washed this morning and, consequently, dinner was late. In order to keep peace in the family, for there is no war quite like a civil war, I should say that dinner was just a little later than usual. This gave me time to write the month's expense checks which, according to my way of thinking, came to a tidy sum. This afternoon I paid everybody, square with the world, so to speak.

The real reason for going to town was to get coal for the west house hot water stove. The only coal that is available is low grade, and it soots the smoke pipe full, so there is no draft.

Feb. 2 — Lest I forget, this was ground hog day, but I am not prognosticating. I was too busy with my own work to nose around in anybody's business. I have seen dirty folks and I have been dirty myself quite frequently. I don't think, however, that I have ever been any dirtier than I was today. The fire was allowed to go out in my hot water stove and then I went to work. The smoke stack was dismantled, beat, pounded, and swabbed. Then I worked on the flue opening of the stove. The grand climax for getting dirty came when I dislodged a chunk of soot in the terra-cotta flue in the roof.

Several years ago I did the same stunt with the same result; the soot fell in the bad man's eye, in fact, all over his face. I explained the situation to Kid White thusly: In order to do the work, I had to look. She contended that I should have gone on the roof and punched the soot down, thereby not getting a snoot full of soot. There is no use in arguing with a woman, especially the wife, but I am not going to pull this stunt a third time.

Feb. 3 — The water level in the block house well is becoming so low that the shallow-well pump does not function properly. I was washing back there and decided to fill the heating system for another test-out. That frozen pipe business still fills me with horror, for I am afraid there might be a hair line crack somewhere that was overlooked.

The water pressure was on for at least an hour, but nothing developed in the way of a leak. There were, however, quite frequent rumblings down in the well, all of which indicate that the water was being pumped below the 22-foot level. Spring rains will fix it to a fare-ye-well, provided I can wait that long. Toting water over long distances is not to my liking.

Feb. 4 — For several winters Kid White has been grumbling about manuring her asparagus bed. I have put up with it as long as I can; now I am going to give it the works. If time in arguing about it had been of any value other than the fun, sport and amusement involved, it would have been cheap at half the price to have spread the manure on that territory long ago. I have an old scythe that is left on the job. Each day I mow off a small area of dead tops, spread them out, and mulch with about 4 inches of used cow bedding. Poultry droppings are scattered ahead, as they sift down to the soil. The cow manure is not as heavy as one would imagine, but at the same time the gross application can be considered as generous.

Feb. 5—At this time of the year I like my pork chops greasy and my whiskers long. It makes rich, red blood. Kid White does not fancy the whiskers part, for the first swipe on her peach and cream cheek produces a howl of protest. The second is the same as barking a tree; then the fight is on.

Everything went so good today that Donnie and I had time to clean up before supper. Of course, we worked it in relays and, naturally, there was work to do after supper. There is always work to do after dark, regardless of how much is done during the daytime. The big Saturday job is to catch up on all the items I have not been able to do during the week and to get things lined up, as nearly as possible, for the following week. Sometimes there is work which requires two-man power even if one is an old man and the other a boy. But, with a little head work, we seem to get along.

Feb. 7—Ofttimes I think I will go stark, raving crazy, then I see the funny side and laugh. I did not strike any funny bones when I slipped and fell on the ice with a basket of eggs and a bucket of water. I was lucky, perhaps fortunate. The water did not spill all over me, as it did last year, not all of the eggs were broken and no bones. It all came so suddenly that the only thing I can recollect was that I was sitting in the road. I am a little stiff tonight and will probably be more so tomorrow.

Feb. 8 — A coop of running gears and other miscellaneous discrepancies are on the truck. Tomorrow I am going to patronize the local com-

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THE FEED THAT PRODUCES
WORLD'S EGG LAYING CHAMPIONS!

Again in 1944, America's White Leghorn Pen of the Year was raised on Ful-O-Pep!

High White Leghorn pen of all 1943-44 National Egg Laying Contests was the pen shown at the left, owned by C. T. Darby, Summerville, N. J. They laid 3706 eggs for a total of 3932 points. This was the *third straight year* that a Ful-O-Pep raised pen won this honor. Mr. Darby says: "This pen was raised from the start on Ful-O-Pep as was our entire flock of 3600 pullets which averaged 242 eggs per pullet on a hen-day basis. In fact, all our chicks and all our layers are fed Ful-O-Pep, with uniformly fine results."

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We buy no eggs. All chicks are produced from eggs laid on our own farms by our own breeders. Place your order early for Musser High Quality White Leghorn chicks. Sexed Pullets or Cockerels.

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BOX C, DERRY VILLAGE, N. H.

munity auction. Donnie also has some merchandising, junk is a better word for it, that he bought at farm sales for resale.

I am not sure that I appreciate the democratic spirit that prevails at this community affair. Chickens are sold by the head. The coop is opened and the hens are passed from hand to hand, until sold. Then another is passed around for the high dollar. In this manner everybody who wants chicken for Sunday dinner gets a chance to buy. I much prefer to sell by the coop, buyer takes the lot, instead of by the head. It just takes too many of my "heads" to make a mess. Perhaps what the buyer gets is a mess — soup stock or church chickens.

Feb. 9 — Pressing business prevented me from staying all afternoon at the community sale. The truck was unloaded and I high-balled to the warehouse for a load of feed, a few groceries for Kid White, and I was ready for home.

"The trouble started this morning when I inadvertently left the orchard gate open and the sheep in almost no time at all scattered to the four winds."

I seem to have been in a tizzy all day, everything has been behind schedule. The trouble started this morning when I inadvertently left the orchard gate open and the sheep in almost no time at all scattered to the four winds. This put me behind with the work. Then the trip to town had to be made right after dinner or there was no use to go. Of course, everything was right where I left it when I got back from town. Work, for some reason or other, does not seem to have the ability to accomplish itself unassisted.

Feb. 10—Kid White has been using the egg room as a cooler for her dressed hens. The temperature ranges from 40 to 45 degrees, while the relative humidity varies from 75 to 85 per cent. This is cool, almost airish, and the dampness prevents drying. She full dresses, and each bird is ready for the kettle-pot, or whatever type of container that is used.

Personally, I like my meat frozen because I think the freezing has a tenderizing affect. Practically all of her customers like their chickens fresh dressed, or perhaps I should say, not frozen. For this reason, she cannot put the dressed birds out on the back porch at this time of the year. The egg room is an ideal substitute for the refrigerator, which is usually full of odds and ends waiting to be converted into hash and vegetable soup.

Feb. 11—A bucket of chicken feed skim milk was overlooked for a couple of days and soured. I have known for years that chickens like sour milk, but it was brought to my mind most forcibly when I poured the bucket into the mash hoppers. The birds actually stood on their heads eating the curds. They were not interested in the mash that was wet by the whey. I suppose it was too much like the regular wet mash. But the curds, cottage cheese we call it, after Kid White dresses it with salt and cream, was a different matter. It is too bad that we do not have several times as much milk as the cows produce.

Feb. 12—A hurried trip to town in the forenoon, selling and, of course, buying. There were some dairy as well as poultry products to sell. Naturally I stopped by the community auction house to collect for my running gear consignment. I have been requested to refrain from offering such stock in the future as it does not bring credit to the establishment. This is by no means as harsh as it sounds. The facts are that there is so much money floating around that everyone wants turkey or fat noodle hens. There is no demand for light hens, light lights, I call them. It might be a good policy for Kid White to go into the cut-up chicken trade, specializing in giblets.

Feb. 14—These cold winter nights, the basement is the most popular place in the house. This is especially true if there is a high wind blowing, which has a decided tendency to cool all the rooms. The furnace fan blows plenty of air, but at the same time it is much more pleasant around the furnace. Tonight Donnie has been refinishing one of his antique clocks; Kid White ripped open some pre-war feed bags for aprons, etc. The Old Man has been wrestling with a couple of float valves that recently developed a bad case of the epizootics. When a float valve gets to the stage where it does not shut off promptly, it is high time the condition is remedied. If it is not done, the ultimate result is a wet floor because the overflow pipe will sooner or later get clogged.

Feb. 15—The chimney flashing of the block house has been leaking. Also, there were a couple of leaks in the galvanized roofing near the chimney. As long as the snow on the roof blows off or does not melt, everything is hunky-dory. Sooner or later, however, the snow melts or rain falls. Today struck me as being just about as good a time as I would get to do the repairing. The flashing had been forced away from the chimney by freezing, according to my deductions, and was easily tapped back into position. Plastic roof cement stopped the crack, I hope, I hope, I hope. The two small holes happened to be quite close

"Stonemo Grit" now moves promptly from these famous quarries over its own private railroad.

Man Moves MOUNTAINS to Give Hens Teeth

THE little town of Lithonia, Georgia might well be termed the GRIT capitol of the world. It has a population of less than 500 people — but every day carloads of sharp, hard, insoluble granite roll off the production line to bring perfect "grinders" to poultry and turkeys all over America.

This neat job of moving mountains to give hens teeth is being done by four brothers who were born and raised in the shadow of old Stone Mountain. These Davidson boys—Charley, Norton, John and Wheeler (the last named is on leave serving with the armed forces) —took over their father's quarry operations at the beginning of the last depression. Building stone and granite curbing had been his specialty. But the market for these products quickly vanished, with the advent of hard times, and the boys were left high and dry with nearly 500 acres of granite.

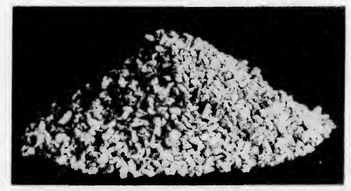
Fate Plays Its Part

That was in 1929. Almost immediately, it seemed as though nature and research had conspired to put these boys in the grit business. Poultry nutritionists were making rapid progress in the field of balanced diets. But their experiments emphasized the need for a hard grit which would not dissolve in the glandular stomach and gizzard of the bird, but remain intact to pulverize the feed for full utilization. One of these early pioneers came all the way to Georgia questing for the right stone. Samples were supplied from the idle quarries of the four Davidson brothers. It met all tests and thus STONEMO Granite Grit was born.

Fifteen years later, in February 1945, we see these same Davidson brothers acquiring over 1,500 acres of Georgia Granite with which to supply an ever increasing demand for Stonemo Grit. To move this grit to all corners of the nation, and do it promptly, is a big traffic problem. The Davidsons solved it by purchasing an entire railroad. And you don't go about buying up railroads unless you have confidence in the future. It was formerly known as the Atlanta, Stone Mountain and Lithonia Railroad and from now on will be used exclusively to haul Stonemo grit and jetty stone from the quarries to a central point of distribution. It is estimated that over 2,000 cars of this famous grit alone, will roll over these rails to poultry raisers everywhere, before the end of this year. That's moving mountains to give hens teeth!

Wide Popular Acclaim

Exhaustive research and practical farm experience have both favored the feeding of "Stonemo." Just a short time ago, McConnell of the University of Georgia devised a unique mechanism to remove the contents of the gizzard while the birds live and function. Then he went on to prove that "pullets fed on Stonemo produced eggs at far less feed cost per dozen than those fed on other grit or none at all." That's putting cheaper gains on market birds and less expensive eggs in your cases.



Feed Stonemo

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2. Cuts feed costs; improves flock health.
3. Chickens are attracted to it and like it.
4. There's a size for every age of poultry.

Nutritionists Agree

If there are four horsemen of the feed industry, it would be Schroeder, Phillips, Lee and Kent. You might know that there are many things on which these gentlemen do not agree. It is one of the most convincing arguments in favor of Stonemo that they "get together" on the value of an insoluble grit that really grinds and grinds without dissolving (like hard candy) or wearing down like less hard substances.

Yes, and famous breeders get together too. It is a well-known fact that for years, the majority of winners in official laying test competition and other leaders of modern poultry business have been consistent "Stonemo feeders." Why? For only one reason—a healthier flock, more efficient feed conversion and happier profits.

A Favorable Outlook

These Davidson brothers are realists with plenty of courage. They are not pessimistic over the outlook for 1945. The unexpected setback on the fighting fronts of Europe . . . . the prolonged winter and deep snows over many states . . . . the discovery that even fewer chicks were hatched last spring than early estimates indicated . . . . surely make it look like a good year for both egg production and market poultry. Poultry is scarce. Eggs soon will be.

A new book on recent scientific feeding experiments is just off the press. It will be sent to you free upon request. Send for your copy to Stone Mountain Grit Company, Lithonia, Georgia. *(Adv.)*

KERR CHICKS WIN AGAIN

• Kerr birds have again won top honors in the Vineland, N. J., hen contest. Thirteen Kerr-bred S. C. White Leghorns produced 2382 eggs (2561.3 points)! Eleven yearlings laid 233-296 eggs . . . a 4-year-old, 173 eggs in 4th year—a lifetime record of 867 eggs. High egg production is characteristic of the Kerr strain.

Every contest bird was bred on 240-acre Kerr breeding farm. 120,000 breeders are blood-tested annually for Pullorum (B.W.D.) by slow tube agglutination method. We guarantee 100% live delivery of chicks. Fair dealings 37 years. Advance order discount offer. Write for price list and free Poultry Raisers' Guide.

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together, so the same patch covered both. I find that the best way to make a repair is to cover the surrounding area with plastic cement. Then cut a triangular piece of canvas or heavy feed bag and press down hard on the cement. Trowel a heavy coat of plastic over the cloth.

"The chimney flashing of the block house had been leaking . . . Today struck me as being just about as good a time as I would get to do the repairing."

Feb. 16—I have seen plenty of eggs that had thin whites—watery whites they are often called. An egg that broke in my hand tonight had the thinnest white I have ever seen, in fact, I think it was just water. During my time I have handled quite a few eggs, but this beat anything I have ever seen.

Feb. 17—This week is slipping by and I am not going to get very much accomplished. I did manage to get some cleaning done on the first floor this afternoon. The asparagus bed is some wheelbarrow distance, even for a rubber-tired outfit, when it comes to hauling manure. The bed is off to the right of the road and I haul over a heavy sod from the road to it. In other words, it is accessible regardless of mud, high water or snow drifts by wheelbarrow only. No trucks or trailers are allowed. Such work, of course, takes time and a certain amount of pushing. The bed is gradually being covered, droppings first and then the cow manure mulch.

When I complained to Kid White as to the work involved, she went over to inspect the layout. She has assured me most solemnly that we will be well repaid by the increased yield of asparagus. I hope so, for I do like my asparagus, but I want it served on buttered toast.

Feb. 18 — The lambing season is here again, which means work all day and stay up all night. It is a nice way to get broken in for the brooding season. Fortunately for me, both do not come at the same time. I am not anticipating any lambs tonight, so I will not have to flop on the kitchen floor and wait on the element of time.

There is not much question in my mind but that I am getting behind in my work. The brooding season is going to be here in a short time and I still have a lot of work to do to get ready for the chicks. If I were not so particular about my cleaning in the block house, perhaps I could get along faster. I am just old-fashioned enough to believe that chicks should have a clean home.

Feb. 19 — It was a case of dire necessity. Donnie and I had to go back to the woods for a couple of truck loads of wood for the furnace. The coal was ordered weeks ago, but it has not been delivered. A little wood will help stretch the coal pile. Our regular work was done first and the two loads were sandwiched among the routine.

Feb. 21—Whenever an egg breaks in the basket, it is a good policy to clean the basket thoroughly. If a small spot of the white is left, a member of next gathering will be glued fast. The result is a hole in the shell with the segement glued to the basket. This has happened so many times that I have made it a rule to wash the basket with a rag and warm water. Sometimes I think Kid White is rather slow to see these small points, just to be contrary. Her general policy has been to swab the basket with a rag or piece of paper. If she does a good job, no harm is done. Today, however, it did not work so well for she had smeared the egg white over an area large enough to glue down seven eggs. Fortunately, she happened to clean that particular basket and saw the results of her handicraft.

Feb. 22 — Donnie and Janie were home from school and Kid White and I lost no time in getting down to business. The weeks' washing was purposely put off until today. It is now washed, ironed, and put away. Janie was put through the paces. Donnie was too. A few more good days like this one, and the block house will be ready for chicks or, at least, ready for the electrician to do the heavy wiring for electric hovers. But good days, like good husbands, are few and far between, just hard to find. Kid White says this is not so, but this is the only place I have to assert my independence.

Feb. 23—I have thrown a couple of old dry batteries in the west house hot water stove in the hopes that the soot in the chimney will be burnt out. There is something wrong with either the coal or my firing. I am inclined to believe this sooting-up is due to low grade coal, but it is the best I can do. A stove has been run in the same old stand for 19 years, and this is the worst time I have ever had. Friday I am going to try to do business with another coal dealer. I say try, for they are as independent as a hog on ice these days. A few bushels will last the little stove quite some time, and perhaps by then the coal situation will have eased somewhat.

Feb. 24 — The burlap on the egg cooler has not been functioning properly by gravitation and capillarity. In plain language, it has not been wicking; it remains dry. Our well water is very hard, full of lime. This forms a granular deposit on the

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17 years State Bloodtested.
21 years producing Better
BABY CHICKS—95% living at 3 weeks or replaced.
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burlap at the edge of the supply tank on top of the cooler. The burlap refuses to wick and stays dry. The relative humidity dropped 40 points last night.

I used a wire brush rather lightly on the deposit for fear of tearing the burlap. Perhaps I should say that I went through the motions of using a wire brush, for I doubt seriously if I removed very much of the deposit. The tank was flooded to overflowing, and then a broom was used to help nature. The burlap was soaked. In an hour's time the humidity was back to normal, 80 per cent. I like my egg room to be cool and damp, and this can be done if one pays attention to details.

Feb. 25—A notice from Ralph Treat, auction manager, stating the regular meeting of the board of directors will be held next Monday night. This afternoon I stopped in to see him for a few minutes. I always like to know in advance if anything unusual is going to be presented. Often it takes time to get points through my thickening brain, so I like to have time to mull things over beforehand. Ralph said all situations were well in hand and this in itself is a feat, well nigh a miracle, in this day and age. It is a pleasure to talk to someone who knows what he is doing. I used to be that way, at least, I thought I was. Recently, I have changed my mind, not knowing if I was hot or cold, coming or going.

Feb. 26—The new coal seems to be working a little better, or perhaps it is just my imagination. Ignorance is bliss, any way it is figured. Time will tell and it will not take too long. So far, the damper works easy, which is a good indication that the pipe is comparatively free from soot and the tarry deposit. I left the bottom draft wide open last night, a mistake on my part. The tank was too hot this morning. But it always takes a few days to get used to another coal, to learn how much the fire can be throttled down or banked.

"It was demonstrated to me most clearly that I am not able to push a wheelbarrow forward and look backward."

Feb. 28 — It was demonstrated to me most clearly that I am not able to push a wheelbarrow forward and look backwards, if the wheelbarrow happens to be loaded with manure. Some squirrel-headed auto driver started a raucous blowing of his horn out on the road. I was half way between the yard and the block house, headed for the asparagus bed, when it happened. Of course, I had to look back to see what was the commotion. Right there was where I made my mistake, for the wheelbarrow became overbalanced.

Feb. 29—For several days I have been watching one of the lamps in the heated fountains. The lamp has been acting very erratic, sometimes it burns for hours at a stretch, then it suddenly goes out for no apparent reason. It went out last night and the water froze. This morning I took it out in the feed room and examined it closely. There was a little dirt in the air flue for one thing, but not enough to close it entirely. I am inclined to believe that the trouble was due, primarily, to about 2 inches of water in the bottom of the lamp. Several years ago I poured a bucket of water in the oil tank of a brooder stove with the same results. My deduction is that they do not mix.

Corn and Cannibalism

Is there some connection between yellow corn in the growing ration and the extent of cannibalism in the laying flock? F. P. Jeffrey, head of the poultry department, Massachusetts State College, believes there is.

Before a group of New England feed men recently, Jeffrey offered the observation that cannibalism was less prevalent in laying flocks in New Jersey and Massachusetts during the past two years than before. He believes that this was due to the absence of yellow corn from the diet of growing chickens.

"It has been shown that yellow corn diets favor the formation of oily, curled feathers," Jeffrey explained, "and it is within the realm of possibility that birds are more inclined to pick at oily, curled feathers than at smooth glossy ones. If this be true, then it becomes highly desirable to house pullets with smooth glassy feathers, and this can be done by greatly reducing or entirely eliminating yellow corn from the diet of growing chickens during the period when adult feathers are being formed. It might be safest to feed no yellow corn at any time during the growing period so that the chances of the vice starting in growing birds are minimized."

Mr. Jeffrey said it was a question whether or not yellow corn should be fed to laying birds from the standpoint of cannibalism control. He believed it possible, however, if yellow corn were fed heavily to laying birds that later went into a complete or partial molt, the feathers that are renewed might be of the undesirable type.

Evidence indicates that oats, wheat, and barley should be given the preference over yellow corn in compounding poultry rations, especially for growing

Estimated Broiler Weights at Different Ages

You may be able to get your broilers to better weights than those given here, but these figures, supplied by G. T. Klein of Massachusetts State College, will provide a basis on which to estimate the probable weights at different ages:

4 weeks	one-half pound
8 weeks	1½-1¾ pounds
12 weeks	2¾-3 pounds
14 weeks	3¼-3¾ pounds
16 weeks	4-4½ pounds
20 weeks	5-5½ pounds

stock. Since yellow corn has always been a good source of vitamin A in poultry rations, this vitamin would have to be supplied by other carriers if corn were greatly reduced or eliminated from the ration.

This Month With Your Flock

[Continued from page 3]

the time. Carbon monoxide poisoning may occur in too tight a house, especially if coal or oil burning brooders are used. Damp litter is another trouble that can occur.

Feed Chicks on Arrival

Chicks can go as long as 27 hours after hatching without eating. That is why they can be shipped long distances. But you can get them started growing earlier if you feed them immediately upon arrival.

Have Grit for Chicks

Along with their first feed, let the chicks have insoluble grit. Just sprinkle a little on top of the mash. They'll be attracted to it.

Grain at Start

Many poultry raisers now feed nothing but grain, grit, and water the first two days before switching to starter mash. The grain is fed five times daily. The purpose is to prevent pasting up which sometimes occurs when starting on mash immediately. The chicks don't grow quite as fast, but they overcome the slight handicap later.

Culling Must Be Constant

No matter how well bred a flock of layers you have, there'll be some birds going out of condition every month for various reasons. You can often spot them by their indifferent attitude or by head appearances. The thing to do is to cull them before they become a complete loss.

Deep Litter Management

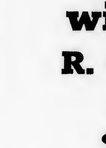
If you have followed the deep or built-up litter plan in the laying pens, you probably have the litter just about as deep as you want it by now. But don't forget to keep it stirred, and be sure to remove any damp litter around the fountains.

Partial air view of the 244 acre Gasson's White Leghorn Breeding Farm, one of the largest and finest in America

TAKE THE EXTRA EGG PROFITS with GASSON STRAIN
R. O. P. PEDIGREED LARGE TYPE
S.C. White Leghorns

You get the big egg profits by aiming for the premium market. And the extras that go with inbred quality of Gasson Strain White Leghorns enable you to top that market. Extra size, extra livability, early maturity, extra long laying life, and **extra production of nice, large chalk-white eggs**—all the results of Gasson's 36-year intensive breeding program — bring extra profits for White Leghorn raisers.

JOHN P. GASSON SAYS: "In view of the importance of breed quality to the poultry raiser in coping with today's fluctuating market conditions, we are taking every possible step on our farms to protect the quality of the Gasson Strain. Our breeding flocks, headed by selected U.S.R.O.P. individually pedigreed males which are descendants of progeny tested dams and sires, now consist of 9500 U.S.R.O.P. individually pedigreed and wingbanded breeders. They include hens with official records up to 346 eggs. In our continuing program this year we are trapnesting 1800 pullets under U.S.R.O.P. supervision. This gives us large families for progeny testing, which involves grouping of sires and dams in families and evaluating them according to the performance of their offspring. Such factors as number of eggs laid, weight and quality of eggs, body weight and other genetic points are carefully recorded. Full sisters and brothers with high uniform records are used for foundation breeding, along with their proved parents. Other factors which we consider in scientific breeding control are too numerous to mention, but they contribute to making Gasson Strain White Leghorns a superlative strain, worthy of the care and effort we have put into our breeding program."



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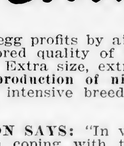
John P. Gasson, pioneer poultry breeder, founder of Gasson's, and one of America's leading practical poultry authorities, will be glad to send you a copy of the big new 1945 Gasson Catalog free.

This book gives you interesting valuable information on the raising and breeding of White Leghorns, tells you the real money-making facts on getting the most out of your poultry investment. Your name and request on a penny post card will bring your copy promptly. Write today.



3 Choice Matings—Straight Run or Sexed Chicks from an Ohio-U.S. Certified Pullorum Controlled Hatchery and R.O.P. Breeding Farm

Every Gasson chick you buy is Ohio-U.S. Certified, which means official assurance of healthy, sturdy, disease-resistant stock. Pullorum testing is supervised by the Ohio Poultry Improvement Association, official bloodtesting agency for the National Poultry Improvement Plan. This makes our 22nd consecutive year of Pullorum testing, and the 12th straight year with only ½ of 1% reactors—far within the limits of official requirements.

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Sires' Dams' Records from 225 to 275 Eggs

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Nock's Hi-Quality Strain
Md.-U.S. Approved—R.O.P.-Sired

Many (15% or more) of our choicest Md.-U.S. Approved White Leghorn flocks are headed by R.O.P. pedigreed cockerels from dams with official records of from 225 to 275 eggs averaging 24 oz. to the doz. in the pullet year. Eggs set must average 26 oz. to the doz. and be free from tint.

NEW HAMPSHIRES

from Granite State Blood Lines
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For the third year, we have headed the best of our New Hampshire flocks (at least 10%) with R.O.P. pedigreed cockerels from dams with official records of from 200 to 275 eggs, averaging 25 oz. to the dozen. The females are not only good layers but also show excellent meat qualities.

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Nock's Del-Mar-Va Strain
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This long-established strain has a grand reputation. For the third year, we have mated our choicest Barred Rock females (at least 10% of all) to R.O.P. pedigreed cockerels, sons of dams with official records of from 225 to 275 eggs, averaging 24 oz. to the dozen in the pullet year. The females average full standard weight and are nicely barred.

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Semi-Scalding Turkeys

Q. — I see that poultry can be semi-scalded at 128 to 130 degrees F. I wonder if this applies to turkeys too.—A. S., Pa.

A.—The temperature of 128 to 130 degrees F. is satisfactory for semi-scalding turkeys as well as chickens. In no case should the temperature go above 132 degrees. The carcass should be immersed in water no more than about a half minute to loosen the feathers.

Bare Abdomens

Q.—I have some holdover Barred Rocks from last year's flock, and about half of them are bare and red around the rear end. They are heavy, lively and bright. There is no soreness or irritation such as feather mites would cause. What is the cause?—E. S., N. Y.

A.—If you are satisfied that there are no feather mites present to cause bare abdomens in your flock, then I would be inclined to suspect feather picking as the cause. My assumption is that the abdomens were fairly well covered after the birds went through the molt. Probably the thing to do some time is to watch the flock to see whether any of the birds have the feather picking habit.

If the feathers disappear because of picking, they are not likely to be replaced until the birds go through another molt.

For some reason or other, Barred Rocks show more of a tendency to have bare, red abdomens than other breeds and varieties. Perhaps some of our readers may have other opinions as to the cause.

Second Year Production

Q.—How much of a drop in egg production from the first year occurs when hens are kept over for another year? I have heard that all-pullet flocks have become quite popular because first year production is so much higher than the following year.—E. F. L., Mass.

A.—Studies in Kansas showed that the second year production of Rocks and Reds declined 18 per cent from the first year. In Leghorns, the decline was 24 per cent. As egg production the first year hits higher brackets, it seems that the drop is greater the second year.

Connecticut flock records show that the pullet flocks on the average lay 50 eggs more than hen or mixed flocks. In addition, mortality during the pullet year seems to be much less than in succeeding years, and many poultrymen have come to the conclusion that the all-pullet flock is a great deal more profitable.

Ventilation Faulty

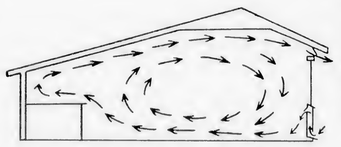
Q. — I have been taking your poultry magazine for several years and like it very well. Now I am asking for advice. I have a laying house 20 by 100 feet, uneven span roof, divided into 20 by 20 pens. The front is boarded up about 2½ feet with patent siding, the balance above being glass substitute windows the length of the building. The back of the building is plain lumber covered with roofing paper. The back inside is sealed up about 3 feet to keep drafts off the birds. My trouble is that the floor and litter get too damp in winter. The floor is concrete. I have no trouble in summer when I take out the windows. There are no ventilators on the roof. If there should be insulation and ventilators, I would like your advice before I spend too much money on it.—A. J. W., Mich.

A.—To solve your ventilation problem, I would recommend the slot system as the simplest method of poultry house ventilation and one that will work where recommendations are followed.

With the slot system, all ventilation is from the front. The windows should be double hung sash.

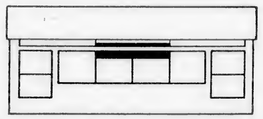
One change you should make is to insulate the back wall and the ceiling, so as to obtain better circulation of air. Some provision should be made so that there are windows or ventilators at the back of the house to be opened for summer ventilation.

Just under the front eaves, there should be some ventilator slots, either the sliding or hinged type which can be adjusted to different size openings according to the weather. This is the air outlet. The intake can be made by boarding up the space inside the studs below the front windows, leaving an opening in the weatherboarding just above the sill on the outside and a 4-inch opening with a hinged door just below the window sill inside.



Showing circulation of air inside an insulated laying house using the slot system of ventilation.

The accompanying diagram shows the movement of the air currents. The fresh air is brought in just below the front windows, drops to floor, moves to the rear of the house and rises as it becomes heated by the birds, and then follows the ceiling forward so that the moisture laden air is carried out through the slot openings under the eaves at the front. Some of the air will recirculate before moving out of the house, depending upon the rate of circulation. In an uninsulated house, the movement of the air cannot be so well controlled, and there will be condensation of moisture on the cold walls and ceiling. It is impossible to prevent damp litter in such a situation.

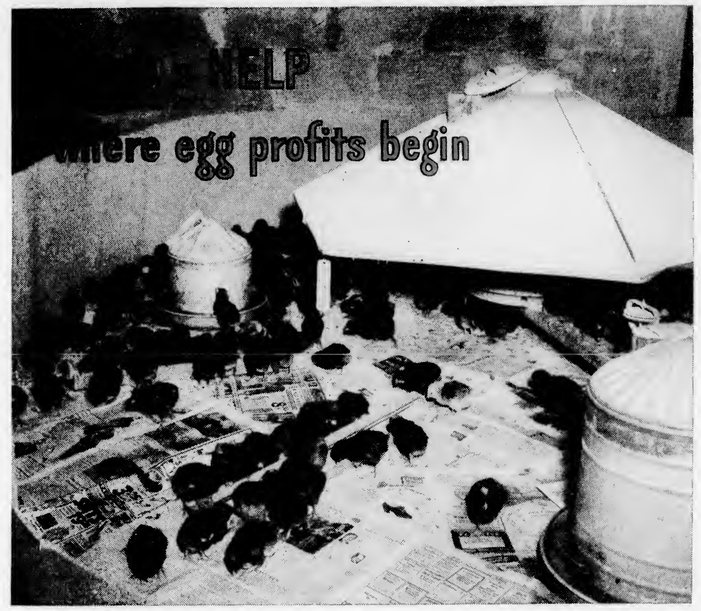


This shows how slots and windows are adjusted on a cold, windy day. Ventilating from the center of the house helps avoid circular drafts.

The size of the slot opening will have to be regulated according to the weather, but at no time should it be completely closed, for it would immediately create a moisture problem. When more ventilation is desired, the windows can be dropped from the top. Where the wind is strong and cold, ventilate mainly with the center windows and slot ventilators. This will help to prevent circular drafts within the pen.

Renew Promptly

When your subscription expires, please renew promptly so that you do not miss any copies of the important issues ahead. Paper supplies are short, and restrictions on the use of paper are still in effect, so take care of your renewal early.



Your profit in the laying house begins with the baby chick. Management, the feed and the feeding system largely determine whether you have the normal healthy birds you expect.

The way to make more money with poultry is to make every bird count. You need vigorous young chicks—strong healthy pullets—birds to stand-up under the strain of high production in the laying house.

The Park & Pollard "Normal Growth System" is a method of feeding and management that produces normal healthy growth with the least labor and lowest feed cost. With nutritionally potent feed, it helps to build high vitality and stamina with a natural resistance to disease.

Park & Pollard Chick Starter, and Growing Feed make better chicks possible because the food factors are carefully worked-out and balanced to secure superior results. Extra vitamins are a "plus value" for growth, health and disease resistance.

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You get these nutrients in their finest form for poultry in mashes that are fortified with Lacto-G.

Lacto-G . . . 100% milk solids . . . supplies vitamins, minerals, proteins and lactose of high potency and ready availability.

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BODINE BREEDING THE BASIS FOR PROFIT

Generations of high record and progeny-test breeding have established in Bodine's Pedigreed Leghorns the ability to pay a good profit to the average farmer or commercial poultryman.

Typical contest record: High pen all breeds Central New York 1942, 3362 eggs, 3558.6 points—100% livability.

Due to wartime conditions, our farm is not now under New York State R.O.P. supervision. Typical performance: During the five years 1937 through 1941 our birds made the highest average production, all breeds, in the State in R.O.P.

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BOX E, CHEMUNG, N. Y.

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OLD HEN—LARGE TYPE R. O. P. SIRED **LEGHORNS**
REDS PARMENTER BREEDERS AND PEDIGREED SIRES DIRECT
Tolman Strain — Non-broody — No Pinfeathers **WHITE ROCKS**
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The War and Poultry Raisers

[Continued from page 4]

Practically all the chicken produced and processed in these areas will be set aside for sale to the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps. Removed from the set-aside provisions of the order, where relatively few broilers are produced, were the portions of Newcastle county, Delaware, and Cecil county, Maryland, north of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. This new boundary will become effective immediately.

In addition to the extension of the set-aside into the new areas, two changes in the order were announced. One change clarified the provision requiring an authorized processor set aside all his output for army purchase, regardless of the origin of the chicken. This was to correct the misunderstanding of some authorized processors who believed they did not have to set-aside chicken that came from an area not covered by the order. The second change made it possible for the order Administrator to give processors authorization for a specific period rather than an indefinite period, as originally provided. This change provided for renewal of authorizations after periodic review of applications.

WFO 119 first went into effect December 11, in the Del-Mar-Va and Shenandoah Valley areas—consisting of 23 counties in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. The order became necessary to avoid a threatening shortage of a little over 100,000,000 pounds of poultry for U. S. Armed Forces during the early months of 1945. At the time the order was first announced, WFA officials stated that it might be necessary to extend the order to other areas to obtain the necessary poultry.

Extension of the order affects consumer supplies of chicken in areas served by these two heavy producing areas. Roughly, this includes cities and towns in the far Southeastern part of the country, and the central western section surrounding the poultry production area in Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma.

Lumber for Farm Repairs

Farmers who need lumber for emergency maintenance and repair of farm dwellings may now apply to the War Food Administration for preference ratings instead of to the War Production Board local field offices, WPB announced December 29.

Pulpwood Shortage Grows More Serious

With the step-up in military needs, the shortage of lumber and pulpwood is again threatening the production of essential war materials in the United States. As the flow of materials to the war fronts increases, the need for more containers grows.

Overall pulpwood inventories in this country dropped 12 per cent from September through November of 1944. Much of the available wood pulp supply is now going for non-paper use such as explosives, rayon, and cellophane used in large quantities by our military forces.

If you have a woodlot that will yield pulpwood, you can contribute greatly to the war effort by cutting pulpwood. See your county agent and get full particulars on cutting and marketing pulpwood.

Anything you can do to aid the pulpwood supply will help to save lives, for it will help to shorten the war when supplies can be kept flowing to our troops.

Melini's Chicks
N.J.-U.S. APPROVED
98% LIVABILITY GUARANTEED First 2 Weeks
40,000 SELECTED BREEDERS
Tested Twice Yearly for Pullorum
WHITE LEGHORNS—R.O.P. Sired: Old hens mated to U.S. R.O.P. Cockerels from 200-egg dams. Eggs set average 24 oz. to dozen or better.
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New Hampshires Light Brahmas
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Light Brahmas for Squab Broilers
Cockerels of all heavy matings
Expert Sexing—95% Accuracy Guaranteed.
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Write today for Folder, and Price List.
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THEY LIVE BETTER, GROW and FEATHER FASTER, LAY MORE and BIGGER EGGS than most strains
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Orders rolling in indicate that there's always demand for quality chicks. At any rate they're going fast so you better hurry if you want chicks from this grand flock this year.
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A GRADE	As Hatched	Cockerels	Pullets
White Leghorns Austra Whites	$8.90	$2.90	$17.80
White, Barred and Buff Rocks, S. C. Reds, White Wyandottes	$8.90	$8.90	$10.90
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New Hampshires, White and Black Giants, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orps.	$10.90	$10.90	$12.90
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AA Grade 2c higher, 10 free with each 100; AAA Grade 4c higher, 15 free with each 100. 90% sex guarantee.
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Corn Restrictions Lifted

Because corn is more plentiful and there has been a reduction in livestock, the War Food Administration on December 30 terminated War Food Order 96 which required operators of grain elevators in 124 counties in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota, and Nebraska to set aside 60 per cent of the corn received by them.

Urges Farmers to Start Same Number of Chicks

While government officials only a few months ago were talking about egg surpluses of 20 to 25 million cases this spring, the increased requirements for drying purposes announced on December 12 and the unfavorable turn of the war in Europe in December has changed the whole picture.

In answer to an inquiry by the International Baby Chick Association on January 2, N. E. Dodd, chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, said that farmers should start about as many chicks in 1945 as they did a year ago. In November the government had asked for a 6 per cent decrease in the number of chicks started for flock replacement. (New revised goals on page 9.)

Egg Market Firm

In contrast to a year ago when surplus eggs flooded the markets, the New York City market was firm. The drop of 2 cents a dozen on December 21 was in accordance with the price ceiling schedule of OPA. Egg prices would have continued at the higher levels for some time, it was believed, had it not been for the ceiling schedule. The Eastern Federation of Egg and Poultry Cooperatives termed it a "roll-back" of prices.

Canned Poultry "Freeze" Likely

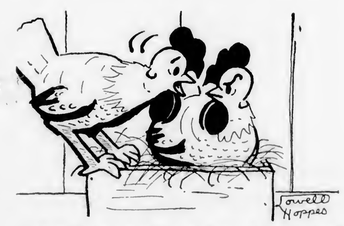
There is a strong possibility that a set-aside order may be issued to require all producers of canned poultry to reserve their stocks for the Army which has greatly upped its requirements.

If this happens, grocers' shelves will not receive any new supplies of chicken soup, chicken a la king, and other canned chicken items for some time. Some of the frozen poultry now in storage and not up to Army requirements because of improper packing or grading may find its way into canning plants where it will be satisfactory.

Egg Case Shortage Looms

The War Food Administration has issued another warning to users of egg cases to order their supplies well in advance—at least 60 days ahead of the time they need them. Wood cases will be especially short because of high military requirements.

Fibre egg cases were plentiful in mid-January, as far as the Northeast is concerned, but a shortage could develop quickly when production increases. Poultry raisers in the Northeast having difficulty getting cases should write to the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, 11 West State St., Trenton 8, N. J.



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Box 68. Richfield, Penna.

Saving Steps on Poultry Farms

[Continued from page 9]

Coal supplies for brooding also need to be handy. On some farms, the coal bin is in the feed house located near brooder houses or the coal bin may be a special building near the brooder house. The coal supply may even be on the ground in the center of the brooding operations. This is not objectionable except for the danger of it being covered with snow or ice.

What Type Waterer?

Several points are to be considered in selecting the type of waterer for the house. It must not be a type that permits birds to throw water from their beaks, for this is a source of considerable wet litter. If there is a sufficient supply of water to provide a continuous flow, there seems to be no better system. If the drinking pan is shallow, wattles do not become very wet and there is little throwing of water by the shaking of the heads.

Water usually drains out of the building into dry wells, into tanks or cesspools or to open drains. The drain pipe should be 4 inches or larger in diameter to prevent clogging with mash, and the drain pipe should be as straight as possible with only slight angles between the waterer and the well or cesspool.

There are many satisfactory types of waterers with floats which use far less water. In many instances, these are to be preferred over the continuous flow. The steps against water throwing and drain clogging mentioned above should be observed.

Carriers for Feed

Carriers for litter, feed and poultry save steps. Some home constructed and commercial carriers can be used either for feed or for litter or manure by use of sideboards. Litter, however, is often removed through doors or windows located in the center of the poultry pens. Garage and barn door track is heavy enough to carry the weight of a suitable home constructed feed and litter carrier.

Catching panels save time when culling, vaccinating or bloodtesting the flock.

Garage door track supports feed and litter carrier at Bartlett's Farm, Mass.

Transfer of eggs from pens to egg room requires extra steps if the egg room is a considerable distance from the pens. In large poultry houses, the best location is in the building. The room can be insulated, giving protection from extreme heat or cold and the dust and dirt of the poultry house. More often the egg room is a basement room. These rooms are likely to be uniform in temperature and satisfactory from a humidity standpoint. The egg room should be conveniently arranged for good working conditions.

Feeding on Range

Transportation of feed to the range in trucks or horse drawn carts is always to be recommended. One trip a day with the vehicle is sufficient and that might even be cut. If the free choice system of grain and mash feed is used, hoppers can be filled in the afternoon. While it is desirable to make more than one trip a day to the range for check up, this can be made without the vehicle. It is also a very satisfactory plan to store feed in wooden or metal barrels on the range, filling them at less frequent than daily trips. Hoppers, of course, should be filled daily from the supply barrels.

Many poultrymen feed mash and oats only from hoppers and feed grain on the ground. This grain can be scattered from the back of a truck as it is driven over the range. Hoppers can be filled with mash and oats on this grain feeding trip which is usually in the late afternoon.

And so there are many ways of saving steps on poultry farms. I do not believe I have ever seen two farms set up exactly alike. It is practically impossible to set up a blue print and to say that this is the best method that can be followed. There are many ways of saving steps and I realize that the above are only a few of them.

During 1944, one out of every four Vermont turkeys produced was sold by growers at retail. The remainder were sold wholesale, according to a survey of growers in that state.

Superstitions ABOUT EGGS

By F. E. KUNKEL

THERE have been any number of superstitions concerning eggs from time immemorial. There are few persons, no matter how rational, or level headed otherwise, who are not given over to superstition in some form. The black cat crossing your path, for example. If you do not believe this superstition still persists, ask any of your friends and neighbors about this simple belief.

Have you ever heard the following superstitions concerning eggs?

The orthodox Jew always claimed that to steal an egg would bring poverty. The Jews used an egg in their Passover service as a symbol of divine power and help.

In some Catholic countries, the tenth egg laid by a fowl is supposed to be bigger than the rest, and is usually offered to the priest, while eggs laid on Good Friday are revered in Catholic countries as bringing good luck, and are carefully kept all year as talismans. They are supposed to keep the house free from fire.

Our forefathers used to have strings of blown egg shells hung up in a dwelling house, because they were considered lucky, but if hung up in the outhouse brought bad luck.

Number of Eggs at Setting

Farmers' wives used to usually set their hens on an odd number of eggs, for to set them on an even number would result in a failure to hatch out a brood. Over in Derbyshire the number of eggs put under a hen must be either 11 or 13. If 12 eggs were set, the brood would not hatch out, or would come to grief afterward.

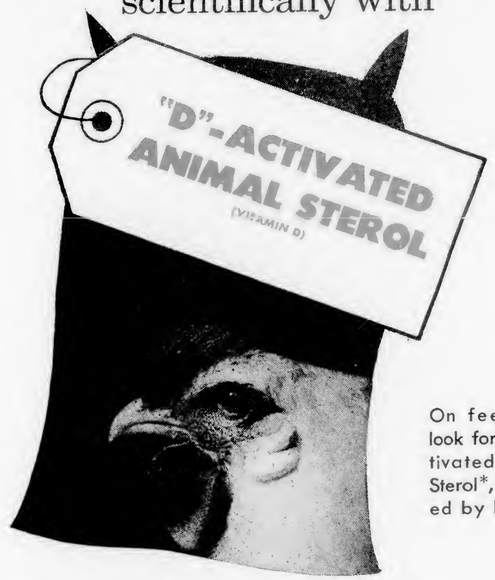
In countries where the plague persisted, the quacks of the day usually prescribed eggs, and they were often filled with drugs, but what kind is not known. The secret was the soothsayer's.

In England's rural districts it was believed that if one brought primroses into the house, the number must be at least 13, as the hens about the place

In some countries, the tenth egg laid by a fowl is supposed to be bigger than the rest.

PROTECT YOUR FLOCK

by feeding mashes fortified scientifically with



On feed tags look for "D"-Activated Animal Sterol*, originated by Du Pont.

Be sure that your birds are getting the vital, all-important Vitamin D they need through a source that is chemically produced and scientifically controlled. Look for the words *"D"-Activated Animal Sterol* on the tag of the feed you use.

"D"-Activated Animal Sterol was developed by Du Pont scientists after 10 years' research. They sought a uniform, dependable, constantly available form of Vitamin D—the nutritional ingredient so essential for growing normal chicks and getting good egg production.

It is exceptionally stable, does not congeal in cold weather, and does not impart "off" tastes or odors. Supplied in a dry powder carrier, it permits thorough dispersion throughout the feed. And that means good distribution of Vitamin D throughout the flock.

See that *your* flock gets its Vitamin D *scientifically*. Use feeds fortified with *"D"-Activated Animal Sterol*. For further information, write E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Dept., E.P. 52 Wilmington 98, Delaware.

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ARE YOU THINKING OF BUYING A FARM OR COUNTRY HOME?

Don't do it until you send for my "Have-More" Plan to read and examine free—it may save you hundreds of dollars and many heartbreaking mistakes.

Tells how to have a place that will pay for itself!

My "Have-More" Plan is the true story of how my family and I moved from the city to a little two-acre place in the near-by country to find "a little land and a lot more living" and how I've kept a regular full-time job. Tells how we grow most of our own food in spare time — have fun doing it—have better health—more sunshine and fresh air—more peace and quiet—more security and independence—in fact, more of just about everything that makes life worth living!

My "Have-More" Plan contains over 50,000 words, 73 illustrations, many actual photos of our own place.

It tells the how of all our shortcuts, ideas, labor-saving methods—how it takes us only an hour or so of spare time a day to have tender chicken to eat, plenty of eggs, a wonderful garden with a lot less work, delicious rabbit meat at only 8¢ a pound, rich milk, butter, cream from our miniature dairy, tasty ham, pork, bacon, sausage, geese, turkeys, squabs, honey bees, fruit trees instead of shade trees, luscious grapes, berries—how we use new, easier preserving methods, including quick freezing.

Best of all, my Plan tells you how to choose the right kind of place—how to save hundreds of dollars in buying and financing—how to avoid costly mistakes.

The "Score-Card" of what to look for is worth more by itself than the whole price of the Plan—which is only $1.00.

Honestly, if you're thinking of buying or building (or if you already have a place), my Plan can be the biggest dollar's worth you ever got—and I'll send it to you to look over and examine free. If you don't like it—if you don't agree it's worth many times one dollar—just send it back and owe me nothing. If you keep it—just send me one dollar, full price—I know you're going to be delighted—so drop me a postcard now—Yours for "a little land and a lot more living."

Ed Robinson, Box 4002, Noroton, Conn. (Of course, if you'd prefer to send your dollar now, that would be fine—save me a lot of record keeping. I'll gladly refund your dollar if you're not delighted.)

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS . . $15. PER 100

to May 1st

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders, 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free), Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

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would not hatch so many eggs during the season as there were primroses.

Early Flowers, More Eggs

When flowers blossomed early and were numerous, farmers used to believe their hens would lay more than in other seasons. They also believed that egg shells should not be burned, lest the hens cease to lay. Also that eggs brought into the house or barn over running water, would not hatch.

The Pennsylvania farmer used to believe that when a neighbor's child visited his house for the first time, it was lucky to give the child an egg that was laid that same morning, since it would give the child a start in life that would bring success.

Out in Missouri the farmer believed that to dream of an egg was lucky and meant that a fortune was at hand. While over in Java the bride, as a sign of submission, knelt before her lord and master, then trod upon an egg and proceeded to wash his feet with the yolk. Nice idea! Or was it?

Omelette for Newlyweds

The offering of an omelette to a newly married man by his mother-in-law used to be considered a sign of devotion under an old custom over in Russia.

In some sections of the country it was considered unlucky to let eggs go out of the house after sunset, also unlucky to gather eggs after dark. (The rats might bite). Therefore, under this old superstition, all eggs were gathered in the forenoon.

In setting eggs under a hen, it was considered good luck to swing a lighted candle over the nest as a charm to prevent hawks or other animals from destroying the eggs or the young chicks.

Some Missouri farmers believed that to dream of an egg was lucky and that a fortune was at hand.

Duck's eggs, if brought into the house after sunset, would never hatch, said grandmother. And breaking egg shells over a child was supposed to keep it safe from witchcraft.

Ever since horse racing became a means of winning and losing money, eggs played a part in the wheel of fortune. For instance if the owner of such a race horse ate eggs, he should eat an even number, otherwise some mischief would befall his horses. The grooms were not allowed to eat eggs at all during the racing season, and

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Confinement Rearing

By Allen H. Bulkley

This book tells the story of a New York State poultryman who was nearly put out of business by coccidiosis and parasites, but he turned around and licked the problem by adopting confinement rearing. Bulkley relates his experiences prior to the adoption of his present system, explains the fundamentals of confinement rearing, describes the house and shelter construction, and outlines his brooding methods. An excellent book for any poultryman having trouble with parasites or coccidiosis and who wishes to grow healthy pullets. Well illustrated, paper, 25 cents, postpaid.

Everybodys Poultry Magazine

Dept. 293, Hanover, Pa.

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Unsexed $9.40—Pullets $15.90

BARRED ROCKS
WHITE ROCKS
WHITE WYANDOTTES
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CHICKS and Hatching Eggs

Large type birds bred for egg and meat production.

- Barred Plymouth Rocks
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- Broiler Cross
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Price List on request.

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TOM BARRON CHICKS

We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Large Hens mated with males from R.O.P. hens. Low Prices on Straight Run Chicks & Pullets. Ckls. $3.-100. Write today for early order discount and Circular. North Side Poultry Farm, Box E, Richfield, Pa

A stork's egg was considered a cure for the habit of drinking.

jockeys were required to wash their hands after eating them.

A stork's egg was also considered as a cure for the habit of drinking as were the eggs of an owl put into the cup of a drunkard. They were supposed to cause a loathing of liquor. In fact birds' eggs were believed endowed with many mysterious qualities by our ancients.

The Salt Egg

A curious Hallowe'en custom not so many centuries ago, was taking a hard-boiled egg, removing some of the yolk, and filling it up with salt. Then one ate the egg, salt and shell all at one great gulp. Not a drop of water was to be drunk until the following morning. Then if you dreamed of a person of the opposite gender, it would mean a marriage, but if the person dreamed of seemed to offer you a glass of water, it meant you would be jilted. (Many an old maid asked for water and let the result of the dream go by the boards.)

The druids of old used eggs in their religious festivals and considered it the symbol of fecundity. Every druid wore an egg about his neck, encased in gold, as a symbol of his priestly authority.

Egyptians worshipped Cneph, the architect of the world, who was represented with an egg coming out of his mouth. The ancients often said, "Everything springs from the egg. It is nature's cradle." And although it was just a suspicion, subsequent science proved them correct in a fundamental way.

According to an old theorist, the egg typified the Messiah, the seed that was to bring forth salvation. The Abyssinians always portrayed the world as a great ostrich egg. The Syrians used to speak of their ancestors as the progeny of eggs.

The Hawaiians believed that their island was produced by the bursting of a huge egg which had been laid on the water by a gigantic bird.

Some Scottish Beliefs

In Scotland an "eirack's" egg, or the first egg laid by a young hen, was gathered as the principal ingredient of Hallowe'en charm. At midnight the egg was broken so that the white issued out drop by drop slowly. It was allowed to fall into a wine glass about two-thirds full of water. The

[Please turn to page 63]

Vita-Vim

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Vita-Vim Means Finer Feeds

What the poultrymen want in a feed is—a feed to:

1. Produce full and healthy growth
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Vita-Vim Poultry Mashes are built to do these things and more . . .

We *do not* work along lines to meet competition who work on beating the other fellow on price and leave out quality to do it. We have too much chicken in our own blood.

Give your poultry the Best—they will do the rest.

Vita-Vim Feeds are developed and tested on Mr. Moseley's *Yellow Shank Farm* on 10,000 layers and 20,000 chicks.

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New

This year we offer a limited number of chicks from our new fast-feathering strain of Reds—(all breeders R.O.P. candidates, many of which will qualify) developed for much faster — more even feathering—without any loss in Mount Fair production ability and livability.

For Extra Efficiency and Profit

MOUNT FAIR REDS

U. S. CERTIFIED – U. S. R. O. P. – U. S. PULLORUM CLEAN

These 1944 R.O.P. records tell the story of Mount Fair's underlying quality.

No. candidates — 600 No. Qualified for R.O.P. — 430 No. birds died or culled out — 39
Av. No. Eggs—237.22 Av. Egg Wt.—25.64 oz. per doz.

Certainly there can be little doubt of the ability bred into a strain that can establish records such as these—but wait a moment—these are hen housed averages that means averages based on the 600 birds housed—not the number at the end of the candidate year. That certainly does make these averages interesting. What's more they are not a flash in the pan—records for one exceptional year.

OUR NEW FOLDER GIVES R.O.P. RECORD FOR 10 YEARS

Send for this folder, read it through, compare our records over the ten year period. You'll see why we say Mount Fair quality is established, why you can depend on Mount Fair Reds for the characteristics that mean production and the better profits. Better Write Today—Mount Fair Chicks Sell Fast.

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There are Poultrymen who have always followed the Grandin Three Mash Program and have done well. Other Poultrymen have done equally well with the Grandin One Mash Program.

Grandin offers Poultrymen the feeds which belong to both of these proven programs.

D. H. GRANDIN MILLING CO.
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Makers of Red Flag Feeds

SEND NO MONEY FOR OUR TOP QUALITY Pullorum Tested **BABY CHICKS**
Immediate Shipment. 100% live delivery guar.

Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Big Type White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns	$9.90-100 $5.25-50 $2.75-25

Heavy assorted. $7.95-100, plus postage.
Heavy breed pullets, $11.40-100; heavy cockerels, $10.40. Leghorn pullets, $16.90; cockerels, $3.50.

White & Black Giants, New Hampshire Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Light Brahmas, Rhode Island Whites.	$10.95-100 $5.75-50 $3.00-25

Heavy pullets, $12.50; heavy cockerels, $12.00.

All chicks are top quality, from purebred, blood-tested flocks. Order today, at these special low prices. Pay your postman, C.O.D. Write for early order discount.

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Pearson Poultry VACCINATOR
WITH PROTECTIVE CAP
For successful poultry vaccination. Designed and perfected to insure good takes.
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Buy War Bonds Regularly

Better Marketing Needed

[Continued from page 15]

1. Current and post-war egg and poultry marketing problems with particular consideration of factors affecting grading and quality of products.

2. State and Federal egg laws, regulations, grade standards and methods of operating official grading work, particularly by means of cooperative Federal and Federal-State agreements.

3. Activities of Federal and State agencies in the development and issuance of grade standards and the development of educational and demonstrational materials and educational programs on marketing.

4. Cooperative relationships between Federal and State marketing and educational agencies and consideration of more effectively coordinated efforts to improve the marketing of poultry products.

What Should Be Done?

In general, the following conclusions were reached at these conferences:

1. Marketing methods and facilities for egg and poultry products are in need of rather drastic improvement.

2. The purchase and sale of eggs and poultry products on a graded basis is advantageous alike to producers, handlers, and consumers.

3. National uniform grade standards for egg and poultry products should be developed through broad recommendations from the industry and interested agencies and utilized throughout the entire country.

4. Interested educational and regulatory agencies, trade associations, and handlers should cooperate in developing and conducting greater consumer educational programs based on uniform grade standards, terminology, and labels. It was recognized in these conferences that educational work on grade standards and terminology would be much more effective with uniform standards and terminology.

5. It was agreed that there is need for a better coordinated organized uniform poultry and egg marketing program, and it was proposed that a national conference of representatives from all the states should be called as soon as war conditions will permit to develop a national uniform marketing plan based primarily on uniform grade standards and terminology.

National Conference Proposed

It was suggested that the program for such a national conference should include:

1. Pertinent subjects dealing with the processing, packaging, and marketing of egg and poultry products and especially grade standards and administration of official grading programs.

2. Consideration of the development of a national marketing plan based on uniform grade standards and terminology similar to the National Poultry Improvement Plan for breeding improvement and disease control.

3. The organization of national committees to develop plans and recommendations on the following subjects:

(a) Grade standards for egg and poultry products
(b) Grade labeling
(c) Organization and administration of grading procedure, including financing
(d) Educational programs on grade standards, terminology, labels and grading and inspection procedure
(e) Training and authorization of official inspectors and graders

The attitude of officials of the WFA on poultry and egg marketing problems was well expressed by C. W. Kitchen, Deputy Director of the Office of Distribution at a joint meeting of national poultry and egg marketing and processing associations in Chicago last fall. At this time, Mr. Kitchen stated:

"We are of the opinion that a sound industry merchandising program cannot be accomplished without uniformity of standards and grades throughout the United States. We never have advocated and do not now advocate a compulsory standardization and grading program. We do feel, however, that country-wide uniformity is so desirable, that once the industry becomes convinced that maximum consumption of eggs and poultry are dependent upon quality, members of the industry will themselves insist upon the initiation of such a program. We stand ready to work and cooperate with all branches of the industry and State governmental and educational agencies in the developm nt of a sound and practical program."

Better coordination of effort on the part of all leaders of the industry in developing and administering a uniform national program on grade standards and market practices will result in more satisfactory trading and maximum consumption. Annual national, regional, and State conferences on egg and poultry marketing problems and programs should contribute to unified understanding, planning, and action. Cooperative action based on research, education and an organized marketing program to improve quality, processing, and packaging will establish the poultry industry and service to consumers on a sounder basis.

Egg cartoning room of a cooperative egg marketing association. (WFA Photo)

Chick Shipping Hints

After a careful study and conferences with Railway Express Agency officials, the International Baby Chick Association last month released the following list of suggestions to hatcherymen shipping baby chicks and baby poults:

1. Notify the customer several days in advance of the probable arrival time. A simple penny postcard will do the trick.

2. Use a strong chick box. Counter boxes are not intended for long shipments.

3. Use two labels on each bundle . . . one on the top and one on the side. It reduces handling of the chicks by clerks as they attempt to route the bundles.

4. Use only two boxes per bundle. Heavier bundles strain the binding agent and also are more difficult to spot in the car.

5. Use spacing sticks on all bundles and on single boxes, too. You have no assurance that your single boxes will always be at the top of the stack.

6. Ship only to destinations which can be reached normally in 60 hours. For poults, the recommendation is 48 hours.

7. Use excelsior pads on the floor of the boxes.

8. Address on label should include county as well as city and state. Don't abbreviate "state" and write plainly.

9. Watch carbon monoxide in delivery truck.

10. Use over-size boxes in warm weather, or reduce number of chicks in standard box.

11. Label all poult shipments as such.

12. Plan the routing of your chicks. Avoid congested terminals where transfers are necessary whenever possible.

Feed per Pound of Gain

Broiler production is based upon getting growth and size with as efficient use of feed as possible, hence, most broilers are marketed at 12 to 14 weeks of age. These figures show the pounds of feed required per pound of gain at different ages.

Up to 14 weeks ..... 4 pounds
14 to 20 weeks ..... 6½ pounds
After 20 weeks ..... 12 pounds

In other words, to produce a 3-pound broiler, it would require 12 pounds of feed, figuring 4 pounds of feed per pound of gain. A 4-pound broiler, on the other hand, would require 26 pounds of feed, or 6½ pounds of feed per pound of gain.

It's a PROMISE to be Kept

YEARS ago in establishing my breeding program I deliberately set my standards high. I felt then that, more and more, quality would come to be the determining factor in poultry profits and I intended to provide stock that would produce quality products.

Convinced that I could live up to the standards set I placed a guarantee back of my chicks. Down through the years that guarantee has been a promise—a promise to be kept. Naturally then, it has also become an incentive—an incentive to every person in my employ to do their part in maintaining my standards.

To live up to that promise a rigid breeding program has been necessary. That program with all the extra labor involved in trapnesting and progeny testing, in growing and managing our breeding stock had to be continuous. It has been continued through the past few years despite wartime handicaps.

To live up to that promise I have had to know what my stock can and will do. While my own trapnest and progeny test records give an accurate picture, I nevertheless welcomed outside confirmation and so for years, birds from my breeding pens have been sent to official egg-laying contests. There they have won honors, as for example the pen of Reds which led all breeds at the Rhode Island Contest this past year. But regardless of this and other winnings the big point is that average performance has always been good.

Space forbids a more complete description of my program and stock. My catalog will tell the whole story. I'll gladly send a copy if you will write me (a postal card will do) care of Cobb's Pedigreed Chicks, Inc., Box 250, Concord. Massachusetts. I think you will want this "Book of Truth" as I call it. It gives the unvarnished, unadulterated facts about Cobb's Pedigreed Chicks—it shows how a promise made and kept is aiding hundreds of customers realize satisfactory profits. I hope you will write for it, today.

Robert C. Cobb

COBB'S CHICKS

COBB'S
Old Pickard Farm
BARRED ROCKS
Rainbow
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SEX LINK CROSS
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20,000 various ages, day old and up. All from stock bred for egg production, full of health and vitality. Good future profits for you.

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WHITE LEGHORNS • WHITE ROCKS
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2 doz. size 1.75	6 doz. size 2.75
3 doz. size 2.00	Order from this ad.

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Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat. Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
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Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	14.00	18.00	13.00
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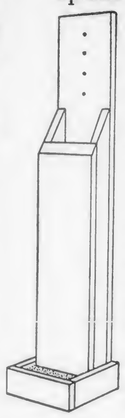
THE BEST CHICKS AT REASONABLE PRICES

Size, vigor and high production ability are the profit making qualities highly developed in our 5200 selected breeders. Repeat orders from commercial farms are your proof. Free Folder tells the story. Write for folder and prices, sexed or straight run chicks.

WRITE TO Leo Grouten, Box E, Farmington, Conn.

Special Feeders for Males



Gallant breeding males are often so attentive to their mates that they sometimes go out of condition simply because they fail to eat enough. The remedy is to have special feeders for the males. These feeders should be hung high enough that they are out of reach of the hens, but so the male birds can get at them. Corn or breeder mash pellets seem to be the best feeds for the males.

G. T. Klein of Massachusetts State College suggests this feeder which is patterned after the old type shell hoppers. The back is made of 1 by 6-inch lumber about 36 inches long. The front is 24 inches. Sides are 1 by 3-inch material, while the bottom is 1 by 6-inch material. The boards used for the feeding space are 1 by 3s. There are several holes in the upper part of the back so that the height of the feeder on the wall can be easily adjusted.

Are You Able to Change?

"Change is the only constant factor in life!" once said a wise guy.

How true is it that the inability to change or adjust oneself — in this poultry industry—indicates decay and marks the beginning of defeat and bitterness?

What can you do that will be a "novelty"?

When the first three by four egg carton came out, that was a novelty. No-one had ever seen such a carton. All of them had been (and a great many still are) two by six. The first 15-dozen corrugated egg case was a novelty. It was new and different because made of corrugated board instead of wood, and it was just half the size of the conventional 30-dozen egg case. It captured attention because of its newness.

One of our downtown markets sells more chickens than any other ten stores in the city. Why? It appeals to this thirst for novelty! It advertises that you can buy all white meat—all dark meat—all livers—all necks and wings—in any quantity you desire. Not all people have the same tastes as Jack Spratt and his wife. Sometimes both husband and wife love white meat, and occasionally you will find a couple who would much prefer to consume the dark meat around a White Rock drumstick. This merchant gives each customer exactly what she wants.

Look around you. What can you change that will make your place more appealing to the eye? How can you give a novel appeal to your packages or cartons? It is always time to change; you might just as well face the fact that you must change—or decay.—J. H. Buswell.

CHECK OUTBREAKS OF TRACHEITIS AND FOWL POX

When birds show symptoms of Tracheitis (GAPS), the further spread of this disease can be prevented by vaccinating at once with our Tracheitis Vaccine. When birds show symptoms of Fowl Pox (SORE-HEAD), the further spread of this disease can be prevented by vaccinating at once with Pigeon Pox Vaccine. No interruption in egg flow where either of these Vaccines is used to check outbreaks of Tracheitis or Fowl Pox.

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100 doses, $2.50; 500 doses, $10.00
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MASSACHUSETTS Bred REDS Lead!

according to egg laying contest reports. All our chicks are sired by wingbanded males, sons of hens with records of 200-300 eggs per year. These males, purchased direct from leading Mass. R.O.P. breeders are mated to birds of excellent breeding and production. State bloodtested 11 years, no reactors. Moderate prices. Sexed pullets & cockerels available.

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Wilt-Resistant! Five best colors—Red, White, Blue, Pink, and Purple—a 10c-Packet of seeds of each, all 5 Packets postpaid to you, for only 10c. Send dime today!

5 pkts. 10¢

Maule's Seed Book FREE Tested, guaranteed seeds for prize vegetables and flowers. Have a garden—help raise food.

Wm. Henry Maule, 310 Maule Bldg., Phila. 32, Pa.

War Bonds As An Investment

Many people are looking upon their purchases of War Bonds—aside from the part they have in conducting the war—as a means of putting aside the money with which to buy the automobiles, refrigerators, new homes, and other things that cannot be purchased while the war is on.

It is well that a lot of money will be available to keep the wheels of industry turning when plants turn from the manufacture of war materials to peacetime goods. But more folks, particularly farmers, should give some thought to the purchase of War Bonds as an investment for old age.

Census figures show that the "median age" of self-employed persons on farms is 47.4 years, while the median age of other employed persons is only 39 years. In other words, farmers, on the average, are more than eight years older than other persons, and so are faced much earlier with the problem of retirement.

With most banks paying low interest on savings and also restricting the amount of savings on which interest will be paid, War Bonds today offer one of the best ways of building up a retirement fund.

Keep Nesting Material Handy

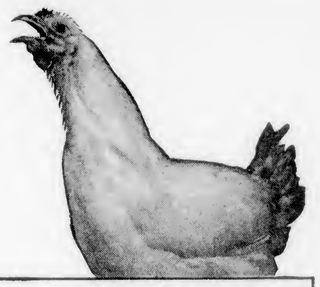
So that you don't have to make a special trip to get nesting material to refill certain nests that have become bare, hang a bag of litter where it will be handy for refilling nests when necessary.

If there is any danger of the bag becoming a hiding place for rats or mice, even temporarily, you wouldn't want to do this then. Nests should be rechecked every week.

After the war, the International Harvester Company will offer this walk-in type farm cooler which will serve as a milk cooler as well as a refrigerator for poultry and other farm produce. These units will be electric-powered. In addition the company will offer two new types of refrigeration, a line of Zero Chests for the freezing and storage of perishable foods, and a line of combination units, offering both zero-temperature and ordinary-temperature in the same chest.

When Your Birds DO THIS....

As a Result of Colds



YOU DO THIS..

PUT Leemulsion IN THE DRINK

WORKS FROM THE INSIDE

....OR THIS!

SPRAY WITH **VAPO-SPRAY**

WORKS FROM THE OUTSIDE

Costly Colds Cut Egg Production

Colds and troubles of the air passages often upset egg production—steal your winter profits. Either Leemulsion just stirred into the drinking water, or VAPO-SPRAY sprayed over the heads of hens usually gives good relief. *Either method is sufficient in most cases,* although in severe cases it is good to use both. At your Lee Dealer (drug, feed, or hatchery).

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Manufacturers of Poultry Remedies
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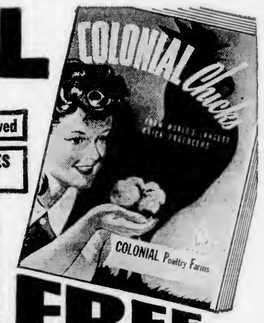
WORLD'S LARGEST CHICK PRODUCER
Announces NEW CUT-PRICE OFFER

U.S. Approved
HATCHES DAILY

Do you want BETTER CHICKS for LESS money? Do you want LAYERS? More people buy Colonial Chicks than any other kind. The reason — EGG PROFITS from COLONIAL breeding. Over 150,000 Wing-Banded R.O.P. males used last 17 years (dam's R.O.P. records 200-351 eggs). Great numbers of Official Egg Laying Contest Pens—FIVE U.S. Grand Champion Pens in Five Breeds added in one year alone. The result—Colonial's Best Egg Grade Chicks are 50% (some nearly 100%) blood out of R.O.P. Hens.



Fine Blood in Colonial's Lowest Price Chicks!

Customer after customer with flock averages over 200 eggs per bird has resulted from Colonial's Best Egg Program.

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Write for Colonial's CUT-PRICE OFFER—good no matter where you live. 8 big hatcheries located for quick delivery to any state. Popular varieties. SEXED, if desired. HYBRIDS also. Easy terms of $1.00 down. Send letter or card today for BIG FREE CHICK ALMANAC.

FREE Big Almanac Illustrated with 115 PICTURES 33 ARTICLES

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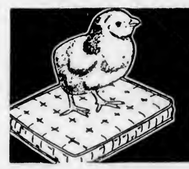

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★ *Pedigree-bred 28 years*
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—good egg quality.
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—high livability.

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Males from 270 to 329-egg hens head my 1945 matings. All are sons of my best family tested dams and sires.

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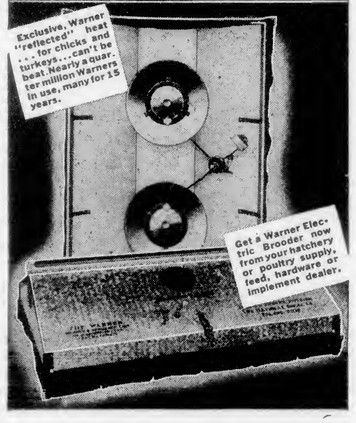

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Old Hen breeders produce highest known quality Cheterosis Chicks.

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Meadowbrook Imperial Mammoth Pekin DUCKS

Largest, fastest growing, Excellent Layers. Ducklings $21-100. (27¢ ea. less than 100). Postpaid. 100% liv. delivery. Order Now.

Meadowbrook Poultry Farm. Box E. Richfield, Pa.

Brooder Operating Hints

[Continued from page 10]

can cause it to stick. If it binds, perhaps the edge may have to be filed down.

OIL BROODERS (Drum type)

The drum type oil brooder is the type which heats the room, but the temperature should be taken with a thermometer suspended from the edge of the canopy 3 inches from the floor, maintaining a temperature of 90 degrees at that point. Always face the thermometer toward the brooder.

Check pipe connections from oil supply tank to brooder to see that there are no leaks.

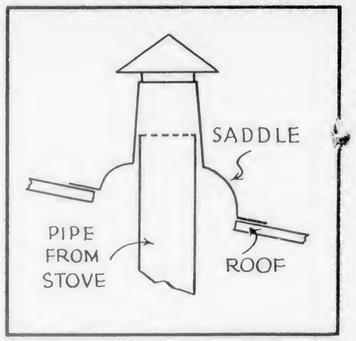
If the burner soots up and does not generate enough heat, it is usually due to insufficient draft. Smoke pipes should extend about 12 feet straight up from the stove without any bends. It may be necessary on some installations to have some horizontal pipes, but it usually reduces the draft and the results are uncertain. If the smoke pipe ends under some windbreak, it could easily retard the draft all or part of the time.

In case of sooting, the heater unit should be taken completely apart and all burner parts and passages thoroughly cleaned.

If the burner goes out easily, it may be that the oil valve has been set too low. If the brooder house is located in the lea of a building or a grove of trees, it might result in an eddy of wind or a down-draft that will put out the flame.

Explosions sometimes occur when relighting the burner after it has gone out. This is due to gases being formed by the oil running on to the hot burner and forming a combustible gas. Wait until the burner has cooled before relighting. Explosions can also be caused by too much soot clogging the air passages so that there is not enough air to burn up the gases that are formed. A sudden spurt of air may then cause an explosion.

As with coal brooders, the drum type brooder should be placed on a piece of sheet metal, bricks, or a heavy layer of sand as a precaution against fires. Keep the litter away from the stove. Don't let the stove run too hot. A poor adjustment of the oil flow valve can cause the stove to become red hot.



A roof saddle should be used to keep the stove pipe from coming any closer than 2 inches to the wood roof or wall.

OIL BROODERS (Blue Flame)

If the brooder has been in use previously, it is probably best to use a new wick. Check the pipe assembly for possible leaks.

A flame that sputters and throws sparks is generally an indication of water in the kerosene. The sparks can be a fire hazard, for they may fall on the litter. To remove water, allow flame to go out, then tip brooder so that water in line runs back into the reservoir bowl from which it can be removed. Don't let any oil overflow.

Flickering may be the result of dirt in the vaporizer bowl or damaged burner parts. Follow the manufacturer's cleaning recommendations. Also examine for any bent or damaged parts.

Blue flame brooders cannot be expected to generate as much heat as drum type or coal brooders, so don't force. Overheating can cause the oil reservoir bottle to break and release its oil, starting a fire.

A flame that has considerable yellow or red in it indicates incomplete combustion. This can be due to dirt below the burner which prevents it from seating properly or it can be due to bent or damaged burner parts. Usually strong fumes will be noticed when there is incomplete combustion.

All regulator parts should be examined to see that they work freely. Thermostat wafers used previously should be placed in warm water to see if they expand quickly.

Don't fill oil reservoir bowl too full. It may result in too strong a vacuum and prevent the flow of oil to the burner.

Check the oil lines at the supply tank and also at the burner. Leaks at these points can be a serious fire hazard.

ELECTRIC BROODERS

See that all cords, wiring, and connections are well insulated and in good condition. There should be firm contact on all plug-in connections.

Electric brooders are designed to maintain the temperature under the canopy, not to heat the room. If you are not getting enough heat below canopy, it might be due to low voltage from inadequate wiring. Have an electrician check this.

Dampness of the litter is a common trouble in brooding with electricity. Insufficient ventilation is the usual cause. It can be due to the brooder itself, or the brooder house is not being properly ventilated. For best results, electric brooders should be operated in insulated houses where there is provision for ventilation.

If the brooder runs too hot, the thermostat wafer may be dead, the adjustment is incorrect, or the switch is not working properly.

GAS BROODERS

Check burners to see that all parts are free and clear of soot and carbon, that the pilot light is adjusted so as not to soot, and that all pipe connections to the brooder are gas-tight.

If there are unpleasant fumes or gases noticed, the most likely cause is faulty adjustment of the air shutter. When the flame is red and smoky, it indicates that more air is needed. When the flame is pale blue, blows back, and has a tendency to go out rather easily, it indicates that the mixture is too lean and less air is needed.

Water and Egg Production

To bring out the importance of water for the flock, Don Henderson, extension poultryman of the University of Vermont, cites some figures from the University of Illinois on the amount of water consumed per hen at different levels of egg production. In table form, the figures are:

Annual egg production	Pounds of water consumed
179	130
216	155
230	171
243	178

If, for example, your flock contained 1,000 layers, and they averaged 230 eggs per bird annually you would have to supply 85½ tons of water during the year. That would be some load if you had to carry all of it, and it emphasizes the importance of running water.

Since the egg is 65 per cent water, any lack of water may cut down severely on production. During cold weather, consumption of water can be aided by taking the chill off of it with heat.

Dim Light for Brooding

To prevent crowding of chicks at night, some poultry raisers burn a dim light all night. Lost chicks can find their way back to the heat much easier. There is less danger, too, of piling in the corners.

RIVERSIDE
NEW HAMPSHIRES

Poultrymen who want plenty of big eggs or broiler quality can take advantage of Riverside's 20 years breeding for these

7 PROFIT FACTORS

1. FAST GROWTH
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3. EARLY MATURITY
4. Heavy Egg PRODUCTION
5. LARGE EGG SIZE
6. NON-BROODINESS
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14,000 BREEDERS ON OUR OWN 4 FARMS
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Write Today FOR Catalog!

Our new catalog is chock-full of pictures of our 4 farms and our breeders. Tells the whole story of Riverside quality—how customers profit with Riverside Chicks. Get this colorful catalog before buying chicks. Send today so you can order early!

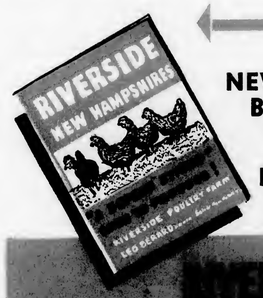
Why Customers Like RIVERSIDE CHICKS

Thank You, Mr. Jones!
As long as I have purchased chix I have never dealt with a one as pleasant to do business with as you are, and I never hesitate to tell my friends about you. F. B. J., Mass.

Best Layers I've Ever Had
I have 308 hens and we get from 215-240 eggs a day. That is the way they have been laying since some time in January. They are the best laying hens I ever had. Hope I have as good luck this year as last. C. J. H., Maine.

Highly Pleased
The chicks arrived this morning all alive and a swell bunch of youngsters. Uniform in size, shape, and color and full of pep, and I think they are just the nicest bunch of New Hampshire cockerels I have had to date. G. L. N., N. J.

YOU'LL LIKE THEM TOO!



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STRAIGHT-RUN OR SEXED

ROCK-NEW HAMPSHIRE CROSSES
STARTED PULLETS — ALL AGES
ORDER CHICKS EARLY!

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from Virginia's Oldest R. O. P. Breeding Farm

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Less Eggs to Clean

Much tedious work can be avoided by following practices which will reduce the number of dirty eggs that are laid. Here are some of the things that you can do:

1. Provide from 4 to 5 inches of fine, clean, absorbent nesting material such as shavings, oat hulls, cut straw, sugar cane litter, and other materials.
2. Check all nests at regular intervals to see that they have sufficient nesting material.
3. Remove any dirty nesting material as soon as noticed.
4. Do not permit the birds to roost in the nests at night.
5. Provide one nest for every 5 or 6 hens, if you use individual nests, and 1 foot of nesting space for each 5 or 6 hens if you use the tunnel type of nest. This will prevent crowding and egg breaking.
6. Wire the underside of each roost so that the birds cannot get into the droppings.
7. Try to maintain a dry litter on the floor of the poultry house so that it does not become a source of dirt for the eggs.
8. Remove any damp litter around the water fountains or near windows in case storms drive rain into the house.
9. If you are not practicing complete confinement, keep the layers confined to the house until at least noon.

Removal of Feathers

The usual methods of removing feathers when dressing poultry on the farm are the hot-scald and the semi-scald. The latter has practically replaced the dry-pick method in commercial plants, for it can be used in conjunction with wax plucking or with machine plucking.

Hot-Scald Method

The hot-scald is effective in removing feathers when the birds have a lot of pin feathers or are generally poorly feathered. Use of the hot-scald is generally confined to birds which are for home consumption or which can be marketed in two or three days, during which time the skin can be kept moist.

The main disadvantages of hot-scalding are the danger of having the water too hot, causing the skin to tear more easily, resulting in a cooked appearance of the skin, frequently causing the skin to turn red or brown, as it dries out. The discoloring usually occurs first in the lower thighs where there is relatively little fat in the muscles or skin except in very fat birds. It is quite necessary after removing the feathers by the hot-scald to keep the skin moist until the bird is to be used.

For broilers, springers, and young chickens reared in confinement, water temperatures between 140 to 150 degrees F. are recommended for scalding. Fowls and other mature birds with heavy feathering can be scalded at temperatures ranging between 150 and 160 degrees F. Higher temperatures are sometimes used, but there is more danger of over-scalding which tends to give the outer skin somewhat of a cooked appearance. Scalding action can be stopped by plunging the scalded bird into cold water as soon as the feathers have been loosened.

When the scalding is properly done, the pin feathers, hair, and scurf of the skin can be rubbed off easily in one operation.

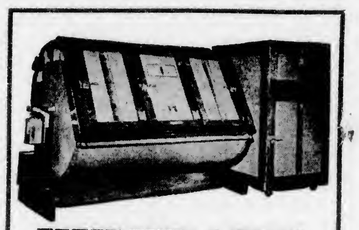
Following removal of the feathers the carcass should be dipped into cold water immediately so as to set the fat and yellow coloring near the surface of the skin. The scalding water tends to melt the fat in the skin and draw it and the yellow coloring to the surface.

Semi-Scald Method

When using the semi-scald method, the water temperatures should be between 126 to 132 degrees F. This is hot enough to loosen the feathers, but it does not cause the skin to peal off or cook as so often happens with the hot-scald. The lower temperatures in the range are used for younger birds.

Because the proper temperature is so important in semi-scalding, it is desirable to have a thermostatically controlled scalding vat when dressing poultry with regularity. If the water temperature is not controlled by a thermostat, then the temperature must be checked frequently. Use of larve vats helps to prevent too rapid lowering of the temperature.

Since semi-scalding does not loosen the feathers as much as with the hot-scald, the feathers are pulled out in tufts as in dry picking, except when the semi-scald is followed with wax picking or machine picking. Semi-scalded birds that are plucked by hand should be hung from shackles so as to prevent damaging of the outer skin.



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The Retail Egg Route

When gasoline becomes available again without rationing, you may want to consider starting a retail egg route if you are properly located. Here are a few ideas to help your planning.

By WILLARD BROOKS

THE number of men engaged in house-to-house retailing in large cities, even in these times, is proof that an egg route is one of the most profitable ends of the business.

Until gasoline becomes available so that its use is not restricted, no one should attempt to start an egg route. After the war, however, you may find yourself so situated to profit from retailing your eggs on a route.

My own experience has been quite worthwhile, but keep in mind that what I have to say is based on conditions that existed before there was rationing or price ceilings.

Most route men own no land, no buildings, and no stock. They buy eggs direct from nearby farms or auctions and pay quoted wholesale prices; sometimes a cent above or under. With no investment, except for a truck, and with little risk of loss such as farmers face, many egg-men are able to net more in a week than the poultryman who produces the eggs and has thousands of dollars tied up in plant, equipment, and birds.

The retail route is passed up by the majority of poultrymen because they are "too busy" on the ranch or because they believe soliciting customers would be distasteful to them.

Soliciting is Fun

As far as the latter objection is concerned, it is my experience that the exact reverse is true. After only a few soliciting calls, the feeling of timidity wears off and the solicitor finds exhilaration in hunting and bagging new customers. Like the swimmer, he enjoys the water after taking the first cold plunge.

One thing that removes any sting from soliciting egg or fowl customers is the pleasant way in which prospects receive the farmer. I do not know how it is with brushes, soap, or magazines, but, as a poultryman, I have found that 90 per cent of the prospects approached greet me with politeness. Everyone seems to exhibit the city-dweller's curiosity about country life and chickens.

Stability seems to be one of the outstanding characteristics of an egg route—once it has been established. In my rounds of soliciting I have found many instances where customers have been buying poultry products from the same farmer for five or ten years and wouldn't think of changing. Such loyalty works as well for you as for the other fellow.

Get More for Eggs and Poultry

The man who argues that he can't spare the time away from his plant to start an egg route ought to sit down with paper and pencil and do a little figuring. Here's how it works out for me.

Ordinarily, on my route, eggs would sell for 10 or 12 cents above the wholesale prices I would normally get. I have timed myself and find that I can deliver 30 dozen, one case, in from 1½ to 2 hours. Suppose you devoted only 12 hours a week to actual delivering. In that time you could put out six to eight cases. At 12 cent a dozen over wholesale, each case would represent a gross profit of $3.60. Six or eight cases a week would add from $21.60 to $28.80 to your gross income.

Of course, there are always retail fowl orders to be filled at a profit, of around 50 cents a bird over wholesale, all of which swells the total.

Against this, of course, must be charged off certain expenses, such as egg cartons, gasoline, oil, and truck depreciation, but even after making these deductions, a tidy profit remains. There is also some additional labor involved in grading, boxing, killing, and dressing, but if only eight cases are delivered and five to ten fowl dressed a week, the work can be cared for without difficulty.

The point is that the poultryman "too busy" to bother with a route would be better off if he hired a boy or man to work for him two or three days a week, giving the owner an opportunity to get away and cash in on the retail end of the business.

Fowl profits alone, in many cases, would pay the extra cost of part-time labor. If a helper could not be secured part time, a regular man would enable the owner to get away on his route three or four hours on five or six days a week, with correspondingly greater sales.

Many a small poultryman who finds it hard to make a living could get by nicely if he combined egg-raising with retailing. What's more, the farmer who raises his own eggs has a big advantage over the independent egg man who must buy the product he sells. The poultryman controls his own source of supply and is always sure of the quality, whereas the independent, picking up one case here and another case there, cannot guarantee sameness of flavor.

Establishing a Route

There are two ways for the poultryman to acquire his own retail egg route. The easiest—and most expensive—is to buy one ready-made. Once

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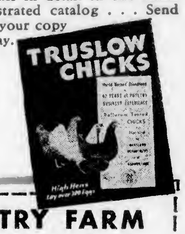

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200 Chicks
40" x 40" Size
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Please Mention EVERYBODYS When Writing to Advertisers

in a while you will see a route advertised for sale or hear of someone who wants to dispose of his business, but such occasions are rare. Prices paid for good steady customers vary from 25 cents to 50 cents per dozen eggs sold. That is, a customer who takes three dozen eggs has a market value ranging from 75 cents to $1.50. Incidentally, multiple-dozen customers are much better buys than single dozen ones. When you have customers who take two, three, and four dozen eggs, it is astonishing how quickly the cases melt away.

There is an element of speculation to be considered in buying another man's route. Are the customers personal friends of the former owner? How long will they stay with you? Are they "good pay?" However, you can generally earn back what you pay for customers in three to five weeks, so the risk is not too great.

The other method of establishing an egg route, and the most satisfactory one, is to build it yourself. By starting from scratch, you gain confidence in yourself and in your ability as a salesman. There is no better training anywhere than pushing door-bells on a cold canvass and meeting turndown after turndown.

This may not sound very encouraging, but you must expect turndowns. However, the rebuffs will not be unpleasant—they will be based on the fact that so many people already have egg-men. The silver lining is that just around the corner you will find the prospect who is looking for fresh eggs and will be glad to take from you.

Expect Turndowns

First of all then, you must adopt the philosophy of the successful salesman—"I don't care how many people turn me down, there is always someone who is looking for what I have to offer. It may take ten calls to get a good customer, or it may take only two. But she is there."

Building a route is slow work. You must expect that. But the business is stable and permanent. Every dozen-a-week customer that you get should be worth from $5 to $6 a year to you on eggs alone; more if you can sell fowl. Experienced solicitors who have developed routes estimate that you have done a good day's work if you can land customers for 12 dozen eggs and have half of that number stick with you permanently. Six dozen a day would mean 150 in a month of 25 days. Three months' work should put you in possession of a market for 450 dozen which should yield upwards of $45 weekly.

The first thing to do in developing an egg route is to pick your territory. If you live near several cities, you must choose among them. I deliver in two cities on different days. A large industrial town where payrolls are good is excellent. It should be as near at hand as possible, however, to save on gasoline.

Soliciting Customers

WHAT TO DO

Dress neatly.
Keep customers close together.
Sample a section before canvassing it intensively.
Don't skip a family, once you have picked your section.
Make a note of families out, and call on next trip.
Select the lower middle class sections where there are many children.

WHAT NOT TO DO

Don't look too prosperous.
Avoid the swanky localities.
Don't solicit between 1 and 3 in the afternoon.
Don't be afraid to trust a customer —once.

Avoid Too-Prosperous Sections

More important than the city is the section of the town selected for soliciting. Nine out of 10 novices pick the swanky section, with separate houses, green lawns, tree-shaded streets and a general air of prosperity. Almost always such territory pans out poorly. The families are small and use few eggs, most of them are having a struggle to keep up with their neighbors, the women are out a great deal, making collections difficult, and spacious yards add to the time and labor of delivery.

If you want to sell eggs in quantity, go down the lower-middle-class districts—but not the slums — where street after street is lined with two or three apartment houses or with the cottage homes of workers. Wives here really buy food. Their men work hard and their growing families demand it. Best of all, they pay their bills.

In a large city, sample a section such as this by making a dozen calls. If every house has an egg-man, indicating that the territory has been thoroughly canvassed, try another street or district and sample again. When you hit on a good section, stick to it. Don't miss a family. The one you skipped might have been a four-dozen customer. When people are out, make a note of the address and call again. By intensive cultivation of one area at a time, your customers will be grouped compactly and you will save on gas and labor. In some places, where customers live close together, you will be able to put out half a case in 10 minutes.

Dress Neatly

Dress neatly, but don't look too prosperous. Go to the back doors. If yard gates are shut, close them when you leave. At single homes, if there is a bell, ring it. At apartment houses, you usually can open the outside rear door and rap on inside doors leading into each apartment.

Try to do as much soliciting as possible in the morning. The early part of the afternoon is a poor time; many women are resting then and are not in a good mood when disturbed. After the youngsters come home from school, you can go at it again.

Carry samples of eggs or not, as you prefer. They are not necessary.

My "sales" talk runs somewhat as follows.

"Good morning, madam. I come down here every Friday from the country with fresh eggs and chickens raised on my own poultry farm. I have a lot of customers in this section (here I show my route book) and have been coming here for years. But, of course, I am always looking for new customers."

At this point, nine out of ten women will say, "I'm sorry, but I have an egg man who comes every week." In such cases, I do not try to switch the customer, but pass on to the next family.

If, however, the prospect has no egg-man, I have a good chance of selling. Her remark may be, "I don't need any eggs today. I just bought a dozen."

Replying to this, I say, "I'm not trying to sell today, madam. I'm just soliciting new customers. If you are willing, I'd like to drop in here next Friday and let you try my eggs."

Usually she will say, "All right, bring me a dozen." If she asks the price and says she pays a cent or two less at the store, I find out how many dozens she uses in a week. If she is a heavy buyer, I can afford to shave the price a little on quantity purchases. But if she is a one-dozen-a-week three-story-up price quibbler, I forget her. I also answer price objections by saying that I have eggs at all prices, quoting large, mediums, pullets, and pee wees.

If a customer shows no interest in eggs, sometimes you can arouse her by describing your fresh-killed fowl and roasting chicken.

Trust 'Em Once

In making first deliveries, a week later, if the customer is away from home the question arises as to whether the eggs should be left. I find it advisable to take a chance, but in order to remind her that the eggs I leave were ordered, I leave a note in the box.

After the nucleus of your route has been established, you will find that some customers will recommend you to their friends. I encourage this type of advertising by offering a dozen eggs free to old customers who line up new customers for me.

Credit is a problem that you must meet once your route has been estab-

Order DAVIS CHICKS Now!

"AA" Quality Good Chicks For Immediate Delivery	Not Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Barred Rocks, White Rocks	$10.45	$12.95	$10.45
White Minorcas, Buff Minorcas, Black Minorcas, Blue Andalusians	$10.45	$21.95	$4.45
Big Eng. Wh. Leg., S. C. Buff Leg., S. C. Brown Leg., S. C. Anconas	$10.45	$19.95	$3.45

"AAA" Quality Best Chicks 1½¢ per chick more on straight-run. 50 to 100 chicks 1¢ per chick more — 25 to 50 chicks 2¢ more. **BARGAIN LOTS** — ALL Heavy Breeds $8.95; All Light Breeds $8.45; Heavy Mixed (no sex guarantee) $8.45; Assorted Mixed (no sex guarantee) $7.45; Seconds $3.95; Mixed Heavy Cockerels $8.95.

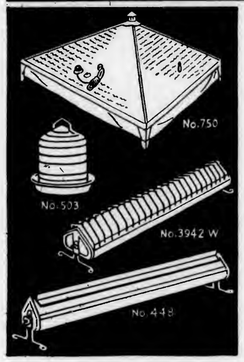
$1.00 Books Order Balance C.O.D. — We Pay Postage—Guarantee 100% Live Delivery.

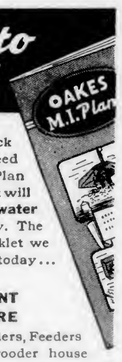
Let Me Send You These Two FREE Books

Our beautiful new catalog—also "One Dozen Ways to Cut Costs"—a helpful new book on management.

DAVIS POULTRY FARM Route E RAMSEY, INDIANA

This Free Booklet Tells How to RAISE CHICKS SUCCESSFULLY





● **There are four main steps to successful chick raising**...good chicks, good equipment, good feed and the OAKES M. I. PLAN. The Oakes M. I. Plan involves the right equipment so that every chick will consume the **maximum amount of feed and water** for quick, uniform growth and early maturity. The Oakes M. I. Plan is fully explained in the booklet we want to send you FREE. Write for your copy today... a postal will do.

OAKES "SANITIZED" EQUIPMENT SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Brooder stoves, Electric brooders, Battery brooders, Feeders Fountains, Nests, Ventilating equipment, Brooder house accessories...every kind of "Sanitized" equipment to care for chicks from day-old to broilers and layers. Ask your nearby hatchery or hardware or feed dealer. You get the best when you get Oakes "SANITIZED" Metal Equipment. Write for the Oakes M. I. Plan booklet NOW!

OAKES MFG. CO., Box 113 • TIPTON, INDIANA

RAISE ROSELAWN BIG TYPE LEGHORNS

FOR MORE EGGS, MEAT and PROFITS

Every Roselawn Chick backed by over 24 years of breeding only Big Type Leghorns. You get every quality needed for top poultry profits—Championship livability to cut chick and layer mortality, guaranteed egg breeding for more big white premium eggs, bigger bodied birds for more meat, fast uniform growth for quick broilers. Raised by more successful poultry raisers for 10 to 15 consecutive years than any other strain. If you too, want more eggs, meat and profits—Raise Roselawn Big Type Leghorns.

Every Chick Is Pedigree Sired

Every Breeder Is Blood Tested

Best contest livability in over 300 bird class 1941, 1942, 1943 and winners of over 700 awards for higher egg production.

BETTER BREEDING at LOWER COST

Our 1945 matings contain the best pedigreed breeders we have ever used. You will be amazed at the guaranteed breeding these birds will pass on to you in every chick. Yet Roselawn baby chicks, sexed baby pullets or cockerels and 4 week old pullets can be your's at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BIGGER DISCOUNTS in addition to our REDUCED 1945 PRICES now being allowed for prompt orders. Make this BIG SAVING. WRITE TODAY for complete DETAILS.

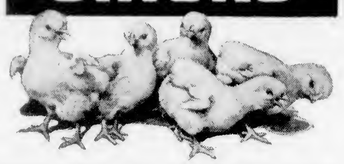
FREE CATALOG More helpful than ever. Over 100 photos. WRITE TODAY FOR YOUR'S.

ROSELAWN POULTRY FARM R.R. No. 10-E, Dayton 7, Ohio W. J. Tibbals, Owner-Mgr.

TATTOO Your Flock

Mark your poultry with an unduplicated, indelible brand number to prevent theft. Provides positive proof of ownership of birds stolen. Service includes chrome marker, tattoo ink, warning sign, and registration. Get full information on tattoo service by writing **Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Mag., Hanover, Pa.**

NEUHAUSER "Good-Luck" CHICKS



THE KIND YOU NEED FOR YOUR EARLY BROOD BECAUSE . .

They're 200-341 Egg R.O.P. Sired And U. S. Approved Pullorum Tested

Our Royal Mating Chicks bring you real egg production and chick-health improvement. Famous trapnest-pedigree strains in Hampshires, Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Reds, White Rocks, Wyandottes. Reasonable prices because our year around hatching reduces costs. Sexed Chicks. Order now for your choice of delivery dates.

CROSSBREEDS, TOO: Barred Rock-Hampshire crossbred chicks. Red-Rock crossbred chicks. Leghorn-Rock Chicks.

FREE CIRCULAR: Contains complete facts about real quality chicks and how they benefit you. Write today.

NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, INC.
Box E, Napoleon, Ohio

BELL'S
Pa. R. O. P.
NEW HAMPSHIRES & BARRED ROCKS
ARE BRED FOR HIGH EGG PRODUCTION AND RAPID GROWTH

Chicks from our Pullorum clean Pa. R. O. P. breeding farm will improve the production qualities of your laying flock.

Send for 1945 chick circular.
Pullorum clean since 1928.

BELL POULTRY FARM
CLARKSVILLE PENNSYLVANIA

SHADEL POULTRY FARM
LARGE ENGLISH TYPE
range raised White Leghorns mated with Males from Pedigreed R.O.P. hens, Barred Rocks and N.H. Reds. Straight run or sexed chicks. Catalog of farm and stock free. Shadel Poultry Farm, Rt. 10, McAlisterville, Pa.

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UNUSUAL BARGAINS IN MAGAZINES
Four Magazines — $1.00

EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE, 2 years and a choice of any three for only $1.00
- ☐ Mother's Home Life, 1 Yr.
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- ☐ Pathfinder (Weekly), 26 Issues.
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- ☐ Farm Journal & Farmer's Wife, 1 Yr.
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Check the magazines you want, clip this ad, write your name and address in the margin, attach the correct remittance and mail today to Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Box 286, Hanover, Pa.

Buy War Bonds Regularly

lished. Some customers will be out when you call or will not have the money, and you will have to decide whether or not to trust them.

My experience has been that such cases must be decided on their individual merits. If care is used, you will have few credit losses. Most people are honest. If a customer is new, I would suggest trusting her once with eggs. If she fails to pay the second time, don't leave the eggs unless she is known to be a good risk. With old customers who have always made good, never hesitate to leave eggs when they are out, or to trust them. On the other hand, don't let the bills run too high. Three or four weeks' credit should be about the limit, unless there is an understanding that they pay once a month. As a general proposition, the more free you are with credit, the more eggs you will sell, but the greater risks you run. In several years of retailing, however, I don't believe I have lost $50 in bad bills.

I have told you all I can about how to establish and maintain a retail egg route. My knowledge has been gained through experience, so perhaps it will help you to get started.

(Editor's Note: The author of this article is a Massachusetts poultryman who retails approximately 155 dozens of eggs a week from his flock of 1,200 Rhode Island Reds, the balance being sold at wholesale. He devotes about nine hours each week to his retail route.

Have Enough Feeder Space

Since a lot of time is required for a hen to fill up on mash, it is important that she be able to eat when she wants to do so. Insufficient feeder space generally results in a lot of fighting in the pens, and the bossy birds get enough to eat, while the timid ones are pushed aside.

The Committee on Nutrition of the American Feed Manufacturers Association recommends a minimum of 36 feet of feeding space for 100 layers, but some feed authorities maintain that it should be as high as 48 to 50 feet for 100 birds, or 6 inches per bird. To meet the latter requirement would mean four 6-foot feeders from which the layers could eat on both sides.

When there is not enough feeder space, there are more birds that turn out to be culls. It is better, therefore, to provide enough space rather than to have to cull the flock down to the feeder space.

If appetites of the layers fall off, you can look for a drop in number of eggs unless you do something to stimulate feed consumption.

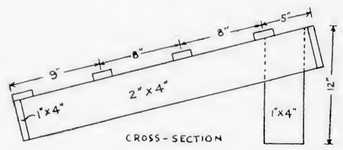
Planning to Move?

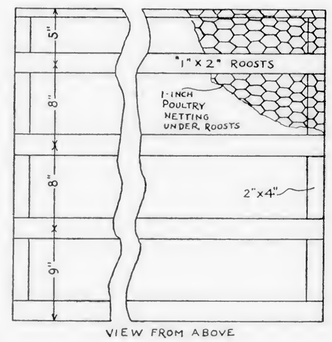
Notify us well in advance if you are planning to move, for the postoffice does not forward magazines unless you send additional postage. No need to miss any copies of EVERYBODYS.

Roosts for Chicks

Losses from piling up and wet litter troubles can usually be reduced by training the chicks to roost early. Chick roosting racks should be placed in the colony houses or brooding pens when Leghorns are about 3 weeks old, and when the general purpose breeds, such as Rocks and Reds, are about 5 or 6 weeks old.

These diagrams show how to construct the chick roosting rack recommended by Purdue University. The sides are made of 2 by 4s, the back and front boards of 1 by 4s, and the roosts themselves (slightly rounded on edges) of 1 by 2s.





While these roosting racks can be made in any length, it is probably best to make the sections no longer than 5 or 6 feet for ease in getting in and out of the houses. Regular 1-inch poultry netting should be applied to the framework before putting on the roosts. This will keep the chicks from getting at the droppings below. It will also be necessary to fit boards in between the studs at the sides and back of the rack to prevent chicks from getting below.

The first night or two after the roosts are placed in the brooder house, it may be wise to increase the brooder temperature so that the chicks will take to the roosts.

Progeny testing should enable a newcomer in poultry breeding to develop a well-rounded strain in six years, but more than six males would have to be progeny tested each year in order to accomplish this, according to F. P. Jeffrey, now of Massachusetts State College, in New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station (New Brunswick, N. J.) Bulletin 714, "Methods of Breeding Chickens for High Egg Production."

EPM Advertisers Are Reliable

Spread of Typhoid

Fowl typhoid is one of the most deadly of poultry diseases, and outbreaks seem to have been more numerous from various areas during the past year. The department of veterinary science of Massachusetts, in following up on a number of outbreaks, detected these means of the spread of the disease:

1. Birds were ranged on land recently manured from an old laying house.
2. A manager of a multiple unit farm walked through an infected house, drove 15 miles to another unit where the disease appeared about a week later.
3. Movies were shown in an infected house and those in attendance apparently carried the infection to their home plant.

Improper disposal of dead birds which are found by dogs, skunks or foxes is believed to have contributed to the spread of fowl typhoid in some instances. There was one case where a poultry buyer visited an infected area, drove 25 miles to another where he discarded two dead chickens found in the crate. In a few days a new outbreak had occurred.

The All-Pullet Flock

"Use your pencil a little and see if the all-pullet program fits your farm," suggests Stanley Caton, poultry specialist of the Kentucky College of Agriculture.

In an all-pullet flock, all of the hens are sold off about the time they complete their first year of laying or before the pullets are housed. The pullets are kept for one laying season only. The advantages usually given are these:

1. Pullets lay more eggs than hens.
2. Pullets lay heavier in the fall and winter than hens.
3. There is an additional income from poultry meat.

"Of course," Caton points out, "you have to raise a new bunch of pullets each year, but the cost is less than the meat value of the hens. The hens are sold when they cease to be profitable. This requires a little record keeping, but it is worth it. Some flock owners have found the all-pullet flock a good program to help control some diseases, particularly colds."

Deep Litter for Chicks

Use of a deep litter in brooding is one of the most effective methods of preventing coccidiosis. You may want to try it this year. It seems that the deep litter dilutes the coccidia, reduces the chances of the chicks picking some up. But the litter must be dry.

When you start your chicks, put in about 2 inches of litter. Stir it several times a week to keep it loose and open. Keep adding some litter every week until it is about 4 inches deep when the chicks are five weeks old. Remove any damp litter.

WARREN'S Massachusetts U.S. CERTIFIED R.I. REDS

30,000 CHICKS FOR MASSACHUSETTS
WARREN WINS BAY STATE AWARD FOR 14th CONSECUTIVE YEAR

J. J. WARREN

Massachusetts selects her chicks critically and wisely, for distribution amongst the State institutions and farms where they are fed scientifically for production and institutional purposes. These various institutions are under individual management and supervision, yet for the past 13 years the various superintendents have shown extremely uniform results in the development and performance of their Warren chicks. According to the official reports of the flock masters, the combined average production over a period of two years has been 231 eggs a year per bird. And that is one obvious reason why J. J. Warren was awarded the coveted contract for the 14th consecutive year, with an order for 30,000 chicks.

And the WARREN REDS Run True to Form in All Contests and Competitions

Individual Warren birds have scored up to 341 eggs in official laying tests, but the reputation of the Warren Reds has been built more substantially upon mass achievement, as shown in the official reports from contests all over the country, from New England to the Western States.

The Season of 1943-1944

FARMINGDALE, N. Y. — First High Pen. All Breeds. The fourth time at Farmingdale in six years. Also First Red Hen, and five out of six high Red hens.
WESTERN NEW YORK—Third High Red Pen, and Third High Red Hen.
RHODE ISLAND—Third High Red Pen
PASSAIC, N. J.—High Red Pen and High Red Hen.
HUNTERDON, N. J.—High Red Pen and High Red Hen.
MISSOURI—Second High Heavy Breed Pen.

Unchallenged Longevity Records Vineland Hen Test, New Jersey

In the Vineland Hen Tests—Post-graduate courses for honor graduates of other tests—Warren Reds have established these records, which still remain unchallenged:
Four-Year Lifetime Record—First High Red Pen ('40-'41)
Current Fourth-Year Record—First High Red Pen ('40-'41)
Current Sixth-Year Record — First High Red Hen ('38-'39)

Current Season ('44-'45) (As of the 10th Week)

The new season of Laying Tests, with many November and some December records received, shows the birds in good racing form, and the Warren Reds living up to their reputation with steady, uniform production. The following records are extracts from official reports lately received:

HUNTERDON, N. J.—High Pen, all breeds (Nov.). First and Second Hens, all breeds (Nov.). Four of eight high hens (Nov.).
PASSAIC, N. J.—High Pen, all breeds (Nov.). Second Hen, all breeds (Nov.). Four of nine high Hens, all breeds (Nov.).
FARMINGDALE, L. I. (N. Y.)—First and Third Red Pens (Tenth Week).

J. J. WARREN
Box 14
NO. BROOKFIELD MASS.

The WARREN Breeding Code
MORE EXACTING THAN R. O. P.
- Entire flock must be free from Pullorum (B. W. D.) by Massachusetts Experiment Station Tests.
- All breeders culled by State Inspectors for health, vigor, and all production qualities.
- Only R.O.P. males from dams laying 240 to 341 eggs (24 to 30 oz. per doz.) in pullet year for Red Matings. Male pedigree records must show sisters averaging 24-oz. eggs before January 1st of pullet year.
- Only eggs that weigh 24 to 30 oz. per dozen or more are placed in our incubators.
- Only eggs from our own breeders are used. We never buy or use eggs from other farms, under any conditions.
- The State R.O.P. Association holds our $500 bond, as guarantee that all chicks shipped are Pullorum free.

MASSACHUSETTS R.O.P. BREEDERS ASSOCIATION
PULLORUM CLEAN SINCE 1929

When you buy WARREN'S MASS.-U. S. CERTIFIED RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS

You get stock from a flock which has been Pullorum tested by Massachusetts authorities for 16 years without a single reactor. You get the blood of selected families backed by authentic Mass.-U.S. R.O.P. records. You get chicks which have been bred to give you pullets capable of producing high flock averages with ordinary good care.

..and when you buy WARREN'S ROCK-RED CROSS CHICKS

You are getting stock of a Cross-Bred Mating which has back of it many years of U.S. R.O.P. breeding in both blood-lines. This is very unusual quality in a Cross Mating. Pullets raised from our Rock-Red Mating Chicks have distinguished themselves as layers. The cockerels make unsurpassed barred broilers and roasters. A two-way profit Mating for you.

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J. J. WARREN, Box 14, No. Brookfield, Mass.
Please send Free Illustrated Catalog and Price List

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KAUDER'S

PEDIGREED
WHITE LEGHORNS
and NEW HAMPSHIRES

LOWER YOUR COST PER EGG

By buying your 1945 chicks from a farm with proven records for high hen-housed production, at home or in contests, you are taking the first and most important step toward lowering your cost per egg.

Kauder's Pedigreed White Leghorns had the highest average points per bird for the last seven years for the breed, on the basis of all birds entered. 500 birds or more.

Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorns had the highest average livability for all breeds during the last seven years for breeders with 700 birds or more entered.

Kauder's Leghorns hold every lifetime pen record over all breeds at the Vineland Hen Test. The first five year lifetime pen ever entered at Vineland started making its record this year—a Kauder pen of course.

Such official records show that with Kauder's Leghorns or New Hampshires you can get lower cost per egg. Write for big 52-page catalog.

IRVING KAUDER
Box 101, New Paltz, N. Y.

Twichell in Lead

The roster of the ten high pens to date in the official egg laying tests underwent quite a change in December when the New Hampshire entry of H. S. & M. E. Twichell at Western New York moved from tenth to first place to lead all pens in the country at the end of the first three months.

Following closely behind was the White Leghorn pen of Babcock Poultry Farm at the same test. A month previously, it had been in seventh position. Ranking pens in order were those of J. J. Warren, R. C. Cobb, and J. A. Hanson. A White Leghorn entry of Burr's Poultry Farm at Western New York moved into tenth position with the select group.

J. J. Warren, Massachusetts Red breeder, was the only entrant with pens leading to date in two tests — Passaic, N. J., and Hunterdon, N. J.

Holser Leghorn Hen Ahead

In the individual bird competition, a White Leghorn from Holser's Valley Farm at Western New York continued to be high bird in all tests to date, laying 91 eggs and scoring 100.10 points in 92 days.

A Rhode Island Red, entered by J. J. Warren at Passaic, N. J., was second with 89 eggs and 96.65 points, while a Twichell New Hampshire in the Western New York test was close behind.

Ten High Pens, All Breeds, to January 1—(92 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	1051	1119.30	West. N.Y.
Babcock Plty. Farm	W.Leg.	1073	1110.70	West. N.Y.
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	1055	1109.30	West. N.Y.
R. C. Cobb	R. I. R.	1052	1098.50	West. N.Y.
J. A. Hanson	W. Leg.	1067	1094.75	Rhode Isld.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	1046	1089.45	Penna.
E. B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	1039	1087.80	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	1000	1083.15	West. N.Y.
Crooks Farm	R. I. R.	1026	1068.80	Rhode Isld.
Burr's Plty. Farm	Wh.Leg.	1026	1065.85	West. N.Y.

High Pen in East Test to January 1—(92 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	1051	1119.30	West. N.Y.
J. A. Hanson	W. Leg.	1067	1094.75	Rhode Isld.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	1046	1089.45	Penna.
Geo. B. Treadwell	R. I. R.	1032	1061.40	Maine
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	999	1044.05	Pass., N.J.
Crooks Farm	R. I. R.	994	1021.75	Storrs
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	998	1014.75	Hunt., N.J.
Stanton Plty. Farm	N.H.	978	1013.50	Florida
Howard Bros.	R. I. R.	971	980.05	Georgia
St. Paul Hatchery	R. I. R.	905	920.90	Missouri
Floyd Poultry Farm	R.I.R.	900	878.10	Okla.
Lindstrom Plty. Fm.	W.L.	812	832.35	Long Isld.
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	861	784.90	Arizona
Corn Belt Hatchery	Incross	680	643.35	Illinois

High Pen in Each Breed to January 1—(92 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	1051	1119.30	West. N.Y.
Babcock Poultry Farm	W.L.	1073	1110.70	West. N.Y.
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	1055	1109.30	West. N.Y.
Dunham Breeder's Hy.	W.R.	987	1021.40	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	Bd. Rk.	925	984.85	Rhode Isld.
Hall Bros. Hy.	Crossbreds	850	865.10	Maine
Taylors Plty. Farm	W. Wy.	863	838.90	Penna.
Thomas Plty. Farm	Ancona	780	797.35	Penna.
Floyd A. Roberts	Aust.	652	633.50	Okla.
Phillip Maddux	Bl. Leg.	624	570.70	Penna.
Rucker Imperial Fm.	W.Gt.	498	504.65	Missouri
Stephen Costa	Bl. Min.	391	413.25	Pass., N.J.
Lindstrom Pl. Fm.	Bf.Min.	387	352.50	Missouri
Harry Phillips	Col. Rk.	289	287.60	Missouri
Mrs. C. C. Parlin	Lt. Sussex	298	255.00	Maine
Hogan Farms Hy.	Br. Leg.	273	252.20	Okla.
Willard Satterfield	Bf. Leg.	255	242.10	Okla.
Ben H. Phenis	Wh. Min.	203	205.10	Okla.
Belldear Hatchery	Bf. Rk.	202	193.70	Illinois
Walter C. Dobe	Barn.	56	57.30	Long Isld.

High Hen in Each Breed to January 1—(92 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Holser's Val. Farm	W.Leg.	91	100.10	West. N.Y.
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	89	96.65	Pass., N.J.
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	89	95.10	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	Bd. Rk.	91	94.40	Rhode Isld.
Dunham Breeder's Hy.	W.R.	86	91.45	West. N.Y.
Thomas Plty. Farm	Ancona	78	85.50	Penna.
Hall Bros. Hy.	Crossbreds	84	81.80	Maine
Taylors Plty. Farm	W. Wy.	76	78.05	Penna.
Floyd Roberts	Aust.	76	73.40	Okla.
Phillip Maddux	Bl. Leg.	66	64.75	Penna.
Rucker Imperial Farm	W.Gt.	63	63.80	Missouri
Harry Phillips	Col. Rk.	63	63.50	Missouri
Art Horne	Bl. Min.	62	56.95	Okla.
Lindstrom Pl. Fm.	Bf. Min.	56	54.85	Missouri
Belldear Hatchery	Bf. Rk.	48	45.75	Illinois
Mrs. C. C. Parlin	Lt. Sussex	52	43.75	Maine
Hogan Farms Hatch.	Br.Leg.	46	42.35	Okla.
Willard Satterfield	Bf. Leg.	43	41.40	Okla.
Ben H. Phenis	Wh. Min.	36	38.00	Okla.
Walter C. Dobe	Barn.	35	37.90	Long Isld.

COHEN'S
CONN.-U.S. R.O.P. BARRED ROCKS & R.I. REDS
HIGH CONTEST and R.O.P. RECORDS

PRODUCTION AND LIVABILITY
Greatest Sources of Profit or Loss

Hence we have specialized in High Production, and our records for Exceptional Livability in the laying contests are outstanding, for Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds.

Current official reports of all laying contests show not a single loss to date, in any of our pens, in any contest.

Highest Livability in U.S., All Breeds, 1943-44
And First High Barred Rock Pens in Two Tests:
Passaic, N. J. 2979.60 Pts. 2924 Eggs — Arizona 2831.75 Pts. 2700 Eggs

10,000 BREEDERS
Hatching Capacity: 2 66,000-Egg "Streamliners" Plus 2 Smaller Units

RED-ROCK Sex-Linked CHICKS a Specialty

Prime favorites for Barred Broilers of Fancy Grade. Pullets make heavy layers of big eggs.

PROGENY-TESTED STRAINS
1. Conn. U.S. R.O.P.
2. Conn.-U.S. Certified Conn.-U.S. R.O.P.-Sired
3. Sexed Pullets Conn.-U.S. R.O.P.-Sired
4. Sex-Link Pullets Conn.-U.S. R.O.P.-Sired
5. Sexed Cockerels

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COHEN'S BREEDING FARM CONN.U.S.-R.O.P.

DAVID T. COHEN
Dept. C, GUILFORD, CONN.

WORLD'S RECORD ANCONAS
(Record: 2927 eggs, 3057.25 points!) For better livability and plenty of large white eggs at less cost per dozen, investigate our BIG-NEW IMPORTED ANCONAS. Write for free colored catalog, telling about these amazingly improved Anconas.
R. S. THOMAS, Box 56, SALTILLO, PA.

Schaible's
RHODE ISLAND REDS
BARRED ROCKS
BARRED CROSSES

Among the leaders in three laying tests 1943-44. Going strong again in 1944-45 tests. Our chicks are always in strong demand, so *place your order early.*

FREE CATALOG
LOUIS D. SCHAIBLE, Box E, Shiloh, N. J

HONOR ROLL at Hunterdon
Chamberlin Leghorns in 1944 made the most important honor roll at Hunterdon—an average of 2600 points per pen for the last five years. Every 1945 sire from a Register of Merit family or from a 250 egg dam. U.S. Certified White Rocks and White Leghorns. Catalog.
J. D. CHAMBERLIN
BOX E CRANBURY, N. J.

SPANGENBERG WHITE ROCKS AND CORNISH-ROCK CROSS
● Rocks are proven over many years in laying contests one of finest Rock strains in breed. Cross considered by growers and consumers to be best meat cross available. Catalog.
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30-B, BAGGOTT ST., WEST HAVEN, CONN.

They Win for Us.. They Pay for You
CROOKS FARM REDS
The Strain the Family Built

Consistently high production, high livability and all 'round quality over the years, as proved by contest records, are your assurance of success with Crooks Reds. For example, our World Record Pen high over all breeds Penna. contest 1942; or Highest six year Red R.O.P. average in U. S. 257 eggs per bird; or Highest heavy breed Livability Supreme Achievement Award Competition for three years.

The demand for Crooks chicks has meant an early sellout these many years. Get set for next year now. Write for the facts that lead to profits—and order your Crooks chicks early.

CROOKS FARM, Box 144C, North Brookfield, Mass.

TWICHELL'S
R.O.P. NEW HAMPSHIRES

5 NEW RECORDS! Florida Contest—HIGHEST NEW HAMPSHIRE HEN ALL CONTESTS (332 eggs, 354.45 pts.) Twichell pens placed first for the breed at Florida, Maine, and Western New York. Also, a Twichell hen made a new Storrs record for New Hampshires—325 eggs, 349.85 pts. Contest pens are returned and used in our pedigreed R. O. P. matings—you get the benefit. All breeders are U. S. certified—N.H.-U.S. Pullorum Clean. Be sure to order your TWICHELL CHICKS EARLY! Write today for catalog—Address Box E.

FAST FEATHERING • HEAVY LAYING • PULLORUM CLEAN

H.S. & M.E. TWICHELL, EXETER, N.H.

TREADWELL REDS
Blue Ribbon Performance
TODAY THEY PRODUCE, TOO

Treadwell Reds were high all breeds at the Maine and Storrs contests to November 1st, and high hen all breeds at Maine and Storrs to November 1st. Add to that the fact that they have the highest average points per bird for the last fourteen years at the Maine Contest, over all breeds, and other fine records at Storrs and in R.O.P., and you have a strain that's producing today and will be good for you under today's conditions. Free catalog.
GEORGE B. TREADWELL, Box C, SPENCER, MASS.

High Hen in Each Test to January 1—(92 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Holser's Val. Farm	W.Leg.	91	100.10	West. N.Y.
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	89	96.65	Pass., N.J.
Jordan's Plty. Farm	R.I.R.	86	94.45	Maine
Harco Orchards	Bd. Rk.	91	94.40	Rhode Isld.
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	87	93.55	Florida
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	86	92.75	Storrs
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	87	92.05	Hunt., N.J.
Lindstrom Plty. Farm	W.L.	86	91.65	Long Isld.
Howard Bros.	R. I. R.	88	91.55	Georgia
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	84	91.20	Penna.
St. Paul Hatchery	W.Leg.	86	87.00	Missouri
Floyd Poultry Farm	R.I.R.	87	85.45	Okla.
Del Rio Farm	N. Hamp.	81	81.55	Arizona
Corn Belt Hatchery	Incross	75	77.25	Illinois

Ten High White Leghorn Pens to January 1—(92 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Poultry Farm	1073	1110.70	West. N.Y.
J. A. Hanson	1067	1094.75	Rhode Isld.
Burr's Poultry Farm	1026	1065.85	West. N.Y.
Guy Leader	1017	1049.25	West. N.Y.
Holser's Valley Farm	1045	1046.55	West. N.Y.
Geo. M. Anthony	1026	1031.95	Penna.
Mosher's Ped. Leg.	1058	1024.70	West. N.Y.
Foreman Poultry Farm	1036	1018.75	Penna.
Guy Leader	1006	1014.60	Penna.
Geo. M. Anthony	995	1005.55	Penna.

Ten High Rhode Island Red Pens to January 1—(92 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
J. J. Warren	1055	1109.30	West. N.Y.
R. C. Cobb	1052	1098.50	West. N.Y.
Harco Orhards	1046	1089.45	Penna.
E. B. Parmenter	1039	1087.80	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	1000	1083.15	West. N.Y.
Crooks Farm	1026	1068.80	Rhode Isld.
Robert C. Cobb	1043	1064.90	Rhode Isld.
Geo. B. Treadwell	1032	1061.40	Maine
E. B. Parmenter	1078	1056.25	Maine
Harco Orchards	983	1056.00	Maine

Ten High New Hampshire Pens to to January 1—(92 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	1051	1119.30	West. N.Y.
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	996	1052.00	Rhode Isld.
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	1028	1051.00	Maine
Stanton Poultry Farm	978	1013.50	Florida
Robert C. Cobb	981	997.45	Rhode Isld.
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	965	983.00	Storrs
Hubbard Farm	946	974.65	Penna.
Stanton Poultry Farm	953	963.60	Florida
H. Guy Loose	942	954.15	Penna.
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	962	945.10	Georgia

Ten High Barred Rock Pens to January 1—(92 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Harco Orchards	925	984.85	Rhode Isld.
Dryden Poultry Br. Farm	948	947.70	Storrs
Park's Barred Rk. Farm	975	938.95	Penna.
L. D. Schaible	969	927.25	Pass., N.J.
David Cohen	913	916.40	West. N.Y.
T. N. Wilcox	913	915.05	Georgia
Riley Poultry Farm	921	900.45	Penna.
Harco Orchards	865	880.65	Maine
Sebold Breed. Farm	899	879.70	Pass., N.J.
Hockhockson Farm	879	875.95	Pass., N.J.

Ten High White Plymouth Rock Pens to January 1—(92 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Dunham Breeder's Hatchery	987	1021.40	West. N.Y.
A. C. Lawton	945	938.05	Maine
Riley Poultry Farm	914	875.65	Storrs
Howard P. Norcross	883	875.40	Storrs
John Spangenberg	906	858.05	Maine
Riley Poultry Farm	881	848.60	Storrs
John Spangenberg	854	820.25	Maine
Holtzapple Poultry Farm	888	819.30	Penna.
E. R. Rutter	774	812.70	Pass., N.J.
Dunham Farm	820	804.90	Penna.

New York moved into tenth position with the select group.

J. J. Warren, Massachusetts Red breeder, was the only entrant with pens leading to date in two tests — Passaic, N. J., and Hunterdon, N. J.

BABCOCK'S HEALTHY CHICKS Make GREAT LAYERS

Let Babcock's Leghorn pullets fill your egg baskets, too. With reasonable care your Babcock pullets will be laying 60% to 85% a year from today.

Here is Babcock's 1944 Official Contest Record

First and Second high pen, all breeds, at the Georgia National Egg Laying Contest. 116 Pens Competing—biggest test in U.S. Top pen 3422 eggs, 3526.80 points; second pen 3506 eggs, 3521.85 points.

First and Second high Leghorn pens at Storrs Egg Laying Contest. Top pen 3487 eggs, 3580.50 points. Second pen 3474 eggs, 3539.25 points.

Fourth high pen, all breeds, at Western New York. Record: 3546 eggs, 3808.35 points.

High White Leghorn hen in U.S., all contests. Her record: 342 eggs, 371.85 points. Record made at Western New York Test.

A Few Open Dates Still Left for February and May

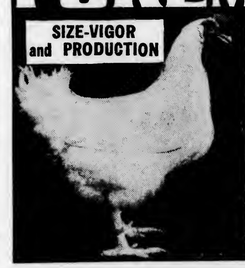
As this is written, we have open dates in February and May on Babcock's White Leghorn chicks. If you write us at once, telling exactly how many chicks you want and when you want them, we'll book your order. Please specify whether you desire pullets, straight run, or cockerels. A deposit of 2¢ per chick books your order. Price is reasonable, quality considered. If we cannot supply you, we will return your money at once. This arrangement is designed to save you time.

BABCOCK'S 1945 CATALOG *NOW READY*

Interesting, truthful, no bunk. Tells you what our chicks will do and won't do for you. Many poultrymen claimed our last catalog the best ever written. This one is better yet. Send for yours today if you want Babcock's Healthy Chicks, eggs or stock.

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM Route 3 E ITHACA, N. Y.

FOREMAN LARGE TYPE LEGHORNS



ARE AMERICA'S LEADING PRODUCTION LEGHORNS

DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS FOREMAN LEGHORNS ESTABLISHED RECORDS NEVER EQUALED BY ANY OTHER LEGHORN STRAIN IN THE HISTORY OF LAYING CONTESTS.

These records include a new ALL-TIME HIGH for all breeds in both Florida and Missouri contests. Highest Leghorn pen Connecticut contest. High pen Breeder class Western New York contest. High pen all breeds in both Michigan and Oklahoma contests. High pen for total egg production in both Maine and Arizona contests. High Leghorn pen Long Island N. Y. contest. Highest five year average for Leghorns in Passaic N. J. Laying test.

"CREAM ALWAYS RISES TO THE TOP"

FREE CATALOG Buy Chicks from a Strain backed by 30 years of contest winning blood lines.
FOREMAN POULTRY FARM Box 106-C Lowell, Mich.

HANSON'S
World's Great Production Strain
BUY THE BEST

Highest Leghorn Pen 1944 Contests 2nd Mo.
Highest Breeder U. S. R. O. P. 411-300 eggers.
World Record 13 Hen Pen Storrs Contest 1940.
World Record 10 Hen Pen Central N. Y. 1937.
300 Egg R. O. P. Breeding Stock Eggs & Chicks.
World Record blood lines at reasonable prices.
NEW 52-PAGE CATALOGUE FREE
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All Time All Breeds World Record Pen
311 eggs—329 points average

DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM R.I. REDS & CROSSES

FREE CATALOG
DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM

R. I. REDS—Our hen was highest, all breeds, all 1943-44 Tests, 342 Eggs, 376.05 Pts. Our rigid breeding means higher egg production for you—larger body and egg size. Tube tested for Pullorum. Straight-run or Sexed Chicks.

CROSS BREDS—Amazingly healthy chicks that are proven producers of meat and eggs. A cross of our famous R. I. Reds and the best of Barred Rock mates. Tube tested for Pullorum — Straight run or Sexed.

Rd. 6, PULASKI, N. Y.

SPRUCE POULTRY BREEDING FARM

RHODE ISLAND REDS

N.J.-U.S. Certified

The Dependable Source of Pedigreed Quality Chicks at HATCHERY Prices To Afford Substantial Profits

In buying SPRUCE FARM Chicks you get the Pedigreed Stock of a Specialty Farm devoted to constant improvement of strain by rigorous culling and selection, for Fast Growth, Early Maturity and High Production—Profit Insurance. Yet our Prices are figured for Your Profit.

Hatches Every Week — Expert Sexing Service
98% Livability Guaranteed First 2 Weeks

U.S. R.O.P. SIRED RHODE ISLAND REDS (N.J.-U.S. Certified)—Hens of Nationally famous Production Strain, mated to U.S. R.O.P. Cockerels from Hens with records of 200 to 310 eggs.

U.S. APPROVED ROCK-RED BARRED CROSS—Headed by Selected Barred Rock Cockerels from a World-Renowned New England Production and Market strain. Inherent Vigor and Vitality guarantee Swift Development, Early Marketing. Pullet Chicks make Early, Heavy Layers of Top-Grade Eggs.

ALL OUR BIRDS HAVE BEEN TESTED FOR PULLORUM by STATE AUTHORITIES and have been FOUND 100% NEGATIVE. NO REACTORS.

Write, phone, or call, TODAY, for Illustrated Folder and Price List.

SPRUCE Poultry Breeding Farm

Jerome H. Taub, Owner-Manager
Phone 996 or 2082-J
Dept. B, Canal Road
BOUND BROOK, N. J.

This was the high White Leghorn hen in the 1943-44 official laying tests. Her record of 342 eggs and 371.85 points was made in the Western New York test, and she is owned by Babcock Hatchery.

Babcock Leads Leghorns

Babcock Poultry Farm's Western New York test pen moved into first place for the Leghorn division, displacing the entry of J. A. Hanson. The Hanson entry was followed by Burr's Poultry Farm and Guy Leader. There was another Leader entry in ninth place. George M. Anthony had pens in sixth and tenth places in the division.

In the Rhode Island Red division, J. J. Warren continued in the lead, while R. C. Cobb moved up into second place. He was followed by Harco Orchards, E. B. Parmenter, and another Harco Orchards pen. A third Harco pen was in tenth position.

As was the case a month ago, H. S. & M. E. Twichell had the three high New Hampshire pens, another pen in sixth position, and still another in tenth place. Stanton Poultry Farm and Robert C. Cobb were fourth and fifth, respectively.

Harco Ahead on Barred Rocks

Harco Orchards displaced the Dryden Poultry Farm pen at Storrs for top honors to date in the Barred Rock class. The Pennsylvania entry of Parks' Barred Rock Farm moved into third place, followed by L. D. Schaible and David Cohen.

The White Rock division was still led by Dunham Breeder's Hatchery, followed by A. C. Lawton, Riley Poultry Farm, Howard P. Norcoss and John Spangenberg.

California Egg Laying Test

Ten Highest Pens to Nov. 1
(25 birds to an entry)

Breed	Owner	No. Eggs Laid	Value Eggs Laid	Value Eggs Over Feed
WL.	Donsing Breeding Fm. & Hy.	1683	$69.79	$48.89
WL.	Nelson Leghorn Breed. Farm	1754	66.73	46.79
WL.	Dryden Poultry Breed. Fm.	1663	66.77	45.42
WL.	Dryden Poultry Breed. Fm.	1679	65.74	44.92
WL.	Calif. Polytechnic Students	1619	64.75	44.74
WL.	Howard Breeding Farm	1563	66.61	44.48
WL.	Hoosshoe Poultry Ranch	1575	64.95	44.25
RIR.	Hill's Poultry Farm	1579	65.63	44.23
RIR.	Bill Eglinton	1575	65.69	43.12
RIR.	Bill Eglinton	1590	65.97	42.65

Eggs Can Get Too Cold

It is important to keep eggs cool, but there is such a thing that they can become so cold their quality is affected. Says the Wooster (Ohio) Egg Auctionews:

"When eggs are chilled, they are not of the usual fine quality—partly due to the actual chilling and partly to the drying out effect of cold air. Cold air contains much less moisture than does warm air."

The Place to Buy
NEW HAMPSHIRES
HAYES FARM in NEW HAMPSHIRE

One of the Original Sources of the Breed

Thirty years' careful breeding by one of the original producers has naturally developed New Hampshires rich in all the outstanding qualities of the breed. That's why so many customers keep returning for foundation stock as well as to replenish commercial flocks.

Noted for Inherited VIGOR
Rapid GROWTH
Even FEATHERING
Steady PRODUCTION

There's Money in HAYES CHICKS

Now available to more customers, you too, will find profits in our straight run or sexed pullet New Hampshire chicks—also our straight Barred Cross for broilers or Barred Cross pullets for eggs.

Write for prices and early order discount. We guarantee satisfaction.

Clifton R. Hayes, Owner

HAYES FARM, Box E DOVER, N. H.

LEADER
White Leghorns

33 Years of breeding have put into Leader Leghorns those qualities which make profitable egg producers. **Over 12,000 Breeders,** grown on free range the way Nature intended, on our 280 acres. No Leghorn hatching eggs bought. **Bloodtested.** Males from 255 to 342-egg hens head matings.

Write for catalog and prices.

LEADER FARMS Rt. 2E YORK, PA.

Wayside Farm
BUSINESS BRED **R. I. REDS**

This is our 19th year devoted to the breeding and production of profitable R. I. Reds. 4,000 blood tested breeding birds all on our own farm. Our birds have given a high rate of production and entire satisfaction to a host of customers throughout the East and South. They have also made very excellent records in Official Egg Laying contests with individual records up to and well beyond the 300 egg mark. This is the kind of stock you must have in these uncertain times.

STRAIGHT RUN CHICKS, SEXED PULLETS and SEXED COCKERELS AVAILABLE.

Illustrated circular and price list on request.

WAYSIDE FARM, J. C. Smith, Prop.
R. D. 2, Box E, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

LEMMEN'S LARGE LEGHORNS

WHY! ARE MORE AND MORE PEOPLE BUYING LEMMEN'S LARGE LEGHORNS? The answer — Rich in Hanson and Ghostley Breeding, the Two Leading R.O.P. Leghorn breeders in the U. S. Compare the Records—A page in our 32 page catalog devoted o these records. Also **3210 Wing Banded Males purchased from R.O.P. and R.O.P. Candidate Matings in 1944, Head our Master "AAAA" Mating for 1945. Benefits of 4 Years** Eamesway Service behind our Breeders. 98% to 100% Baby Pullet Guarantee Per Catalog. Triple Inspected Chicks. Also White and Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds. Free Offers and Discounts Now! Postcard brings big Free Catalog. **LEMMEN LEGHORN FARM, Box 1104L, Holland, Michigan.**

HIGH PRODUCING NEW HAMPSHIRES

Nedlar New Hampshires have all the meat and vigor of this popular breed plus proven high production. Highest longtime R.O.P. average production for the breed, over 250 eggs per bird for flocks of 500 to 800 R.O.P. Candidates. Free catalog.

E. N. LARRABEE
Nedlar Farm, Box D, Peterborough, N.H.

Harco BARRED ROCKS R.I. REDS
H.A. Richards, Owner

Harco Reds Have Highest Three Year Average 1942-1944, All Breeds, Laying Tests, On The Basis Of The Council of American Official Laying Test Bulletins For Breeders With 100 Birds Or More Entered In American Laying Contests.

270.68 Points Per Bird

Harco Rocks have the second highest average points per bird on the same basis, for all breeds, over the same period.

257 Points Per Bird

For commercial production, for flock replacement, or for flock improvement work, you will like Harco Reds or Rocks. Many hatcheries using Harco males report excellent results.

FREE CATALOG

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R. F. D. 4, SOUTH EASTON, MASS.

PARKS' BARRED ROCKS

World's Oldest Strain

U.S. R.O.P. BREEDING FARM

Here's high production bred into America's best meat chickens. Records to 357 eggs. Rugged mountain grown stock raised on wide, open ranges. Breeders run outdoors almost year round. Write for catalog and prices on Eggs, Chicks and 8-week olds.

ONE BREED ONLY

JOE PARKS AND SONS ALTOONA, PA.

PEDIGREED SINCE 1915
PARMENTER'S REDS

WE CAN STILL ACCEPT ORDERS for delivery in April and May

We wish we could fill your orders immediately but the demand for Parmenter Reds has taken our entire output until April 17th for Red Chicks; May 1st for Sex Link Females. Breeding Males for Immediate Sale.

E. B. PARMENTER
477 King St. FRANKLIN, MASS.

POULTRY IN THE NEWS

For some undetermined reason—possibly because of their shape—eggs often remained intact even though whole households and buildings were reduced to rubble during attacks of German rocket bombs on London.

During a recent "Truth or Consequences" radio program, one contestant received tickets for the play, "Chicken Every Sunday," was given a chicken to take home with her, and was informed that a chicken would be delivered to her every week for a year so that she could eat chicken every Sunday.

A Californian has developed a nitrocellulose lacquer for coating fruit, vegetables, and eggs as a preservative. The method is said to check quick drying and also to retard bacterial activity in a moist atmosphere.

Breeding Makes Difference in Egg Keeping Quality

Some eggs keep better than others, under the same conditions, because of the breeding of the hens that laid them. This recent finding by poultry specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture opens up a new field of opportunity in poultry breeding.

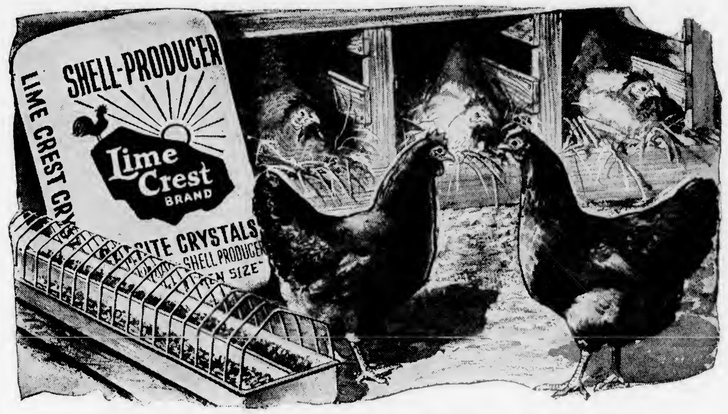
During the last four years the scientists have observed individual and family differences in the keeping quality of eggs. Using the shrinkage of the thick portion of the white, during storage, as a measure of deterioration the Government poultrymen found such shrinkage to be 62 per cent for eggs laid by hens of one line of breeding and only 33 per cent for another line.

A related study involving shrinkages in the weight of eggs during storage pointed to the quality of egg shells as a major influence. Some shells are more porous than others. In two divergent lines of chickens, loss of egg weight through shrinkage was about 60 per cent greater in one than in the other. The results of the tests indicate that shell quality can be improved through family selection of breeders on the basis of eggs with relatively low shrinkage when stored.

Protecting Water Pipes

If you have trouble with water pipes freezing during cold weather, perhaps your system should be changed next summer. Where the supply lines are exposed, it is almost necessary to run heated water through the system to prevent freezing.

With the pipes underground, trouble with freezing is most likely to be encountered in the riser pipes where they come up to the fountains or water pans. These can be protected by wrapping loosely with coarse paper to a thickness of about 3 inches, covering with tar paper held in place with wire. Another method is to build a 6-inch square box around the pipe and fill with shavings or sawdust.



MORE EGGS or LESS EGGS TWO WEEKS FROM TODAY?

If the calcium supply gets too low, egg production may cease in two weeks! Many tests by leading investigators show that the *kind* of calcium carrier fed to laying hens affects the number of eggs laid as well as the quality of the shells.

A *true* calcite such as Lime Crest SHELL-PRODUCER Calcite Crystals will help keep high production of heavy, firm-shelled marketable eggs. It will help to make bone and meat.

Upon request we will gladly send you complete information about Lime Crest SHELL-PRODUCER Calcite Crystals.

BUY EXTRA WAR BONDS

LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CORPORATION OF AMERICA • Box 119, Newton, New Jersey

ILLINOIS U.S. APPROVED CHICKS

HELM'S *Egg-Line* CHICKS

PLACE YOUR CHICK ORDER THIS MONTH
For Your Choice Of Delivery Dates

200-339 EGG R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS

Leading Trapnest-Pedigree Strains. WHITE LEGHORNS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, RHODE ISLAND REDS. Also, original and only importer of DANISH BROWN LEGHORNS from 235-298 egg hens. Details free by return mail.

Liberal DISCOUNT on Baby Chick orders placed now

HATCHING ALL YEAR — PROMPT Delivery

Can ship special broiler chicks every week.

SHARE IN OUR YEARS of Chick Improvement for egg production, egg size, livability. Carefully selected U.S.-R.O.P. Strains. Four World records, U. S. Egg Contests. Healthy chicks from FREE-RANGE, VITAMIN-FED breeders. U. S. Approved Pullorum Controlled. L. Perrine, Michigan, says: "Experimented with chicks from several places. None compared with yours."

Write Today For Reasonable Farmer Prices

HELM'S NEW CATALOG, FREE
32-Pages. Gives Actual Earning Records
Complete facts on 10-generations improvement for egg production, livability. Also, Free bulletin on Helm's Simplified Program for Raising Chicks. Every poultry raiser should have it. Write today.

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HOMESTEAD FARM, Route I-E, NEWTOWN, CONN.

Try Confinement Rearing

[Continued from page 12]

sells several hundred thousand chicks from breeders which have never been on the ground. His stock has done very well and he has made a notable success following this system of management to which he was forced by parasite and disease infestation in the heavy soil on his farm, back in 1925 and 1926.

Many northeastern poultrymen, and particularly through central and southern New York, are using this same system with excellent results. I might add that the general practice is to use litter in the brooder house and to see that it is kept bone dry. This insures the building up of some immunity to coccidiosis, but by keeping the litter bone dry, there is no real danger that any infestation of the disease will seriously affect the chicks. A good many poultrymen prefer to use litter in the brooder house rather than the wire floor, but some use the wire floors, as does Mr. Bulkley.

Wire Platform Construction

The rearing platform, of course, has a wire floor and the favorite wire for this purpose is 1-inch square mesh wire of the type known as hardware cloth. If wire is to be used inside the brooder house, a ¾-inch square mesh of the same type may be used. Some people use the ¾-inch on the platforms, but most poultrymen prefer the 1-inch mesh as the chicks will run around on this very nicely as soon as they are large enough to be let outdoors.

These brooder houses should be used in combination with standard range shelters and the wire used for the floors of these range shelters should preferably be 1 by 2-inch mesh electric weld wire, 14 gauge, though 1-inch mesh hexagonal poultry netting can be used, but the latter should be at least 16 gauge wire. We much prefer the 1 by 2-inch electric weld wire, as it stays cleaner and lasts longer.

Mr. Bulkley's little book will give you further suggestions. In building platforms to attach to the range shelters, we prefer a platform having about twice the floor area of the range shelter. It is a mistake to make platforms too small.

It is not necessary to use any kind of anti-picking device on these pullets reared in confinement on platforms if the Lyons Electric De-Beaker is used. The effects of this electric debeaking last for four or five months, and by that time, the pullets are not nearly so likely to start any feather pulling or picking. Pullets that are thus debeaked are quieter and they waste much less feed, for they are not so able to hook it out of the hoppers where it can fall through the wire.

You will find that when properly set up and managed, this wire platform system of rearing produces an excellent pullet and by the time these have been in the laying house for a month or less, nobody will be able to tell them from the finest range reared stock. A postmortem examination of these birds will show them cleaner internally, that is, freer from any traces of parasites or disease than range reared pullets are likely to be. Furthermore, if properly fed, these birds will have rich, orange shanks, their feathers will show the proper gloss, and in every way they will be fine looking birds. They will perform just as well as they look.

There are other advantages in confinement rearing with wire platforms, besides the elimination of ordinary troubles with parasites and disease. Many poultrymen annually lose several hundred dollars worth or more of growing pullets from hawks, crows, dogs, foxes, skunks, and other predators, including human thieves.

All of these losses may be eliminated, except the last, by platform rearing, and even human thieves are much less likely to get at birds being reared on platforms, near the residence or other farm buildings, than they would where the birds are on range and usually at a considerable distance from the house or other buildings. In our opinion these advantages, under normal conditions, more than offset any saving in feed cost which may be made by growing the birds on range and the fact that more and more commercial poultrymen are swinging over to this program proves that practical experience indicates the same thing.

It is possible for paralysis to be carried through the hatching egg, as has been proven by research at the Federal Regional Laboratory at East Lansing, Michigan, and indicated by other investigations, and it is also possible for birds reared as we have described above to get the disease, but, in our opinion, it is extremely unlikely that you would have any serious mortality from leukosis by following either of the programs recommended above.

The overwhelming mass of evidence today is that most of our serious loss from paralysis on farms is due to contamination reaching the young chicks during the first few weeks of brooding when they are most susceptible to leukosis virus.

Number of Males in Matings

In making up flock matings, it is important not to get too many or too few males. Too many males will result in fighting, reducing the number of males. Insufficient males also will result in too few matings.

Figure on eight Leghorn cocks or seven Leghorn cockerels to each 100 females. In the case of dual purpose breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks and Reds, allow nine cocks and eight cockerels for each 100 females.

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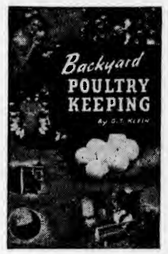

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Buy War Bonds Regularly

Turkey NOTES

By J. C. TAYLOR

Order Poults Now—If you are in the market for turkey eggs or poults for 1945, place your order now without delay. Give careful consideration to the source of your 1945 eggs and poults. Be sure they come from pullorum tested flocks, preferably pullorum clean flocks.

It is also important to give careful consideration to the breeding behind the flocks from which you purchase eggs or poults. Here you have to depend considerably on the integrity of the breeder. The ideal situation is to visit the breeder and talk with him as to his breeding program. This makes it rather difficult in these days of gas rationing, but you can still find good poults and eggs near home.

Range for Breeders—Plenty of room for the breeders to range over will mean increased fertility. Breeders confined to small ranges or yards have too many interrupted matings to produce high fertility. Pennsylvania's well-known turkey specialist, H. H. Kauffman, suggests 100 birds per acre. Following this recommendation of Mr. Kauffman's means increased fertility in your breeders this year.

Nests—Speaking of breeders, don't overlook the importance of providing nesting space. Your nests should be at least 20 to 24 inches square and you should provide at least one nest for every two or three hens. One of New Jersey's well-known turkey breeders uses what we call a box nest which is approximately 24 inches wide and 5 or 6 feet long. This nest is covered with a pitched roof which is approximately 24 inches high at the front and 18 inches in the rear. There is no one particular best type of nest to use. The important consideration is to provide sufficient nesting space for the birds.

Production Costs—All growers are interested in production costs. The Washington Agricultural Experiment Station has recently published a bulletin entitled, "An Economic Study of Washington's Turkey Industry," Bulletin 440. It contains some very valuable information on production costs and it would be well worth the time of any raiser to obtain a copy and study its contents.

Large Versus Small Turkeys—During the past few years there has been considerable comment pro and con on the large and small turkey. Outstanding work at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and the National Poultry Research Farm at Beltsville of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has developed a small-sized turkey. Bulletin No. 350 published by the Clemson College, Clemson, South Carolina, contains a report on comparative costs of raising large and small turkeys. Their results showed the cost per pound, live weight, was approximately 17 cents for the bronze and 19 cents for the white. This is another worthwhile bulletin for you to obtain and study carefully these long winter evenings.

Outlook—The 1944 season is a thing of the past. There is no question that all growers were pleased with the results; as to what's ahead in 1945 can be anybody's guess. Your Uncle Sam is asking turkey raisers to produce the same number of birds as in 1944, namely; 35,666,000. My guess is that you growers will produce more than this in 1945.

Service Brieflets

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- ☐ **D1 — Respiratory Diseases.** Gives the symptoms, prevention and control of common colds, roup, infectious bronchitis and fowl pox. 3-cent stamp.
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- ☐ **D6—Gasping Diseases in Young Chicks.** 3-cent stamp.
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- ☐ **H20—The N. J. Collapsible Summer Shelter.** Contains photographic plans. Holds 60 growing pullets. Costs about $15 to build. 3-cent stamp.
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- ☐ **H23 — Built-Up Roofs.** Complete directions, well illustrated, for constructing this durable type of poultry house roof. 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **H24—Plans for Constructing a Poultry Incinerator.** 3-cent stamp.
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- ☐ **H29—Turkey Range Feeder for Grain—3** cents in stamps.
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- ☐ **F30—Feeding Fundamentals.** Figures on feed consumption, rate of growth, standards of production, dry matter in different forms of milk, and value of a better egg mash. Explains the various vitamins. 3-cent stamp.

General

- ☐ **G40—Plans for a 1500-Hen, One Man Poultry Farm.** 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **G41—List of College Poultry Departments.** 3-cent stamp.

Breeds

- ☐ **B51—Facts About Crossbreds.** 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **B52—These New Hampshires.** 3-cent stamp.

Brooding

- ☐ **BG70—How to Separate Pullets and Cockerels Early.** 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ **BG71—Succeeding With Broilers.** 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ **BG72—Battery Brooding Facts.** Tells about temperature, space for chicks, ventilation, causes of breast blisters, ruffled plumage, etc. 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ **BG73—Plans for Homemade Brooders.** 6 cents in stamps.

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Marketing

- ☐ **MK90—The Wax Method of Picking Poultry.** 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **MK91—How to Build the Virginia Egg Cooler.** 3 cents in stamps.
- ☐ **MK92 — How to Prepare Smoked Poultry.** 3-cent stamp.

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Check the brieflets you wish, clip this department, write your name and address on the margin, and mail with your remittance to the Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa. If you do not wish to cut this copy of the magazine, simply list the brieflets in a letter and mail with remittance.

The market outlook for 1945 is apparently good, providing growers do not "sink the ship" by over-production. The feed outlook for 1945 is favorable so far as supplies are concerned. The labor outlook is black. It is my opinion that you can definitely expect less labor in 1945 than you had in 1944. Turkey production requires a lot of labor at marketing time, so, in making plans, keep in mind the problem of labor.

Market Turkeys—Do you really know what constitutes a real high quality dressed turkey? The information on this important subject of grades and quality of turkeys is all contained in a recent Farmers' Bulletin No. 1815, "Grading Dressed Turkeys." This bulletin, revised last October, can be secured by writing the U. S. Department of Agriculture or your College of Agriculture. The bulletin contains a general description, as well as illustrations, of the various recommended U. S. standards for dressed turkeys.

Final Selection of Breeders—Make a final careful selection of the birds that will go into your breeding pens for next year's poults. They have been selected on general health and vitality qualifications. Now you should carefully handle each bird for body conformation. Body conformation determines the market quality of the bird.

Be sure those birds retained for the breeding pen have full breasts; wide, broad backs; deep bodies; and a straight keel bone.

The length of shank and neck should not be too long for the body. Those of you interested in the finer details of body measurements will find it carefully explained in "Turkey Management," a book written by S. J. Marsden and Dr. J. Holmes Martin. It is priced at $3.50 and can be purchased from Everybodys Poultry Magazine.

A Few Reminders:

Be sure your breeding females are equipped with saddles to avoid injury by the males.

Carry a few reserve toms. There are always some toms that prove unsatisfactory.

Be prepared to alternate males in the breeding pens in order to avoid fighting. Fighting toms are a principal cause of low fertility.

Be sure your nesting arrangement is prepared and in readiness for the breeding season. Plan one nest to two or three hens.

One tom to every 10 to 12 hens is the general recommendation.

1945 Egg Goals Raised

[Continued from page 9]

surpluses during the normal flush period of the spring.

No increase was asked in commercial broiler production, for the preliminary goals had asked for as many broilers as produced in 1944.

Last fall, authorities expected that there might be as many surplus eggs as 25 million cases in the spring of 1945. This was based on the belief that the European phase of the war would not last so much longer, but the setback suffered by American forces in December has resulted in a revision of food as well as military equipment needs for this year.

The return of most red meats to rationing, the shortage of chicken as a result of requisition of supplies by the armed forces, and greater use of eggs for relief feeding in Europe, is expected to absorb 1945 egg production.

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High Class in Every Particular

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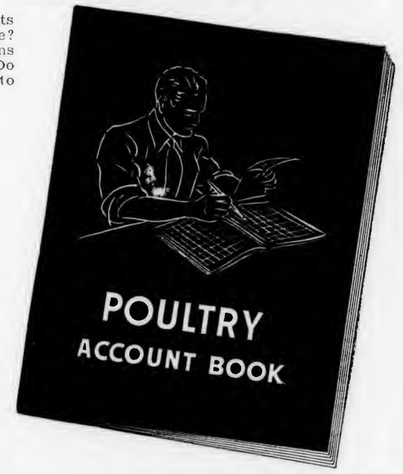
Is Your Flock MAKING MONEY For You?

Do you know how much it costs to grow a pullet to laying age? Do you know how many hens you lost in the past year? Do you know how much it costs to produce a dozen of eggs?



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MASS.-U.S. R.O.P.RECORD of 873 birds entered in R.O.P.—57 laid 300-347 eggs each. Entire average for all birds entered was well over 260 eggs per bird.

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Avery's breeding objective for 25 years has always stressed increased flock production. Our trapnest and progeny test breeding has produced higher and higher R.O.P. Records (see at left). We have thus increased our breeding flock averages. Chicks from our 10,000 breeders are giving Avery customers high average production—large eggs—greater profits.

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OVER THE *Garden Gate*

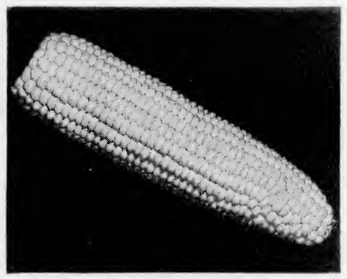
WITH UNCLE HENRY

Things have happened since I wrote my January column. At a national garden planning conference in Washington in late November a goal of 20,000,000 Victory gardens was established for 1945, which is the estimated number grown in 1943. The number slipped down to 18,500,000 in 1944, the garden estimators say. This decrease was largely due to fewer town gardens, which may have been caused by longer working hours in industry and also by the removal of ration points from some kinds of canned vegetables. Reasons agreed on at the conference for increasing the 1943 level of gardening were as follows:

1. Germany may not surrender until after the 1945 garden harvest is in.
2. Food will be required in rehabilitation and relief.
3. Package situation will continue to show acute shortages.
4. Transportation problems are becoming greater each week.
5. Adverse weather may cut down crop yields in major food-raising states.
6. Gardening helps nutrition, health, morale.
7. Home grown vegetables help supplement the wage earner's income.
8. Gardening satisfies man's creative instincts.

Five new vegetables comprise the 1945 list of All-America selections chosen by judges who observe new vegetable introductions growing on trial grounds in different parts of the country and turn in their scores. To win a place on the All-America list, a new variety must be adjudged better than existing varieties. So much for the method of picking the winners. Here are the names and descriptions of the five 1945 All-America winners:

Fordhook 242 lima bean is a new one that resembles the popular large, thick-seeded Fordhook lima. The number 242 which follows the name identifies this new bean as the result of six years of selection out of a strain developed at the Connecticut Experiment Station by L. C. Curtis. In early yield and total yield, this selection excels the original Fordhook. Moreover, Fordhook 242 has the ability to set basal pods from the first blossoms in hot dry weather. That's something for gardeners to think about, especially in midsummer, or in states South.



Goldengrain Hybrid, a new sweet corn that is an extra strong grower, is one of the All-America selections. It grows tall, 8 feet or more, is late, and has ears of 14 to 20 rows of deep kernels.

Early Market is another lima bean on the 1945 All-America list of winners. This one is earlier than Burpee Bush lima, which is the variety most like Early Market. The new one has a heavier set of pods, too, the judges report says.

A new sweet corn in the All-America list has the name of Goldengrain Hybrid. It is tall, late, an extra strong grower with very large golden ears of 14 to 20 rows, deep kernels, and the quality of Bantam Evergreen. Stalks grow tall (8 feet or more).

Two bush snap beans are included in the All-America selections. One bears the name of Florida Belle, because it was developed in Florida. It branches almost from the ground, and it is resistant to foliage diseases. Pods are long, straight, flattened, bright green, and resemble the Bountiful variety. The other new snap bean is Improved Commodore. It is a true bush bean, but bears pods resembling those of the Kentucky Wonder pole bean. Pods are 8 inches long, slightly curved, green, fiberless, stringless. Sounds like a good bean to try. Both of them do.

Not all good new varieties are included in the All-America list. I'll tell you what I've heard about two that are not All-America. One is Burpee's Hybrid cucumber, resistant to three troublesome diseases (bacterial wilt, mosaic and downy mildew). This is the first hybrid cucumber ever offered to the public. In tests on the originator's trial grounds, this hybrid has shown more vigor, produced more fancy fruits and a bigger total yield than open pollinated varieties grown alongside. Second of the two vegetables is Fordhook Hybrid tomato—first hybrid tomato ever offered, to my knowledge. Correct me if I'm wrong. On trial grounds this new tomato has outyielded other varieties. It is an early, everbearing variety, with uniform fruits.

Eight inches of snow cover the spot where my 1945 garden is to be planted. That doesn't keep me from planning the garden, though. In fact, the deeper the snow and the colder the weather, the more satisfaction there is in planning. A garden plan, besides giving you winter satisfaction, can help a great deal to get more vegetables from a given area and can simplify the work of taking care of the garden. It also helps to determine in advance just about the right amount of seed of each variety to buy, instead of too much of this and too little of that.

If you're new at the business, the first step in planning is to get a good garden bulletin from your county agent or your state agricultural college and determine about how many feet of row you will need of each vegetable to feed all the folks in your family (with canning needs taken into consideration). If you can't get hold of a garden bulletin, consult your seed catalog. If you're an old hand at gardening, just recall how much of this or that you planted last year and confer with the rest of the family as to whether there should be more beans and less sweet corn, or vice versa, than last year. It will help to take a big sheet of paper and do a little measuring and sketching to see how many rows of each kind you can get into the space available.

All the perennials (by which I mean rhubarb, asparagus, strawberries, horseradish and such) should be kept along one side of the garden patch if at all possible—and usually it is. Plan to put all the long-season crops in one block and the quick-growing ones together in another block. Also, try to avoid planting beans where beans grew last year, tomatoes where tomatoes were, etc. Let 'em see a little new country each year; they'll do better.

In your planning, figure out what you can plant on the same ground after the quick-growing crops (such as lettuce and radishes) are harvested. No sense in letting ground lie idle and raise nothing but weeds from May on through the summer. Do as I say and plan your garden, and you'll be surprised how much more you can get from a smaller patch, and with less work.

Hybrid cucumber, the vines of which continued to grow and produce fruits long after others had ceased. (Burpee)

Growing your own plants may be the only way you can get plants of the newer varieties, because plant growers like to concentrate as much as possible on varieties that are most in demand. If you know a plant grower (and many such there are) who produces plants that are vigorous, disease free, true to name, and of the varieties you want, you will probably do just as well to get your plants from him as to try to grow them yourself. In some localities the vocational agriculture boys in high school are making hotbeds and raising plants for nearby gardeners at reasonable prices.

Seeds left over from last year may grow, and again they may not. To be sure, you had better test their germination. It's easy to do. You need two dinner plates and two pieces of blotting paper. Count out a definite number of seeds and spread them over a piece of blotting paper placed in one of the plates. Lay another piece of blotting paper over the seeds and let the corners of the paper extend over the edges of the plate. Turn the other plate upside down on top. Moisten the paper and keep it moist until the seeds have germinated. Keep the plates in a warm room.

After the seeds have sprouted, count the number that have germinated as if they mean business. If less than 80 or 90 per cent have strong sprouts, better get a fresh supply of good seeds.

If you do plant seeds that germinate poorly, by all means know what the percentage is, so that you can plant thicker to make up for it. When there is weak germination, you can suspect that disease is at least partly the cause of it.

An agricultural engineer I know, whose garden is always a pippin, tells me I should include an item in this column about the way to use a wheel hoe. He says the thing to do is keep your eye on the wheel rather than on the hoes or cultivator teeth. Do that, he says, and you won't cut into the row as a result of the wheel hoe veering off to the right or the left. "Don't push the rig steadily," he advises, "but work along with short easy strokes, drawing it back a few inches after each shove forward."

He also warns of trouble if the weeds are allowed to grow big, or the soil to bake hard, before starting to use the wheel hoe. All of which seems to me to be right in the groove—or "hep to the jive," as my neighbor's boy so often remarks.

Winter tool care, I am reminded by garden experts at the University of Tennessee, is largely a matter of storing in a dry place, after all soil has been scraped from the blades and crank case oil rubbed over them to prevent rust. If tools need sharpening the job can best be done before the oil is put on. Winter is the time to replace broken handles.

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The Home Page

Betty Neal
Editor

Good Ideas

Ruffles and pleats are apt to be a trial to the home laundress. Many small ruffles do not need any ironing — just smooth them along with the fingers, pulling gently outward. Small pleated edges, too, at most only require a quick smoothing over if you avoid wringing or twisting them.

Start the day with a good breakfast, follow with a better lunch and thus take the burden of providing adequate food for the day, off the dinner meal.

Boiling or baking potatoes in their jackets is the best way to conserve vitamins. If they must be pared keep the peelings thin, start cooking in boiling water, and keep them covered. Serve steaming hot, for the longer they stand exposed to the air, the more vitamin C they lose.

A Molotov Cocktail is a homemade weapon that the Russians use to blow German tanks apart. It is very effective. One American housewife in every five has a Molotov Cocktail in her home which she keeps in the pantry, the basement or on a closet shelf. If it explodes, it will blow her house apart. It is a can of inflammable or explosive dry cleaning fluid, probably gasoline. If used indoors, all that is necessary to set it off is the pilot light on the gas stove, the hot coils of a toaster, a burning match or the glow of a lighted cigar. Even rubbing a cat's back, or rubbing two pieces of fabric together, is enough to set off gasoline vapor. Keep gasoline outside, and under no conditions use it for dry cleaning in the house.

Wash hair brushes and combs frequently in soap and ammonia water and dry in the air or sun, if possible.

Avoid the warping of aluminum pans by not pouring cold water into a hot pan, by not having high heat under the pan for a long time and by not allowing a pan to boil dry. If the pan is already warped or dented, pound out the warps and dents by placing the pan on a wooden block and pound the spots with a hammer.

It usually requires a longer period of time to whip fresh cream than that which has aged. Cream that is kept at least 48 hours before whipping gives the best results, but during that period it should be kept where the temperature is 45 degrees or lower.

Oil sewing machine regularly after every day's use, or after 8 or 10 hours of work at intermittent times. Put just one drop of oil in each bearing and oil hole. Even if the machine is not used often, it should be oiled occasionally to keep the oil from drying and gumming.

Usually puffs are not long enough to tuck in at the foot of the bed and, therefore, have a tendency to slip off. To hold a puff in place on the bed, sew across one end of the puff, a piece of material like sateen, of the same color as the puff. It should be 18 by 20 inches deep. Tuck this piece under the mattress.

A small crowded room appears more spacious if the draperies have little or no pattern and are of an inconspicuous color that blends with the color of the walls.

Milk is an excellent food for a patient on a liquid diet, but vary its use by serving it in cream soups, sherbets, as malted milk and in cereal gruels.

If you use hard water to wash your hair, it is well to add an extra rinse in which the juice of a lemon, or some vinegar is added, to help remove the soap curd which forms.

Rubbers and galoshes wear longer, if given good care. When you come in, on a wet stormy night, with muddy rubbers, wash them off with cool water before you put them away. Second, stuff them with paper and store in a cool dry place, and that doesn't mean under the radiator or behind the kitchen stove. Third, repair rubbers with rubber cement or a similar rubber patching material. If you cannot do this yourself, take the rubbers to a shoe repair shop.

The child who has been allowed to climb and experience some danger is much less likely to be foolhardy than the child who has had no such experience.

If the liquid medicine you must take is disagreeable to the taste, hold a piece of ice in your mouth a few minutes and then take the medicine. It will not taste nearly so badly.

Mealtime Variety

In times of tension and anxiety, the family needs little unexpected breaks in the regular routine more than ever. Some of them can be provided at mealtime.

Even if your food budget is slim, there are ways of varying the meals, which will add a festive note. It may be no more than a special dish, or simple place-cards on the dinner table, or it may be a special celebration with guests. A progressive dinner party is one way of sharing costs and labor. Start with fruit juice or fruit cup at your home, go down to the next house for hot soup, then on to another home for a simple meat and vegetable plate, and so on through salad, dessert, and coffee. Of you might have a winter picnic with hot dogs and potatoes roasted in the fireplace.

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Pattern 9349 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40. Size 16 takes 3½ yards 35-inch fabric.

This pattern, together with a needlework pattern for personal or household decoration, 20 cents.

Send 20 cents in coins for these patterns to **Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Box 197, Pattern Dept., 243 W. 17th St., New York 11, N. Y.** Write plainly size, name, address, style number.

Conserve Equipment

While some electrical household items are being made, the quantities are so small that little has appeared on dealer shelves.

This means that homemakers will have to take exceptionally good care of the equipment they now have if they are to make it last. Such questions as: "How often should I oil my vacuum cleaner?" "How can I clean the motor on my electric heater?" "Must I send the whole iron back just to get a new heating element?" are common ones put before household equipment dealers and repair men daily.

If you have lost the directions that came with your equipment, see the dealer and get his tips on care. Excessive oiling is just as bad as, and in many cases worse, than insufficient oiling. It is essential that only the proper weight of oils be used. Equipment which does heavy work, such as washing machine motors, will require a great deal heavier oil than will, for example, sewing machine motors.

It is essential that all equipment be kept clean and dry. Vacuum cleaner bags and tanks should be emptied frequently, since an excessive accumulation of dirt cuts down operating efficiency and causes excessive wear. Never attempt to pick up tacks or pebbles with a vacuum cleaner.

Repair men are scarce and oftentimes a home handy man can make minor repairs satisfactorily. Unless there is someone in the family who can do a really good job, however, it will be well worth your while to spend the money necessary to get a qualified repair man in to make adjustments and fit new parts. In making adjustments, never force moving parts into position or pound things into place. When put together properly, all household equipment fits without forcing.

If any of your equipment is out of order, see your repair man now, since even repair parts may become more difficult to get in the future months.

Recipe of Month

Crisp Waffles

2 cups sifted cake flour
2 teaspoons double-acting baking powder or 4 of tartrate baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
2 egg yolks, well beaten
1 cup milk
¼ cup melted shortening
2 egg whites

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift again. Combine egg yolks, milk, and shortening; add to flour, beating until smooth. Beat egg whites until they will hold up in moist peaks. Stir quickly but thoroughly into batter. Bake in hot waffle iron. Makes four 4-section waffles.

General Foods

Letters

Cornish or Games for Meat

To the Editor:

Here is a reply to "Challenge to Breeders" which appeared on your Editors Specs page in January Everybodys.

For a breed with big breasts to breed perhaps exclusively for meat production why not use one (or more) of the Games? Probably the Cornish would prove to be the best. But a scientific investigation by one of our agricultural colleges would show which one is most suitable.

Many years ago the writer and his brother used Black Breasted Red Games as our farm flocks. They produced as many eggs as any farm hens were expected to produce at that time. And as a table fowl they were always tops. Those big wing muscles always developed big full breasts that were very attractive when brought to the table.

Minor objections to the Games might be their green legs and the cock's inclination to fight to the death. But neither would appear on the table.—J. H. Tullis, Md.

Another Large Egg

To the Editor:

Reading through your January issue I came across an article "Pullet Lays Two-in-One Egg." Believe it or not, I have in my possession an egg (laid Dec. 29, 1944) which weighs 7 ounces and the circumferences are 7⅝ and 9⅝ inches. I have every reason to believe it contains two other eggs, as the same Barred Plymouth Rock pullet laid a similar egg in size and weight about one month ago and it contained a very small one 1½ by 2½ inches and it was inside of another, the size being [illegible] by 6 inches.

Several of my friends who have raised chickens told me that the pullet would die within a few days after she laid the first egg, however, she is still alive and quite peppy.—William J. Reiss, N. Y.

Super Phosphate in Litter

To the Editor:

Regarding the use of lime in the litter as mentioned on page 35 of your January issue, why not use superphosphate exactly that way? You acknowledge lime as a hazard, that it caused loss of nitrate, and causes fumes.

Super phosphate adds to fertilizer value, saves nitrates, and causes less fumes as it dries. There is nothing that lime does which super phosphate will not do better. There is not a bad trait of any kind.—F. E. Parsons, Mass.

Debeakers Do Not Hurt Yield

Tests at Cornell University reveal that there is no harm to egg production as a result of the use of electrical debeakers in the control of cannibalism.

A debeaking device, manufactured by a West Coast firm, removes about one-fourth inch of the upper beak by means of an electrically heated knife that cuts and sears at the same time. Removal of the portion of the beak prevents the bird from getting a grip on feathers of other birds or from starting pickouts.

Egg production in the tests was exactly the same the week after the tests as it was the week before. Feed consumption went down so slightly that it was insignificant, and there was no effect upon the weight of the birds.

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Removal of Waterfowl Feathers

Removal of feathers from geese and ducks that are being dressed is much more difficult than with chickens. If the feathers and down are to be saved —and they are badly needed for military garments—the dry picking method has to be used. This, of course, requires proper sticking and debraining of the fowl so as to loosen the feathers.

For immediate consumption, the usual method of removing feathers from waterfowl is to immerse the carcasses in boiling water, churning them in the water so that it penetrates the feathers which, because of their high oil content, have a tendency to shed water. The skin of waterfowl is a lot tougher than that of chickens, so it does not tear as readily, nor does it have as much of a tendency to cook.

Have Wide Enough Stairways

Frequently, when remodeling barns into poultry houses, the flock owner makes the mistake of constructing the stairway too narrow, making it difficult to carry things up and down. If you have such a stairway, you'll probably save a lot of time and annoyance if you widen it.

Another common error in stairway construction is to use lumber that is too light for the weight the steps have to carry. Serious accidents have been caused on farms for this very reason.

Amount of Lighting

When using artificial lights on the layers, it is necessary to have sufficient bulbs of the proper wattage for pens of different sizes. Massachusetts State College recommends this schedule of spacing and sizes of lamps:

Size of Pen (ft.)	Gross Floor Area (sq. ft.)	Number of Lamp Outlets	Watts per Lamp
16x16	256	1	60
20x20	400	2	40
24x24	576	3	40
24x30	720	4	40
30x30	900	4	50

"Sometimes, I think I'm Chicken-Hearted!"

News Notes

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Feb. 20-21, New England Baby Chick and Egg Show, Town Hall Auditorium, Meriden, Conn.

The International Baby Chick Association has announced that it will hold a meeting of its board of directors July 24 to 26 in place of its usual conference and exposition. It will be the first time in its 25-year history that it has not held a general conference.

Because of jammed transportation facilities, the Office of Defense has asked that all conventions of more than 50 people be cancelled.

The Institute of American Poultry Industries has cancelled its 16th Annual Conference scheduled for February 5 and 6 in Kansas City, Mo., in response to the appeal made by the Director of War Mobilization to cancel all conventions because of the critical transportation situation.

CONDITIONS

The egg-feed ratio, compiled and published weekly by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, shows the number of dozens of eggs required to buy 100 pounds of the laying ration.

Week Ending	Average Cost 100 lbs. Feed	Average Egg Price per Doz.	Egg-Feed Ratio
Dec. 14	$2.965	$0.51	5.8
Dec. 21	2.95	0.502	5.9
Dec. 28	2.95	0.482	6.1
Jan. 4	2.90	0.472	6.1

Farm egg prices on December 15, 1944, averaged 44.2 cents dozen, or 101 per cent of parity. The month previous, they were 92 per cent of parity.

Farm chicken prices on December 15, 1944, averaged 19½ cents a pound, or 124 per cent of parity.

Dried egg production the first 11 months of 1944 totaled 309,536,000 pounds (equivalent to 30,656,000 cases of shell eggs) compared with 240,911,000 pounds during the same period a year ago.

The broiler chick movement on Delmarva Peninsula totaled 11,511,269 chicks in December, a 71 per cent increase over December 1943, according to H. F. Williamson, executive secretary of the Neppco Hatchery Division.

Eggs set on the Delmarva Peninsula in December showed a 51 per cent increase over a year ago, while rail shipments during the month increased 237 per cent over a year ago.

For the year of 1944, the broiler chick movement totaled 91,614,680 chicks, a decrease of almost 4 per cent from 1943.

Chick production in December amounted to 34,171,000, which is 15 per cent more than during December 1943, and was the largest of record for that month, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. In the New England States the increase amounted to 90 per cent above last December. For the year 1944 hatchery output in the United States was 23 per cent less than for the year 1943, while in the New England Region the chicks hatched were 20 per cent less during 1944 than in 1943.

Cold storage holdings of shell eggs on January 1 amounted to 416,000 cases, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Of this total, 260,000 cases are recorded as being owned by the Government.

The holdings of frozen eggs as reported by the BAE amount to 166,584,000 pounds. In this total is included 70,436,000 pounds, which belong to the Federal Government. These frozen eggs were accumulated as a result of the price-supporting activities carried on by WFA.

Holdings of frozen poultry have reached an all-time high of 268,214,000 pounds on January 1. However, included in this total is 96,489,000 pounds, which is owned by the Government. This leaves approximately 172,000,000 pounds of non-Government owned poultry. This compares with the normal 5-year average commercial holdings of 156,469,000 pounds. The classes of poultry which have caused the total holdings to establish a record high are fowl, turkeys, miscellaneous, and unclassified.

Egg production in December again established another record by reaching 3.387 million eggs, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This production was 4 per cent higher than in December 1943 and was 66 per cent higher than the ten-year 1933-42 average.

The average number of layers in farm flocks fell 4 per cent below the number on hand in December 1943. The rate of lay however, was up 8 per cent compared to last December, which resulted in egg production being up 4 per cent.

The year 1944 has established an all-time high in total egg production, as well as in production per hen. Farm flocks layed 57,481 million eggs, which was 6 per cent above 1943 and 51 per cent above the ten-year average. On an annual basis, the number of eggs layed per hen on hand during 1944 reached 147 eggs compared with 142 eggs in 1943, and only 130 eggs for the ten-year average.

ORGANIZATIONS

The Maryland State Poultry Council has drawn up a proposed egg sizing act which would require that all eggs be marked as to size or otherwise marked "unclassified"; permit the use of large, medium, pullet, and peewee classifications; allow a tolerance of not more than 2 eggs per dozen, or 10 per cent of count in a 30 dozen case; provide adequate supervision and regulation; and provide penalties for failure to observe the act.

In pointing out the benefits of egg sizing legislation, R. C. Hawes, marketing specialist at the University of Maryland, said, "The producer receives the price to which he is entitled, the storekeeper receives the benefits of increased sales by giving greater satisfaction, and the customer rightfully gets that for which he or she is paying."

The Massachusetts Federation of Poultry Associations met January 3 at Worcester, Mass., re-electing John B. Randall, Ludlow, Mass., and J. Kroeck, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, president and secretary, respectively, for 1945.

A new moving picture, "The Massachusetts Poultry Industry," which was sponsored by the Federation and filmed by Massachusetts State College, was shown for the first time. G. T. Klein, extension poultry specialist of the college, discussed films that will be released this year.

In his opening remarks, President Ran-

John B. Randall (right) and J. Kroeck were re-elected president and secretary respectively at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Poultry Associations.

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dall pointed out that the cash income from poultry and eggs in Massachusetts totaled some $60,000,000, representing one-third of the state's agricultural income. He estimated that at least $10,000,000 was derived from the sale of hatching eggs.

The Maryland State Poultry Council, meeting at Baltimore on January 10, elected the following officers:

J. W. Snoddy, Riverdale, president; Walter A. Spearin, Salisbury, first vice president; W. J. Flohr, Union Bridge, second vice president; and Harry H. Rieck, Preston, director to NEPPCO.

In a number of actions taken, the council called upon the state legislature and other state agencies to

—increase the present pullorum testing appropriation to $20,000 annually to provide for free retests of flocks to meet the minimum requirement of pullorum-passed under the State Poultry Improvement Plan.

—place under the direct administration of one man all aspects of the National Poultry Improvement Plan in Maryland.

—increase the appropriations for fresh egg law enforcement from $7,500 to $10,000 annually to provide for the enforcement of the proposed egg sizing law as well.

—use appropriations for fresh egg law and egg sizing law enforcement for those purposes only.

—appoint Dr. A. L. Brueckner permanently as director of the State Livestock Sanitary Service.

There were 150 entries of eggs and 16 entries of baby chicks in the Egg & Chick Show held January 9 to 11. Montgomery County Poultry Clubs won highest honors in the 4-H exhibit, while the Washington Chapter of F. F. A., Princess Anne, Md., won the honors in the F. F. A. exhibit.

The Pennsylvania Hatchery Association, meeting at Harrisburg, Pa., January 10, elected B. C. Raffensberger, Lewistown, president; Walter Lutz, Barto, vice-pres.; and R. R. Parks, Altoona, secretary. Directors elected were Charles Price, Telford; Roy Herr, Lancaster; Jacob Blumer, Moscow; and Mr. Irons, Linesville.

The Northeastern Poultry Producers Council (Neppco) is conducting a vigorous drive for renewal and new memberships. A series of attractive folders are being sent to producers, breeders, hatcherymen and allied industries to explain the work of Neppco.

POULTRY AND EGG BOARD

Clyde Edmonds

Clyde Edmonds, Salt Lake City, Utah, was named president of the Poultry and Egg National Board at a meeting of the directors in Chicago on January 15. He succeeds Andrew Christie, Kingston, N. H.

Other officers elected were Hobart Creighton, Warsaw, Ind., first vice-pres.; Hugh Gordon, Marion, Iowa, second vice-pres.; Glenn H. Campbell, Cleveland, Ohio, secretary; and O. W. Olson, Chicago, treas.

The Neppco Hatchery Division, with B. Carmean, Bridgeville, Dela., as its representative, was admitted to membership.

A budget of $92,000 was approved for 1945, as was the employment of an assistant to Manager Homer I. Huntington.

The Poultry and Egg National Board fell heir to some $1800 when the National Poultry Advisory Council, meeting in Chicago in December, voted to disband and turn over to the Board all funds remaining in its treasury after the payment of outstanding bills. The National Poultry Advisory Council was organized originally to reduce poultry mortality, help conserve feed supplies, and help farmers produce the needed eggs and poultry for wartime needs.

When Board Manager Homer Huntington spoke over radio station KIRO in Seattle, 350 listeners requested Poultry and Egg Board literature giving tested recipes for poultry and egg dishes.

Parade Magazine, a Sunday newspaper supplement reaching two million consumers, is carrying food page features using some material supplied by the Board. Several articles about poultry and eggs are scheduled for the near future.

"Turkey" is the title of an attractive, illustrated folder issued by the Poultry and Egg National Board for the holiday season. In brief, right-to-point language, it covers all the housewife has to know about buying and serving turkey. It includes a number of hints on defrosting, preparing for roasting, stuffing, trussing, roasting the bird, making good gravy, serving, carving, and how to take proper care of turkey after cooking.

OBITUARY

Charles D. Cleveland, editor of Everybodys Poultry Magazine from 1924 to 1928 and a breeder of Guernsey cattle and of White Wyandotte poultry for 57 years, died of a heart ailment at Long Branch, N. J., on December 17 at the age of 74.

A graduate of Williams College and Harvard Law School, he practiced law in New York City until 1912 when he devoted himself entirely to his farm, Sunnybrook, at Eatontown, N. J. Some 20 years ago he received what was then a record price of $14,500 for a Guernsey bull. He was a founder of the New Jersey Poultry Association, and a director and former secretary of the American Poultry Association.

THE TRADE

Louis Novins resigned as manager of the poultry feed department of the Borden Company on December 31 to organize his own firm, The Novins Company, Inc., Produce Exchange, New York 4, N. Y. He will engage in the sale and distribution of feed ingredients, vitamin supplements, and specialty products.

Prior to becoming associated with the Borden Company in 1936 where he assisted in the development of a specialty line of feeding ingredients, he had been with the Kraft Phenix Cheese Corp., since 1930, and with T. C. Fox & Sons, Newfield, N. J., before that.

The Wood Charcoal Research Bureau, Box 389, Jacksonville 1, Florida, will send information on the use of wood charcoal in poultry feeding free upon request by any reader.

"Commercial Caponizing by Electricity Self-Taught," is the title of a well illustrated booklet giving all the steps in caponizing by the electrical method. Large size drawings and photos show each step in detail, and the novice should have no difficulty following them. It can be obtained by sending 10 cents to H. E. Kratz, 6044 Ingleside, Chicago 37, Ill.

James D. Swan, manager of specialties of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Chicago, who has been with the firm since 1898 and head of its lye division since 1924, retired from the service of the company on January 1. He played a leading part in gaining widespread recognition among farmers of the value of lye for livestock, poultry, and dairy sanitation. H. A. Fletcher succeeds him as manager of sales in charge of the lye division.

David A. Trayhan

David A. Trayhan, Schenectady, N. Y., has been named director of field service for the New England By-Products Corp., Boston, Mass., national distributors for Gorton-Pew Fisheries' cod liver oils, feeding oils, and vitamin products.

Mr. Trayhan, who has been associated with the feed industry for the past 25 years, has in the past represented accounts of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill., and the Fruen Milling Co., Minneapolis.

Charles Van Horssen has been named vice president of the central division of General Mills, makers of Larrowe Feeds. He joined the firm in 1928, coming to it with a background in veterinary science and crop and livestock production, his specialty being poultry diseases and breeding. Since 1937 he has been director of feed operations for the central division.

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What a wonderful opportunity you have today, with income and surplus so high, to assure future comforts and convenience!

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You can pretty well measure America's future welfare by the amount of our savings in War Bonds. We will be prosperous to the degree that we have national purchasing power after the war. Meanwhile, every dollar you invest in War Bonds hastens the war's end, saves American lives. Dollars in the bank or in the mattress don't do *that*.

Every extra day of war means more than 500 American homes bereft of their sons. They are giving lives; will you *lend* dollars? It is just as essential as fighting. Yet it gives you the world's best investment, besides. With so many millions of Americans putting their savings in War Bonds, we are building the greatest reserve of security in all economic history—the surest defense against war inflation and postwar depression.

Help Uncle Sam with your surplus dollars! That's the *easy* part of the war effort. Buy *more* and *bigger* War Bonds, to buy more and bigger weapons of victory. It's a privilege you are lucky to have.

Everybodys Poultry Magazine
Hanover, Pa.

This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement—prepared under auspices of Treasury Department and War Advertising Council

MISCELLANEOUS

American railroads handled the greatest volume of freight and passengers in their history in 1944, according to J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads.

Freight traffic totaled 740 billion ton-miles, two and one-fifth times the number of ton miles moved in 1939. It was handled with approximately the same number of locomotives and only a nominal increase in freight cars over 1939.

Passenger traffic was 9.3 per cent greater than in 1943 and four and one-fifth times greater than in 1939. More than 10,700,000 men in the armed services were moved.

While gross revenue increased, net railway operating income was down 340 million dollars, due mainly to higher wages and taxes, and to increased costs of materials and supplies.

Dr. George M. Briggs, who has been in the biochemistry department of the University of Wisconsin since his graduation there, has joined the poultry staff of the University of Maryland. He will devote his time to poultry feeding problems and nutrition research.

Massachusetts State College Extension Service has announced the availability of a new movie "Producing Quality Eggs." The film is 16 mm. silent black and white stock and was made in cooperation with Springfield, Brockton, and Derry (New Hampshire) Auctions and H. P. Hood Company of Boston. It shows important steps that producers should take in producing quality eggs and gives special attention to care of egg cases.

Stanley Getchell, Bridgewater, Mass., placed first in Class I of the 4-H egg show held in conjunction with the Union Agricultural Meetings in Worcester, Mass., January 3 and 4, by scoring 96½ points out of a possible 100.

Worcester County won the special plaque for the best five dozen eggs from the county.

Feathers (goose and duck) up to 4 inches in length can no longer be used on women's hats because of the government's new need for feathers in pillows in military hospitals. Previously, large quantities of waterfowl feathers have been going into sleeping bags and flyers' suits.

There are 18 per cent more chicken bones in garbage than was the case before the war, according to a survey by garbage collectors in Chicago.

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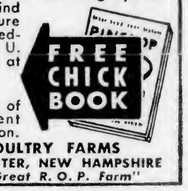

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$2,060 a Year from Poultry—This 24-page booklet is a reprint of a series of articles about a one-man Connecticut poultry farm which appeared in Everybodys early in 1941. Many of the short-cuts and ideas are especially valuable under present wartime conditions. Send 12 cents in stamps to the **Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.**

Science MARCHES ON

Grading of breeding birds into three classes—excellent, satisfactory, and poor—is suggested by Albert B. Godfrey in U. S. Department of Agriculture Circular, "Poultry Breeding Stock Selection for Desired Characters," as a means by which the poultry breeder can attain maximum progress in his breeding work.

A, B, and C could be used to designate excellent, satisfactory, and poor, respectively, while small characters could be used to indicate weakness in certain characters or factors. For instance, if a bird was graded Bab, it would mean that she was satisfactory, but was weak for factors a and b.

The author suggests that the following factors be considered in grading a breeding bird prior to the hatching season:

a. Family size (at least 8 full sisters).
b. Family production.
c. Family egg quality.
d. Family livability.
e. Family physical characters.
f. Hen's individual record for rate.
g. Hen's individual record for persistency.
h. Hen's individual record for broodiness.
i. Hen's individual record for pauses.
j. Hen's individual record for sexual maturity.
k. Hen's progeny record for production.
l. Hen's progeny record for livability.
m. Hen's progeny record for egg quality.
n. Hen's progeny record for physical characteristics.

The breeding birds should be graded again, this time on the basis of the progeny test, just before the pullets are selected for trapnesting. With the U. S. R. O. P. breeder, this would be just before selecting the R. O. P. candidates. The factors to be used in grading at that time are these:

a. Fertility.
b. Hatchability.
c. Livability of chicks.
d. Rate of growth.
e. Rate of feathering.
f. Fleshing at a given age.
g. Physical characters.
h. Number of daughters.

The effectiveness of grading would be increased if the breeding hens were graded again during the middle of the hatching season. This would make it possible to save chicks from the best dams during the latter part of the hatching season and to discard the early-hatched cockerels from dams which were not showing up so well on the performance of their offspring.

"In a practical breeding program, selection often must be made for each character or group of characters soon after they are observed in the progeny," Godfrey says. "One score should be available when decision is to be made on the families to be trapnested, another when the cockerels are to be selected to head the breeding pens, and another to determine the dams from which all pullet chicks are to be saved. Since culling to a definite level may be practiced at the time each trait can be observed, it may be desirable to use this method in combination with the total score method."

Further details on the application of the grading system are given. The bulletin is one that should be in the hands of all breeders, whether in R. O. P. work or not.

Poultry Account Book—Space for a year's records on your flock. Only 50 cents postpaid. Order from Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

BOOKS

Profitable Poultry Keeping

By H. Clyde Knandel. Here is a sound and practical book for beginners, vocational pupils, college students, commercial poultry raisers and farm flock owners. It covers practically all phases of poultry raising, but it is written in a language that is easy to understand, and the book is well illustrated. We recommend it as a practical, poultry reference book. 462 pages, cloth, **$3.00.**

CHAPTERS: The Poultry Industry — Breeds and Varieties — Incubation—Brooding and Rearing—Poultry Nutrition—Poultry Feeding—Feeding Chicks and Growing Stock—Feeding Mature Fowls—Housing of Poultry—Construction of Poultry Houses and Yards—Choosing Proper Laying House Equipment—Caponizing—Poultry Breeding—Judging Poultry and Poultry Products—Diseases and Parasites—Marketing Eggs and Poultry—Profitable Production.

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Published by American Poultry Association. Followed by all poultry judges in the United States and Canada. Contains complete description of all recognized varieties of Standard-bred fowls; 17-page glossary of technical terms; instructions to judges; more than 200 illustrations, pictures, diagrams; 492 pages. Strong, blue cloth cover **$2.50**

Diseases and Parasites of Poultry

By E. H. Barger and L. E. Card, Univ. of Illinois. One of the most complete and most practical books on poultry diseases. An earnest endeavor to present material which is scientifically accurate without being too technical for the non-scientific reader. Designed to aid flock owners in the task of eradicating and controlling transmissible disease and in improving the health and efficiency of the flock. Special emphasis is given to diseases which have been most serious in recent years. 386 pages, 80 illustrations, cloth bound ..... **$3.**

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Poultry Breeding Applied

By F. A. Hays and G. T. Klein, Mass. State College. Explains in simple language how to apply poultry breeding principles. Outlines methods which enabled Mass. State College to increase its average flock production from 100 to 240 eggs in 20 years. A practical guidebook for the person interested in any phase of poultry breeding. Cloth **$2.00**

CHAPTERS: Introduction—Reproduction in Poultry—Breed Characteristics and Their Inheritance—Physiological Characters—Characters Affecting Egg Production—Characters of Eggs—Linkage Relations in Poultry—Inbreeding and Outbreeding—Crossbreeding—Breeding for High Egg Production—The Mechanics of Pedigree Breeding—Applying Genetics to Turkey Production.

Poultry Husbandry

By Morley A. Jull, Univ. of Maryland. A veritable encyclopedia of poultry. Gives the reader a clear conception of the background of the poultry industry, the fundamental principles of various poultry practices, and complete, up-to-date information concerning methods of production and marketing. 548 pages, 213 illustrations, 82 tables, cloth bound **$4.00**

CHAPTERS: Breeds of Chickens—The Biology of Practice—Feeding Principles—Feeding Practice—Disease Prevention — Egg-Marketing Problems—Poultry-Marketing Problems—The Economics of Production and Marketing.

A Guide to Sexing Chicks—By C. S. Gibbs. A book primarily for the poultryman who is unable to obtain the expert assistance in chick sexing. Well illustrated. 63 pages, cloth. $1.25.

Everybodys Poultry Magazine
Dept. 292 Hanover, Pa.

Superstitions About Eggs

[Continued from page 31]

palm of the hand was then placed over the rim of the glass, which was turned bottoms up, and the albumen settled down near the hand. There it would assume vague, shadowy forms which foretold the occupation that person would best thrive in (if he could figure it out). Thus if it looked like a ship, the man should become a sailor.

Another Scottish custom in connection with an "eirack's" egg was to take the white in one's mouth and then go out into the night without swallowing a drop. With this in your mouth, if you heard the name of a man or woman called out loud, it foretold the name of the future wife or husband.

Eggs are often blessed on Easter before being eaten, for according to an old superstition they kept away bodily ailments. To win an egg by "picking" was considered to bring good luck. It was a popular game with boys not over a thousand years ago, or was it ten?

To find two yolks in an Easter egg foretold a great gain in wealth, while to refuse to eat an Easter egg, if offered by a friend, signified a loss of friendship.

Of course, you know full well that rabbits are supposed to lay eggs at least once a year—Easter. It was a fine old Teutonic belief and set well with children until they learned to know better. But egg rolling and finding hidden eggs is still a popular Easter pastime.

Easter eggs had their origin in the belief that the egg was the symbol of the Resurrection. Some attribute their origin to their symbolizing Spring. Dyeing eggs in lively colors was a token of joy or gayety when Easter time arrived. Red dye was taken as a symbol of Christ's blood.

Confine Broody Hens

Confine the broody hens to a coop with a wire or slat bottom and feed them heavily. Mark these hens with a colored leg band so they will not be held over for breeders another year.

"Well, Madam — it begins to look as though you aren't going to meet that promised delivery date!"

Vitamins are the spark plugs that enable your chicks to make the most of their feed. Full feed utilization is the only way they can get fast growth and full development for heavy laying. Vitality Chick Starting Ration contains the variety of rich nutrients that come from grain, milk, meat, and fish products — *plus Vita-Fier!* **The natural feedstuffs supply plenty of the known required vitamins except A, D, and G. These three that are needed in larger amounts are supplied by Vita-Fier in measured, tested, and guaranteed amounts. Learn the advantages of feeding a vitamin-adequate ration by getting the interesting, informative booklets shown below.**

VITALITY CHICK STARTING RATION
. . the feed that's fortified with . . Vita-Fier FOR POULTRY

FREE The Vitality Poultry Raiser's Handbook is full of usable information presented in a new way—mostly in pictures, charts, diagrams, and tables. This colorful, 64-page book is yours free of charge. Use the coupon.

FREE The Vita-Fier booklet tells an authentic, interesting story of vitamin feeding. Your chickens will appreciate it if you learn the facts of Vita-Fier feeding. Read why it costs you so little and gives you so much to feed vitamins the right way. Mail coupon now—booklet sent free to poultry raisers everywhere.

TWO WAYS to get the benefits of VITA-FIER:

1 If you live within the area where Vitality Feeds are sold, you'll automatically get Vita-Fier by feeding Vitality—for Vita-Fier is in all Vitality Poultry Feeds.

2 Wherever you live you can get Vita-Fier itself, in 5-lb. packages at $2, which you can mix with your ration at a cost of less than 2c a day per 100 chicks. If your dealer cannot supply you, use the coupon to order.

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Board of Trade, Chicago 4, Illinois

☐ Send free copy of Vita-Fier booklet. No obligation to me. (We will also send a copy of the Vitality Poultry Raiser's Handbook free of charge.)

☐ Ship me, postpaid, _____ 5-lb. packages of Vita-Fier @ $2 per 5 lbs. Check or money order for $_____ is enclosed.

☐ Please ship C.O.D. _____ 5-lb. packages of Vita-Fier @ $2 per 5 lbs. plus C.O.D. charges.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMS

Purchased for your benefit....

$16,185.55 worth of R.O.P. BREEDING BIRDS AND HATCHING EGGS!

R.O.P.
TRAPNEST — PEDIGREE
SIRED CHICKS

During the past two years our purchases of R.O.P. breeding birds and hatching eggs, for the purpose of improving the value of Pennsylvania Farms "Master-Mated" Mating Chicks, amounted to $16,185.55. For the past four years (our program is a consistent one) the figure is $36,332.73. R.O.P. breeding stock makes for efficient chicks—the kind you need more than ever now, for the only way to keep your profits up is to keep your costs down, through better livability and greater egg yield.

Speaking of egg yield, be sure to read the breeding specifications behind our "Master-Mated" Mating Chicks in our new catalog. Brief specifications are given here, but you'll want the whole story—a thrilling story when you realize what it will mean to you in egg and meat profits.

EXTRA DISCOUNT FOR EARLY ORDERS
Since it helps us as well as you to book your order well in advance of shipping date we offer a liberal early order discount. Details of discount as well as low prices sent with catalog.

Breeding like this Cuts Your Costs of egg and meat production

WHITE LEGHORNS	200 to 338 egg background
NEW HAMPSHIRES	200 to 302 egg background
WHITE ROCKS	201 to 317 egg background
BARRED ROCKS	201 to 299 egg background
R. I. REDS	200 to 294 egg background

Typical Customers Results

75% PRODUCTION AT 6 MONTHS
"The pullets raised from your New Hampshire chicks started laying at 4½ months—50% at 5 months—and at 6 months were laying 75%." — Howard Bailey, Washington County, N. Y.

145 PULLETS—105 EGGS DAILY IN NOVEMBER
"Out of 300 of your straight-run Sex-Linked Cross chicks, I have 145 fine pullets. In November I was getting as high as 105 eggs daily. There are no culls at all."—John Woodford, Odessa County, N. Y.

HATCHES EVERY WEEK

Supervised by PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE
PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY
STATE SUPERVISED-OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

These egg records at the left are just a few highlights of the breeding specifications behind Pennsylvania Farms "Master-Mated" Grade Chicks. We get this outstanding improvement stock from the country's leading breeders. These breeders send detailed monthly trapnest records of each sire's dam to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture where they are officially checked and recorded. For each individual breeding sire we buy, these records give the dam's leg band number, her egg record, average egg weight, and body weight. That kind of work takes the guesswork out of your chick-buying. This is the 16th year we have worked under the supervision (breeder selection, legbanding, bloodtesting) of the Pa. Dept. of Agric.

SEND FOR YOUR COPY

FREE Drop a card today for our new catalog filled with factual reasons and records telling why Pennsylvania Farm chicks produce more eggs and meat at lower cost. We'll also include our low prices for your 1945 chicks.

B. C. Raffensberger, Owner-Manager

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY, INC., Box E, Lewistown, Pa.

EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE

March 1945

Poultry Pastures PAY?

HOUSING FOR BROILERS

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

THIS MONTH WITH *Your Flock*

March is a good time to start some chicks, especially this year.

Scrape, sweep, scrub, and disinfect your brooder house at least a month before the chicks arrive.

Read the article on brooding by Robert Nichols on page 12.

Make a final checkup on brooders, especially thermostats.

Gather up the chick fountains and feeders, and clean them so that they are ready when the chicks arrive.

Band the broodies, and cull as soon as they have been "broken."

Early Broods Pay

Chicks started in March can be considered early. In good times or bad, early chicks pay. The reasons are rapid growth, uniform feathering and development, greater freedom from parasites and diseases that affect later chicks, early maturity, and heavy egg production in the late summer and fall months when prices are at their peak levels.

Avoid Fire Hazards

Don't let your brooder houses be among the hundreds that will go up in flames this spring.

Coal stoves should be put on several inches of sand, on sheet metal, or on bricks to prevent them from coming in contact with wood floors.

Don't drop live coals in the litter when removing ashes. Don't shake down the fire in the evening and then forget to adjust the damper. Keep litter away from ash door. See that the automatic damper works freely and responds quickly to the action of the thermostat.

On electrical brooders, see that cords are not frayed, also that the insulation has not been scraped from the lead-in wires.

Feed Chicks on Arrival

While chicks can live on the nourishment supplied by the yolk for 72 hours after hatching, the rule is to feed chicks upon arrival. They'll start growing much earlier if fed immediately after putting around brooder.

Get Shelters in Position

If you know what fields will be used for range this year, get the shelters moved and in position before the ground becomes soft.

Plan on Deep Litter

Because it helps to dilute the number of disease organisms that a chick can pick up, the deep litter is important in the control of coccidiosis.

[Please turn to page 36]

Grade up
WITH THE BUSINESS MAN'S BIRD
HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRES!

Start *now* to make *all* your flocks *productive!* Cull out the non-producers and bring in Hubbard's strong, dependable—profit-bred—New Hampshires!
Know what it means to have chicks of outstanding vigor—chicks that live, grow fast—chicks with all the money-making qualities *in their bloodstreams*. Know what it means to enjoy 2-way profits from the "business man's bird"—the bird that gives you heavy production of *both* EGGS *and* MEAT! *Grade up*—buy Hubbard's New Hampshires direct from the breeding source!
Every Hubbard chick is backed by a 30-day Full Satisfaction Guarantee. Sexed day-old pullet and cockerel chicks available. Cross Breds for heavy-meated broilers. Write for free catalog.
Hubbard Farms
One of America's finest Breeding Farms
Box 17, Walpole, N. H. • Branch Hatchery, Lancaster, Pa.

POULTRYMEN - ATTENTION

Be sure of plenty of big eggs or broiler quality. Our 20 years breeding offers you

7 PROFIT FACTORS

1. FAST GROWTH
2. QUICK FEATHERING
3. EARLY MATURITY
4. Heavy Egg PRODUCTION
5. LARGE EGG SIZE
6. NON-BROODINESS
7. EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH LIVABILITY

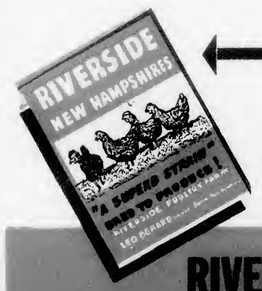
WITH

RIVERSIDE NEW HAMPSHIRES

14,000 BREEDERS ON OUR OWN 4 FARMS
N.H.-U.S. PULLORUM CLEAN AND APPROVED

Write Today FOR Catalog!

Our new catalog is chock-full of pictures of our 4 farms and our breeders. Tells the whole story of Riverside quality—how customers profit with Riverside Chicks. Get this colorful catalog before buying chicks. Send today so you can order early!



Why Customers Like RIVERSIDE CHICKS

Thank You, Mr. Jones!
As long as I have purchased chix I have never dealt with anyone as pleasant to do business with as you are, and I never hesitate to tell my friends about you. **F. B. J., Mass.**

Best Layers I've Ever Had
I have 308 hens and we get from 215-240 eggs a day. That is the way they have been laying since some time in January. They are the best laying hens I ever had. Hope I have as good luck this year as last. **C. J. H., Maine.**

Highly Pleased
The chicks arrived this morning all alive and a swell bunch of youngsters. Uniform in size, shape, and color and full of pep, and I think they are just the nicest bunch of New Hampshire cockerels I have had to date. **G. L. N., N. J.**

YOU'LL LIKE THEM TOO!

NEW HAMPSHIRE BABY CHICKS
STRAIGHT-RUN OR SEXED
ROCK-NEW HAMPSHIRE CROSSES
STARTED PULLETS — ALL AGES
ORDER CHICKS EARLY!

RIVERSIDE POULTRY FARMS
Leo Berard, Owner **Box 3,** **SALEM, N. H.**

The War and Poultry Raisers

Details of 1945 Egg Price Support Program

The War Food Administration on February 14 announced details of its 1945 Egg Price Support Program, which will include purchase of dried and shell eggs to supply export outlets and purchase of shell or frozen eggs for direct price support.

WFA's purchase program for dried eggs will operate on the basis of payment for the cost of shell eggs plus a conversion charge. Frozen eggs will be purchased where necessary, to support the market under a plan similar to the one to be used for the purchase of dried eggs.

If it becomes necessary to support the producer's market, shell egg purchases will be made, as previously announced, on the basis of 27 cents a dozen to the producer for candled eggs. Where candling facilities are not available, WFA will stand ready to purchase eggs from farmers at 24 cents per dozen straight-run. War requirements for top quality shell eggs in 1945 are larger than in 1944 and civilian needs are expected to be about the same as in 1944. It is probable that, unless shortages of egg cases, labor, and transportation should interfere with normal distribution, these outlets will provide an adequate market so that Government buying of shell eggs for price support will be unnecessary.

Total farm production in 1945 is expected to be about 4,350 million dozen. This is about 10 per cent less than all-time record production in 1944, but will provide civilians with approximately the same quantities as they received in 1944. Military and export needs for dried eggs will be met by purchases from 1945 production and by 1944 stocks carried over by WFA, amounting to approximately 100 million pounds.

Less Chicken for Civilians

The War Food Administration on January 27 announced that 346,500,000,000 pounds of chickens were being allocated to civilians in 1945, and 115,500,000,000 pounds to military and war services. This would result in a decline in civilian consumption from 22.7 pounds per capita in 1944 to 20½ pounds. Pre-war consumption of chicken was about 18 pounds per capita.

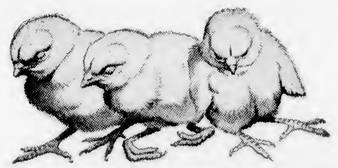
Poultry Meat Extremely Short

The extreme shortage of poultry meat in eastern cities is reflected in the price of guineas, not under ceilings, which were being quoted at 90 cents a pound in New York early in February.

Already troubled by shortages of red meats, New York City's January receipts of 6,000,000 pounds of live poultry were about half of normal with little poultry available on the open market. Most of it was going to direct receivers, and there were numerous complaints of over ceiling prices. Many slaughterhouses were idle. Supplies of dressed poultry in retail shops were said to be only 10 to 15 per cent of normal.

The main reason for lack of poultry was the set-aside order which has been diverting all poultry from the Delmarva area to the Army. Normally, about a third of New York City's poultry comes from this area, but only 50,000 pounds were received from Delaware and 154,000 pounds from Virginia in January. The other causes of the poultry shortage were bad weather and the rail embargoes of late January and early February which interfered with nearby truck shipments and

EVEN MANY WEAK CHICKS GROW STRONG . . .



The egg gives the chick life . . . but, not necessarily, a rugged one. Too often, chicks, when hatched, show the internal, first symptoms of food deficiencies. Deficiencies that may kill or maim. Deficiencies "just a good starter," perhaps, cannot stop.

So Pratts offer you a DOUBLE DUTY Starter. It gives good chicks the best send-off yet. It gives deficient chicks another chance . . . not just to live . . . but to grow into strong, heavy-laying chickens, too. These examples show what it can do:

Some chicks are born with short bones. First symptom of hock disease. Poor mineral diet in the egg is the cause. First, Pratts Starter supplies corrective diet. Recaptures strength and health. Then, the no longer ailing chick is started nestward bound.

Other day old chicks may possess so little vitamin G or A that early Nutritional Leg Paralysis or low livability troubles threaten. Quickly Pratts Chick Starter floods them with what's needed to overcome 21 starvation days spent in a deficient egg. Stops trouble before it can develop. Turns many a cull into a profitable layer.

Pratts Chick Starter contains nothing but the most wholesome baby foods for infant chicks. Quickly digestible. Powerfully nutritious. This spring, feed Pratts Chick Starter. Next Fall, when you house more good pullets than you expected, you'll know it paid. See your dealer. Demand Pratts Chick Starter.

Pratts Chick Starter

THE PRATT FOOD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.
HAMMOND, IND. **BUFFALO, N. Y.** **GUELPH, ONT.**

WE'LL FEED YOUR CHICKS THE FIRST WEEK . . .

Free!

Yes . . . we'll make you this sensational offer.

To get you to use Pratts DOUBLE DUTY Starter . . . the Starter that will help you raise the most good chicks . . . we'll give you enough to feed your chicks the FIRST Week Free! The only condition is that you must buy enough more, at the same time, to feed them Pratts Chick Starter six weeks in all.

Send coupon for full details.

FREE INTRODUCTORY OFFER

PRATT FOOD COMPANY Dept. BC-65
PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.
Please send full details of your FREE OFFER, and name and address of nearest Pratt Dealer.

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
TOWN ..... STATE .....

Another billion dollar highway program

IN thinking about work after the war, don't overlook the 230,000 miles of steel "highways" which the railroads have built and maintain at their own expense. These "highways" provide jobs for more than a quarter of a million men working on construction and maintenance of tracks and roadway—jobs for more than a million other railroad workers—besides still other thousands in the mines, the mills and the forests where roadway materials and supplies are produced.

More than that—the railroads pay real taxes on these "highways," not for their own special benefit, but for the support of schools and other general services, including public highways and streets.

After the last war, between 1920 and 1930, the railroads spent more than four billion dollars for improvements on these "highways," and in addition more than three-and-a-half billion dollars for betterments in equipment. After this war, a similar program will be required.

So there's another highway program which could make a lot of postwar jobs, and which needs no more than a public policy of treating all forms of commercial transportation alike—letting each one pay its own way, which includes the payment of the general taxes upon which governmental services depend.

ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS
All United for Victory

delayed arrivals of freight shipments of live poultry.

New York City in mid-February was hopeful that supplies of poultry would increase soon. There was also the possibility that plants processing poultry for the Army in the Delmarva area might not be able to handle all poultry offered them in March and April and that some poultry would have to be released to civilian consumption.

Poultry Meat Prices to Reflect Strong Demand For Six Months

The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in the monthly poultry and egg situation report issued on January 22, said that "wholesale and retail prices of poultry meat for the next six months will be at ceilings, reflecting a strong civilian demand and large military requirements."

Supplies of chickens, excluding broilers, will be less than a year ago, due to the 20 per cent decline in 1944 from 1943 of chickens raised. While production has been on the increase in the commercial broiler areas, very little of the increased production would go to civilians.

Army to Get All Canned Poultry and Turkey

All canned poultry and turkey must be set aside for the Army under War Food Order 125 issued by the War Food Administration on February 7 and effective on February 14. To meet the military demands of about 70 million pounds of canned poultry in 1945 will require the processing of 200 to 250 million pounds of dressed poultry and the use of all available poultry eviscerating and canning facilities in the United States. The big problem ahead will be to get enough poultry to keep these plants busy.

Worst Winter in 25 Years Hampers Feed and Fuel Shipments

The worst winter weather that the Northeast has had in 25 years not only snarled up rail and truck traffic in January and early February, but worked hardship on many poultrymen and farmers.

Icy roads and snowbound highways resulted in fewer nearby eggs coming into New York City. Rail tieups resulted in fuel and feed shortages that caused flocks to be sold off in some instances, while some orders of chicks for February and March delivery were cancelled. Some hesitancy in putting out chicks on the Delmarva peninsula was becoming evident, and it was expected that the number of chicks started in February would decline from January.

A further hindrance to the movement of feed, fuel, poultry and eggs resulted when the Office of Defense Transportation and the Interstate Commerce Commission imposed a series of embargoes against the

[Please turn to page 27]

"No, no, Jensen! This isn't the way we cool eggs at Sunnyhill Farms!"

THROUGH THE *Editors Specs*

Anybody's Guess Although bad weather had delayed shipments of nearby eggs, there was evidence of a seasonal increase in egg production by mid-February, but production over the country was running behind a year ago.

Some egg buyers report that they are getting far less eggs than they got a year ago, and they claim it is due to a greater reduction in size of laying flocks than most people realize. Other buyers, however, think that cold weather held back production for several months and simply postponed it until later. They look for a heavy flow of eggs in the spring.

A year ago, there was a veritable flood of eggs. The government had trouble finding storage space for the eggs it had purchased to support prices to producers. How soon it will have to support prices this season is anybody's guess, but it is expected that some government buying to support the market will be necessary.

★ ★ ★

More Than One Way It must be confusing to poultry raisers at times to read of different flock management practices. In this issue, for example, we have one article pointing out the advantages of rearing the pullets on range, while in another article, a poultryman tells of the advantages of rearing pullets in complete confinement.

But if you start examining various poultry practices, you will find a lot of contradictions. Some poultrymen prefer multi-story laying houses, while others would not think of building higher than one story. One poultryman may prefer low summer shelters, while another may want his shelters to be high on the sides and at the peak as well. You may find all-mash feeding used on one farm. Nearby on another farm, the mash and grain system is preferred.

Case after case of different practices to accomplish the same purpose can be cited. The interesting thing is that almost directly opposite methods can be used on two farms that are equally successful. It emphasizes the fact that there is no one best way in the poultry business, despite the strong opinions many of us often have.

★ ★ ★

Only Part of Story The other night at a meeting held to acquaint farmers with the 1945 crop production goals, one of the speakers told his audience how well farmers are off. He compared the 20 billion dollar farm income of last year with the 4 billion dollar income of 1932. He told how much the farm mortgage debt had been reduced during the last few years, and he said that if all of the War Bonds held by farmers could be applied against the farm mortgage debt, it would wipe out the indebtedness entirely.

All these remarks, apparently, were intended to convey the impression that the so-called prosperity of the farmers was due to government buying, government support prices, etc.

But, whether deliberately or through sheer ignorance, the speaker told only part of the story. This seeming prosperity is due entirely to the fact that this nation needed war materials quickly. To do so, it had to spend freely. While taxes were increased, most of the taxes were postponed, and so the national debt is being built up until it is expected to reach 300 billion dollars before the end of the war.

Today, our per capita debt to the government exceeds $1,500. Farmers have been smart to reduce their mortgage debt, but the amount of that reduction is small compared to the mortgage that the large national debt saddles on the future earnings of all citizens for years to come.

War is costly both financially and in the toll of lives that it takes.

WE CONTRIBUTE TO POULTRY and EGG NATIONAL BOARD CONSUMER PROGRAM

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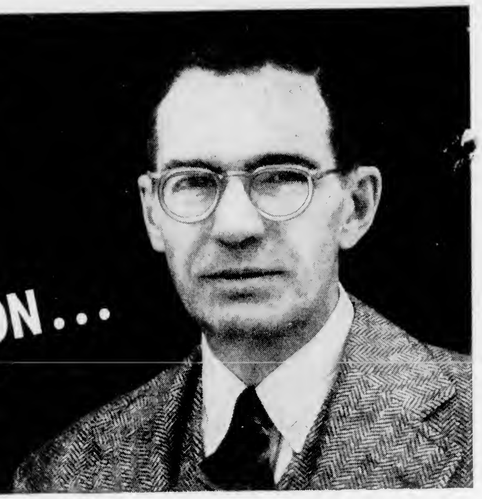

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It is impossible for us to fill any new orders for Beacon Feeds at this time. We wish to thank our established customers for their patience and cooperation during this period of national emergency. We assure both them and the many new friends who anxiously await an opportunity to become Beacon Feeders that as soon as the situation permits further expansion of our facilities—Beacon Feeds will be available to everyone.

Another BEACON USER tells why BEACON IS BETTER

The Beacon Milling Co., Inc.
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Feed the BEACON System

DO *Poultry Pastures Pay?*

Savings up to 15 per cent or more on feed are possible, but good pastures generally result in healthier pullets.

By E. I. ROBERTSON

Keeping the pasture clipped and the feeders, water fountains and portable shades at some distance from the house will encourage the growing pullets to graze more evenly over the entire pasture.

OCCASIONALLY, we get the question, "Do poultry pastures pay?" But as more and more poultrymen reap the rewards of pasture-grown pullets, the usual question is, "How much do poultry pastures pay?"

There are a lot of benefits from poultry pastures that are difficult to evaluate. Take the matter of feed saving, for example. Experiment stations report that pasture permits a saving up to 15 per cent in the amount of feed required to grow a pullet. To obtain the greatest saving, some restriction of feed is necessary to encourage grazing.

Saving in Feed Cost

One of the big advantages of a poultry pasture is that a lower quality feed can be used without endangering the health of the pullets. Vitamin supplements, like alfalfa meal, milk products, or fish oil, can be omitted from the mash. In fact, grain and good pasture have produced excellent pullets when minerals were supplied. Just measuring the saving in the amount of feed to grow a pullet on pasture doesn't tell the whole story. There is a difference in the cost of purchased feed as well.

Kennard at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station grew pullets successfully on hay crop pastures on rations that contained no milk, no vitamin D supplement, and no alfalfa meal. He estimated a cash saving of $15 per 100 pullets grown on pasture. Many poultry pastures accommodate as many as 500 birds per acre, which would make a return of $75 per acre each year based on the above estimate.

While few experiment stations have reported feed saving beyond 15 per cent for pullets grown on pasture, poultrymen estimates of the feed saving run higher, averaging perhaps 25 per cent.

Pasture accounted for a saving of 11.6 per cent in the feed consumed by pullets from 8 to 20 weeks of age in a three-year study reported by Stephenson and Bryant of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station.

Isolation Rearing

Sanitation to provide a healthful rearing environment becomes increasingly difficult as the concentration of individuals increases, whether it be people, pigs, or pullets. Any system of spreading birds over a large area automatically decreases the concentration of poultry diseases and parasites. A pullet then has a better chance of escaping disease entirely, or if infected, of being injured only slightly by it. Healthier pullets are the rule rather than the exception when they are grown on pastures.

Another advantage of a poultry pasture is that it fits well with isolation brooding and rearing. The period of greatest susceptibility to the avian leukosis complex is immediately after hatching. Where brooding is done in colony brooder houses, chicks can have the benefit of isolation from day old and make use of pasture as soon as the weather permits. Brooding in small units also permits the caretaker to concentrate his attention on the control of coccidiosis and fowl mites in isolated houses if and when these parasites attack the flock.

Pasture Management

A good pasture is needed if maximum benefits are to be obtained.

[Please turn to page 30]

Pasture Mixtures

Here are a few recommended pasture mixtures. Because of varying soil conditions, it is usually advisable to see your county agent as to the exact mixture and the method of sowing for best results.

University of Maryland
(per acre on fertile soils)

Kentucky bluegrass	8 lbs.
Timothy	8 lbs.
Alsike clover	3 lbs.
Ladino clover	2 lbs.

Pennsylvania State College

Kentucky bluegrass	6 lbs.
Perennial ryegrass	10 lbs.
Canada bluegrass	4 lbs.
Redtop	2 lbs.
Ladino clover	2 lbs.
White clover	1 lb.

Ohio State University

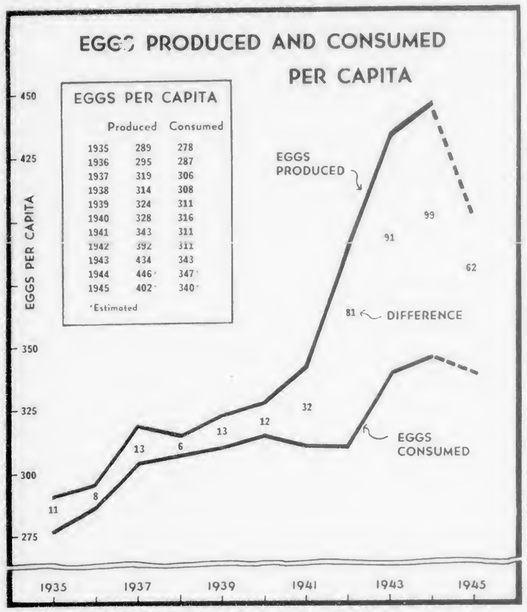
Ladino clover	2½ lbs.
Domestic rye grass (seeded with clover in spring)	5 lbs.
Kentucky bluegrass (seeded in fall)	6 lbs.
Timothy (2 lbs. in fall)	4 lbs.

Cornell University

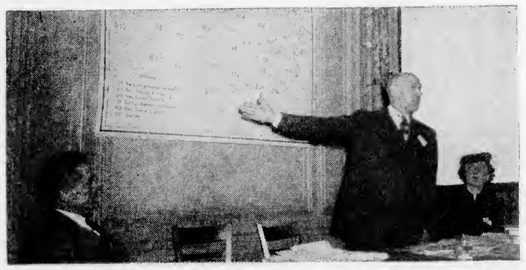
Kentucky bluegrass	12 lbs.
Ladino clover	2 lbs.

Sow without a nurse crop, but if nurse crop is used, harvest early.

Expanded Egg and Poultry Promotion Favored



Both production and consumption of eggs have expanded as a result of the war, but the difference between them is much greater because of the heavy shipments of eggs abroad.



Poultry and Egg Board Manager Homer Huntington tells of the numerous outlets which the board has for its educational material over the entire country. Retiring President Andrew Christie and Mrs. Kathryn B. Niles, the board's home economist, are among the listeners. (Hatchery Tribune photos)

Here are the members of the special promotion committee that presented plans for an expanded advertising program for eggs and poultry. From left to right: H. A. Bittenbender, The Borden Co.; Raymond E. Cray, Purina Mills; George Heller, Dupont; Dr. Cliff D. Carpenter, Institute of American Poultry Industries; and O. A. Hanke, Poultry Tribune, chairman.

Special promotion committee of Poultry and Egg National Board is authorized to study financing of $600,000 a year program of publicity during post-war years.

THE Poultry and Egg National Board was not only given an overwhelming vote of confidence by some 150 representatives of the poultry industry who met at the Hotel Stevens, Chicago, January 16 and 17, but the Board's special promotion committee was told to study further the method of financing and handling of the more than half million dollar program of egg and poultry publicity that it suggested for the post-war period.

Besides favoring an expanded program by the Poultry and Egg National Board, the group approved a program calling for quality conservation work on eggs and poultry and increased research on poultry products.

Reviews Board Activities

In reviewing the activities of the Poultry and Egg National Board, Manager Homer I. Huntington said that the board's educational material on eggs and poultry is now reaching 334 newspapers, 923 radio program directors, 1,648 home service directors, 1,597 dietitians, nutritionists and home economists, 8,019 home economics teachers, 290 librarians, plus home magazines of a general and house organ nature.

With the help of clippings, photographs, recipe books and magazines, Mr. Huntington explained how the material was being used. Mrs. Kathryn B. Niles, home economics director of the Board, told how articles and photographs were prepared and assembled, sometimes on very short notice.

N. R. Clark, vice president of Swift and Company and active in the formation of the Board after the 1939 World's Poultry Congress, pointed out that Lend-lease and other outlets would not be taking 25 to 30 million cases a year after the war. He said that we don't want to go back to pre-war levels of eggs and poultry consumption.

Must Continue at 2 Billion Level

"If we don't hold our own with the people who use our products, we'll have to expect a large reduction in the poultry industry," O. A. Hanke, chairman of the special promotion committee, declared. He said that the poultry industry must continue on at least a 2 billion dollar income level after the war. The committee believed that egg and poultry promotion must be expanded, but that the Board could do only the kind of a job that the poultry industry wants it to do.

Mr. Hanke reviewed the budget of $100,000 which had been approved for the Board's activities in 1945, and he then presented a tentative budget of $600,000 for 1946 or after the war. This budget was broken down as follows:

Consumer education	$100,000
Research foundation	$50,000
Quality improvement	$5,000
Merchandising	$445,000

With a series of charts, Dr. L. E. Card, University of Illinois, reviewed some of the economic changes which have occurred in the poultry industry since the war. The average farm price of eggs went up from 18 cents a dozen in 1940 to 37 cents in 1944. Before the war, there were three chickens to one human in this country, but since the war, the proportion has in- [Please turn to page 37]

These two buildings are used for starting chicks and rearing pullets on the Witmer Poultry Farm.

Why and How We Grow Our Chicks Indoors

We think we raise just as good pullets, and besides, we save about 60 per cent on labor and 50 per cent on operating costs.

By NEAL WITMER

EDITOR'S NOTE: The author is partner with his father, Mark Witmer, in the operation of a 9,000-layer farm in Northumberland County, Pa. They have been pioneers in year around brooding and rearing.

UNDER our present arrangement of brooding and rearing our chicks in complete confinement, a new lot of chicks is started every seven weeks. Previously, a new group was put out every 10 weeks, and it meant that both chicks and pullets were on range every month of the year.

There was very little benefit, if any, we reasoned, to pullets on range from October to April, and we are skeptical of that mythical something which chickens are supposed to obtain from contact with ground. There were many days throughout the winter when growing stock on range made very little use of the privilege.

Actually, though unintentionally, we were crowding the pullets being reared on range from October to April. Even though we started only 250 chicks in a 12 by 14-foot colony house, it figured out to about 1½ square feet per pullet after the removal of cockerels and culls. So while that would have been plenty of space for pullets grown during the spring and summer months when they spent most of their time outdoors, it was not enough when weather conditions caused them to stay inside most of the time.

Starting with the accepted fact that confinement management is the only practical method for handling laying hens, we progressed to the thought that perhaps the same methods, if tried, would be successful in brooding and rearing pullets. With this in mind, we raised four successive experimental lots of chicks in four successive years, brooding and rearing them in total confinement.

Raised Four Experimental Lots

The pullets from these groups of chicks were housed separately and observed closely for performance. In three of the four lots, the confinement pullets were superior to the normally raised pullets in egg production and mortality, while the fourth lot showed no appreciable variation from the normal group. The confinement reared chicks were part of a regular hatch, and were the same age as the control group, being also fed the same ration.

By the end of the fifth year, we were fully convinced that we were right in assuming that pullets could be reared in confinement with results at least as satisfactory as those obtained from ranging. In addition, we could see several other advantages which meant a very large saving in labor and expense.

To take full advantage of our theory, we decided to build two units, one for brooding and one for rearing. Upon completion of this program we sold our brooder houses and brooder stoves, thus aiding considerably in the financing of the new construction.

The brooding house has facilities for brooding chicks till they are six to seven weeks of age and sufficient space on the other two floors for separation of the sexes at the time of removal from the brooding pens. We start 300 chicks in a 12 by 20 pen.

Our Brooding Methods

The chicks are started in these pens as day olds. Six such pens are placed in a unit, with nothing except a 3-foot wire partition separating one pen from the next. These partitions are hinged to the ceiling so as to allow them to be hung out of the way for cleaning. The temperature in such a 20 by 72 unit is maintained at 70 degrees for the first 10 days, and then gradually lowered as the chicks become older. The room is heated by hot water radiators through a central furnace, and contact heat is supplied by electric brooders.

The cockerels, at separation of the sexes at six weeks, are placed in pens on the third floor and fattened for broilers. They remain in these pens till they are ready for market, at 12 to 13 weeks. Each lot of broilers is sold about one week before the next group of broilers is ready for the same process. This gives us one week to get ready for the new group.

Plenty of Floor Space the Rule

The pullets are placed in similar pens in the brooder house, on the second floor, where they remain for approximately a month, depending on the weather and a vacancy in the pullet house. Both the pullet and broiler pens are heated by hot water radiators in cold weather to prevent freezing of the water pipes and crowding in the chicks. No heat, however, is used in the pullet building.

[Please turn to page 39]

5 Points for BETTER CHICKS

1. Cover litter for two days and start on chick grain.
2. Limit broods to 250 per stove.
3. Keep litter dry by stirring and additions.
4. Use no roosts for 12 weeks.
5. Clean and disinfect at least 30 days before brooding.

The pulleys and weight help to hoist the electric brooder. The hardware cloth circle holds chicks close to the brooder.

How to Do a Good Job of *Brooding Chicks*

Brooding with gas is definitely on the increase in many sections.

By ROBERT NICHOLS

FUNDAMENTALS in raising chicks have changed but very little. Poultrymen brood with coal, oil, gas, electricity, hot water, and wood and, regardless of kind of heat, seem to get the job done. Coal brooders continue to hold their popularity, but gas is definitely on the increase in the New England states. Hot water systems are increasing in use on commercial farms, perhaps largely because of their labor saving and fuel saving features.

250 to 300 Chicks per Brooder

Brooding of replacement stock and broilers is entirely different in respect to numbers per stove. Everywhere size of broods of replacement chicks is being limited to 250 or 300 chicks to a brooder, almost regardless of the house size. This seems to be one of the very important considerations, for crowding gives poorer chicks in every respect.

Brooding of broiler chicks is likely to be more practical at a 400 rate to the stove. In broiler raising, there is a limit in labor efficiency under which it is not practical to go. Even though slightly better birds might be raised in smaller broods, it is not very profitable to go under the 400 rate in commercial production.

Coccidiosis control remains one of the most important of brooding problems. Little progress has been made in the prevention of this disease under commercial conditions. Most broods of chicks have it to some extent, especially on commercial broiler farms where very few broods escape. If there is an effective preventive, it is dryness—dryness of litter, dryness around the drinking fountains, and dryness outside the houses. When we have these conditions, pathologists at state colleges report but few cases coming in for diagnosis.

To keep down coccidiosis, hold down number of chicks in a brood, keep a deep dry litter on the floor, and use a screen under the waterer. If it comes, or if conditions favor it, then flushing with a milk carrying mash or some medicinal treatment is called for.

Choice of Litter

The brooder house litter is an important item. It's important from the standpoint of what kind to use, how much, when to change it, and how to keep chicks from eating it. Peat moss, shavings, oat hulls, shredded sugar cane, cottonseed hulls, peanut hulls, and minerals are among the litter materials being used for chicks.

Seldom is it safe to brood chicks without a circle or enclosure around the brooder stove. Corrugated paper made especially for the purpose is first choice. Coming in a large roll, the circle can be expanded as the chicks grow. The circle is almost a necessity in maintaining a comfortable temperature for chicks.

Cover Litter at First

The litter is likely to be eaten by chicks and there is hardly a kind that escapes. But the danger comes during the first three days, and it is just good judgment to cover the litter until the chicks learn to eat. That isn't very long, and here is a covering program that works well. At the start, have the litter covered with two thicknesses of newspaper. At the end of the first day, add another single layer, leaving the previous layer on the floor and remove it all at the end of the second day.

Feeding can be on the paper, egg flats or paper plates for two days. By that time chicks have learned to eat and there is little danger of litter eating.

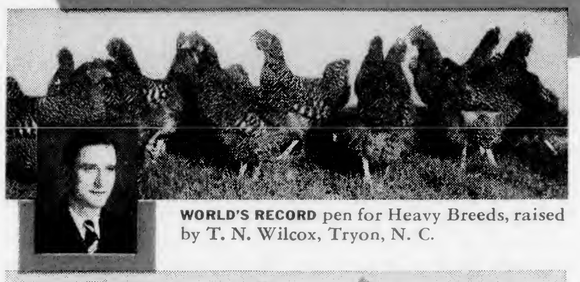
While there are many feeding methods, the one which starts chicks on grain has much in its favor. It practically eliminates the pasting up that comes when temperature or management methods are not right. Chicks can be fed the chick-size grain five times daily along with all of the grit they want. They will not grow as fast on grain as on mash, but they will overcome the slight handicap by six weeks. The change from the grain to mash can be made abruptly on the third day. The two days of feeding seem sufficient to prevent most of the

[Please turn to page 34]

FUL-O-PEP RAISED BIRDS HOLD

6 WORLD'S RECORDS

IN NATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

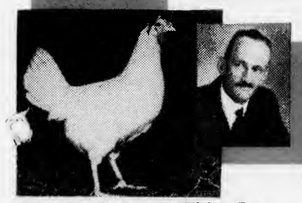


WORLD'S RECORD pen for Heavy Breeds, raised by T. N. Wilcox, Tryon, N. C.

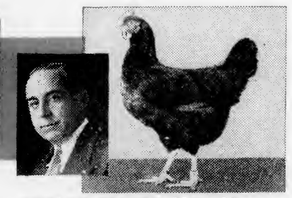
WORLD'S RECORD for Rhode Island Red breed, raised by Crooks Farm, North Brookfield, Mass.

WORLD'S RECORD pen for New Hampshires, raised by George A. Pearce, Whitehouse Station, N. J.

WORLD'S RECORD pen for two years production, raised by Booth Farms and Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.



WORLD'S RECORD White Leghorn hen, raised by W. A. Seidel, San Antonio, Texas.



WORLD'S RECORD New Hampshire hen, raised by Irving J. Kauder, New Paltz, N. Y.

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Yet Save up to 30% or More on Feed Cost the Ful-O-Pep Way

RESULTS FROM the National Egg Laying Contests for the past 5 years show that more than half of all the winning pens and hens have been raised on the Ful-O-Pep Feeding Plan. And among these winnings are 6 World's Records for egg production among the major breeds. Records like these prove beyond a doubt that vitamin-rich Ful-O-Pep Feeds grow sturdy, productive pullets.

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SO FOLLOW THE FUL-O-PEP REARING PLAN, the way that may save you as much as 30% or more on feed cost. At the same time, raise big, husky, profitable pullets, the kind that fill out and stay strong and productive for several years.

SEE YOUR FUL-O-PEP DEALER TODAY for your supply of Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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MAIL THIS COUPON NOW!

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Chicago 4, Illinois

Please rush my Free Copy of the NEW 1945 Ful-O-Pep Book on how to grow livable, profitable pullets in 1945, yet save up to 30% or more on feed cost.

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Housing for Broilers

Some suggestions to a poultryman who wants to convert a poultry house into one in which he can raise broilers.

By C. E. LEE

ALMOST every day for the last few months, I have been receiving letters concerning the remodeling of old buildings, or the construction of new ones, preparatory to going into the broiler business.

Perhaps the abnormal demand for poultry meat will last long enough so that these people will get their capital back again and be in a strong financial position by the time the pinch comes. What is going to happen to all but the most favored producers when the inevitable reaction sets in?

From a poultryman in New Jersey comes a letter asking for information on installing a heating system in a broiler house. Apparently he has a permanent market, for he does not ask for advice about going into broiler raising. Here is his letter:

> "Our building is 116 feet deep, and two stories high, with 7-foot ceilings. We need full information on installing a heating system in this house to be used for raising broilers."

My reply to this man follows:

I understand that you wish to operate this building as a broiler plant the year around. A building 14 feet deep is unusually narrow, about like the houses built 35 years ago. Broiler plants today are usually built about 24 feet deep, while many houses are 30 feet, particularly where the birds have to be reared in confinement in the winter. A narrow building, of course, can be used if you run the chicks in rather small groups, but it is much less efficient to operate a long, narrow building of this kind than to have the same capacity in a building with more depth and shorter.

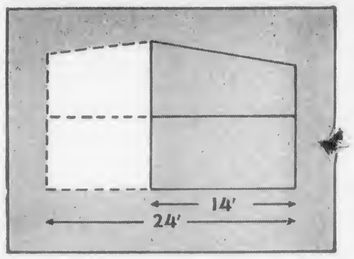
Add on to the Front

My preference would be to add another 10 feet on the front of this building, which I understand is a shed roof. The short span in front would give you approximately a two-thirds span roof. Then you would have a good practical building which could be operated efficiently and which would have a cubic capacity very much larger in proportion to the exposed wall surface than the one you have now.

You realize, of course, that **a long narrow building is harder to heat,** because it has far more wall surface in proportion to the floor space or cubic space and the number of birds it will house.

More Lumber for Narrow Building

For example, a house 40 feet long, but only 10 feet wide, would have 400 square feet of floor space and cubic space in proportion. It would accommodate about 400 laying hens of the general purpose breeds. It would take 100 feet of lumber to go around such a building. In other words, if you put on novelty siding it would take 100 feet of it for each complete course around the building.



A building 14 feet deep is too narrow for efficient operation, but it can be deepened by adding 10 feet on front so as to make an uneven span roof.

On the other hand, if you build a poultry house 20 feet square, it will still have 400 square feet of floor space and the same capacity as the other house, but it will take only 80 feet of lumber to go around it, thus saving 20 per cent of the lumber which would be used in a long, narrow building of the same capacity. That illustrates what happens to your exposed wall surface in a long, narrow building in proportion to a square one, and why it is easier to heat the square building.

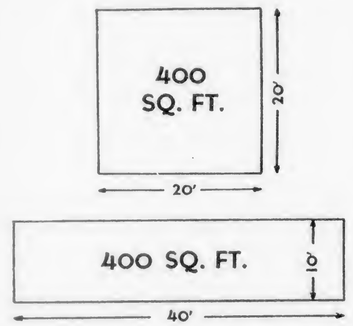
The same **saving in steps** necessary to take care of a given number of birds, is found in the house that is more nearly square rather than long and narrow. While it is not practical to build an extremely large, square house, it is worth while to make houses as deep as possible for practical operation. This is particularly true where broilers have to be reared in confinement through the winter.

I am sending you under separate cover a set of house plans which will be well adapted to your use, and you can use these plans as a model in remodeling your building.

Use Two Hovers per Pen

If, as I have suggested, you make this house 24 feet deep, I would put two hovers in each 24-foot pen. The hovers should be placed so that the center of each hover is approximately one-third of the distance from the rear wall toward the front. This would put the center of the hover 8 feet from the rear wall in a 24-foot house and 10 feet from the rear wall in a 30-foot house. This is done so that there may be ample ventilation in the front without exposing the chicks too much. At the same time, it avoids having the hover so close to the back wall that chicks may pile up there or in the corners.

You will, of course, realize that in a 24-foot house the center of each hover should be 6 feet in from the nearest end wall. A low wire partition, 12 or 18 inches high, may be put across the house from front to rear, at the center, for the first couple of weeks until the chicks are old enough to find their way back to the proper hover.



Both houses have the same amount of floor space, but the square house is more economical to build, for it measures only 80 feet all around, while the long narrow house is 100 feet around. It is best to build houses as deep as it is practical.

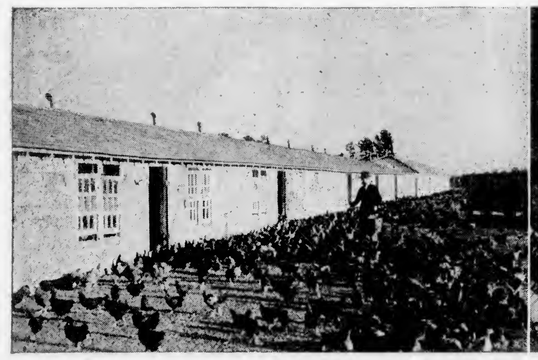
Floor Space per Chick

If you continue to use the 14-foot house, you will have a problem to get a hover small enough to handle the proper number of chicks for each pen. You should allow one-half square foot of floor space, or more, per chick up to 8 weeks of age. Double that if you carry them to a weight of 3 or 3½ pounds as many broiler producers do.

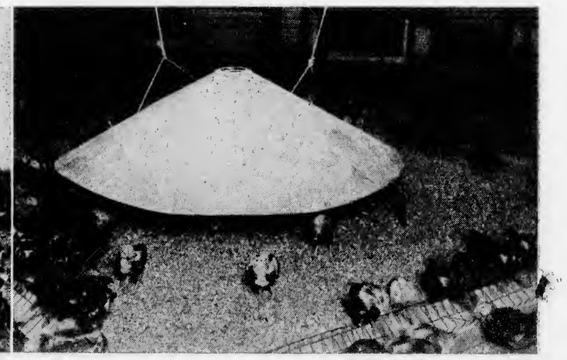
Ventilation and Heat

You will note that our house plans include a ventilation system which is excellent for either broiler chicks or layers. Your ventilation system should be entirely separate from your heating system, as **there is no necessary correlation between the need for ventilation and the requirement for heat.**

Your heating system should maintain a constant temperature at the proper level, regardless of ventilation, while the ventilation system, on the other hand, should permit proper movement of air and the required amount of fresh air at all times, regardless of the temperature indoors or out. If each works satisfactorily, you should have no difficulty, but



This broiler house on the Amma Bunting farm in Delaware is typical of those found on the Delmarva peninsula. Note the two-third span shingled roof. Shingles cannot be used on shed roofs. Window and plate openings permit excellent ventilation. The tile chimneys are common throughout this broiler area.



Until the chicks are 3 weeks of age, curtains are used to confine the heat to the canopy, but after that time, the curtains are removed. A hot water radiator underneath the canopy is the source of heat. The hover is suspended by ropes and chains from pulleys, with counter weights to permit easy adjustment.

Vita-Vim
"VITA-VIM FEEDS CAN TAKE IT"

VV/MFF—"Vita-Vim Means Finer Feeds"

Vita-Vim Poultry Mashes are built to do these things and more . . .

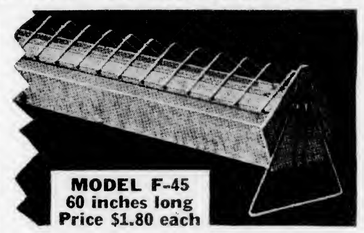
1. Encourage Good Health
2. Produce full growth
3. Cut down mortality
4. Prevent nutritional disease
5. Increase yearly production
6. Increase hatchability
7. Increase yearly net income

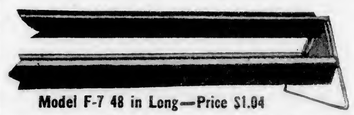
This year, give yourself a raise in pay by feeding the Vita-Vim Way.

Don't take chances with low quality feeds and destroy the value of a good breeding foundation. R. S. Moseley has been piling up years of experience to help poultrymen increase their egg yields. His controlled Vita-Vim mashes are uniform in mixture. Every ingredient measures up to the highest standard of quality. Every formula is balanced to contain the right amount of protein, carbohydrates, fats, minerals, vitamins, and fiber. Give your poultry the best—they will take care of the rest.

FARM TESTED—Vita Vim Feeds are developed and tested at Mr. Moseley's Yellow Shank Farm, on his own flock of 10,000 layers and on the 30,000 chicks which he broods each year.

RALPH S. MOSELEY . . . *founder of Vita-Vim Millers. Vita-Vim Feeds are made in Buffalo, N. Y., World's largest Feed and Grain Center.*





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MODEL F-7: For chicks from day-old to 8 weeks. Great feed saver. Adjustable wire stand. Adjustable four-blade enameled tumble bar. Galvanized construction. Welded ends. Dimensions: 48" long, 2" deep, and 4½" wide. Packed 12 to a carton.

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Big-bodied, fast growing **Barred Rocks.** Hardy **New Hampshires.** Money-making **White Leghorns.** Sexed Chicks. State Inspected. U. S. Approved. Oldest Breeders in America. Established in 1882.

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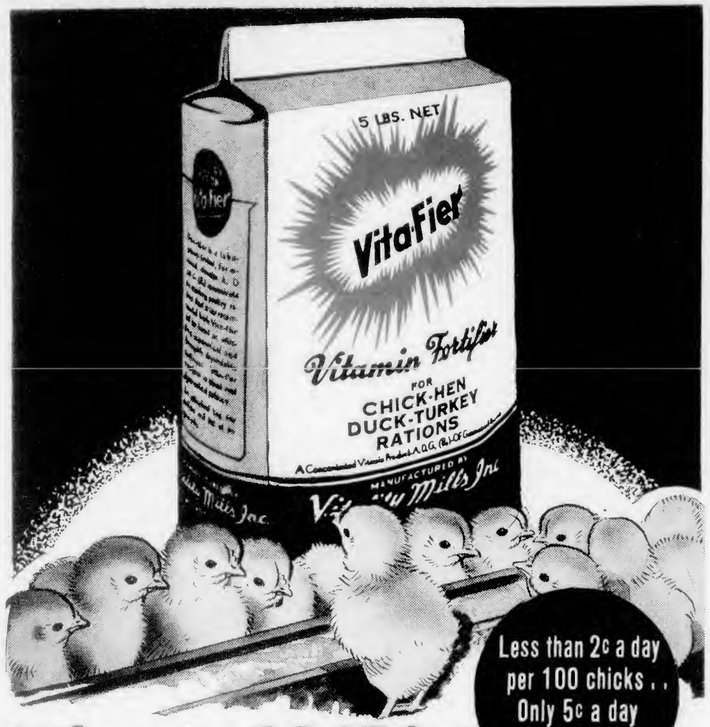

Less than 2c a day per 100 chicks . . Only 5c a day per 100 hens

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When added to your mash feed VITA-FIER is a positive aid in helping you get the following results from your flock:

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FREE BOOKLET tells an authentic, interesting story that brings the facts of vitamin feeding down to earth. Read why it costs you so little and gives you so much to feed vitamins the right way. Mail coupon now—booklet sent free to poultry raisers everywhere.

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( ) Please ship C.O.D.....5 lb. packages of Vita-Fier at $2 per 5 lbs. plus a few cents C.O.D. charges.

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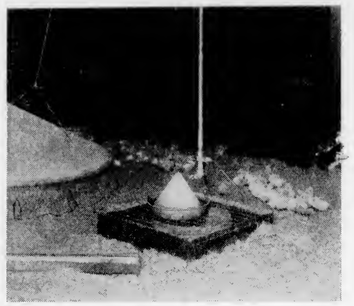


Here, chicks are being brooded in a long brooder house with hovers under which there are hot water radiators. Curtains confine the heat under the hover for a few weeks, so that the chicks can run under the hover to get warm and then dash out into the cooler brooder room. Auxiliary heat pipes can be seen on the back wall. The pen partitions are wood 30 inches up from the floor, and poultry netting from there to the ceiling. The fountain in foreground is not used until the chicks are 4 weeks of age. Chick fountains are used until then. The litter is a sugar cane product that is soft, resilient, light in color, practically dustless and highly absorptive.

hooking up ventilation to temperature, which has been done in some instances, in our opinion, is absolutely and fundamentally wrong.

Even hooking up the ventilation system with a humidistat, so that there is more ventilation when the humidity is high and less when it is low, would not be satisfactory, for there are many times that the number of birds in the house, and the need for better ventilation, has no relation to the humidity. The humidity will vary greatly with the weather, but there is more relation usually between the need for ventilation and the humidity than there is between the need for ventilation and the temperature. We require good ventilation, irrespective of whether it is cold or hot, whether we have summer weather or winter weather.

Use Water Circulator

If you extend the house as we suggest, we would recommend that you install a hot water boiler with two water lines leading out from it, one to each floor, and put a motor driven circulator in each line with a thermostatic control which will operate to start the motor circulator whenever more heat is needed on each particular floor.

If your building is exposed to severe winds, it may be necessary to run two lines to each floor and use two thermostats so that the outer end of the house will be controlled by one thermostat and the inner half of the house, toward the end where the boiler is located, will be controlled by the other. A motor circulator should be provided for each, unless an electrically controlled valve is used so that the motor circulator will force water, when needed, to the particular line that needs it and not to the other.

Aquastat Helps on Temperature

An aquastat on the boiler will maintain the boiler at a constant temperature at all times. Six coils of 1¼-inch pipe along the back wall of the house on each floor should provide the proper auxiliary heat and should enable you to hold these pens at 60 to 65 degrees for younger chicks or 55 to 60 degrees for older birds, the additional heat needed for younger birds being supplied preferably by good electric hovers. Where two hovers are used in the 24-foot pen, we would put in hovers that are ample for 600 chicks—that is, 300 per hover. Be sure the manufacturer really guarantees that 300 chicks can get under one of these hovers, because with an electric hover, it is necessary that the chicks get inside the curtain at the outer edge of the hover in order to get the full benefit of the heat. With the coal stove or gas stove or oil heated hover, no curtain is generally used, and chicks can be warmed sufficiently even if they are some distance from the edge of the hover, provided the fire is properly maintained.

Such an outfit as I have described has the advantage of giving you cheap heat from coal for the greater part of your heating requirements and only supplementary heat by electricity. Incidentally, if you do add to this house, making it 24 feet in width, it will pay you to put in a boiler complete with stoker so that you can use buckwheat coal. This will save labor and fuel cost, both.

Having a double heating system will also give you adequate protection against failure of either system for any cause, since either one alone could do the job in an emergency.

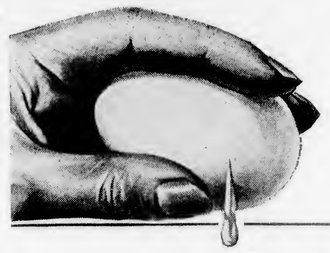
Broiler-Layer House Plans

Blue print plans for a 24 by 24-foot broiler-layer house, first published in Everybodys Poultry Magazine in May 1943, will be available in the 1945 edition of "Poultry House Blue Prints," obtainable by sending 50 cents to Book Dept., Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

Remove the Old Hens

A newspaper item the other day told of a hen that lived 17 years before it died. Unless you want to keep some old hens for sentimental reasons, or are attempting to breed for long life, it doesn't pay to keep most chickens after the second year of production.

When hens get beyond their second laying year, the number of eggs produced in a year goes down rapidly, and a high proportion of a flock of older birds is likely to be unprofitable. Also, you are apt to have a greater number of unmarketable culls among older hens.



"Leakers" ARE DANGER SIGNALS

A Thin Shelled Egg Is More Than A Market Loss

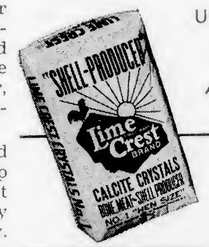
Easily broken eggs are signals that your layers may need calcium. Investigators have proved that if you cut off a hen's calcium supply, her egg production will cease in two or three weeks.

LIME CREST CALCITE CRYSTALS

Hen No. 808 which laid 376 eggs in 377 days.

have been fed to many of the top layers of the country. Hen No. 808, owned by John E. Weidlich & Sons of Roanoke, West Virginia, which laid 376 eggs in 377 days received only Lime Crest Calcite to build up her calcium supply.

"We believe Lime Crest has been a big factor in enabling us to make our outstanding records," Mr. Weidlich wrote us.



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T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box E, McAllisterville, Pa.

Diary of a POULTRYMAN

By PERCY S. WHITE

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. White operates a commercial poultry farm of 4,500-layer capacity in Wayne County, Ohio. Keep in mind that his diary is published a year after the events described occur.

March 2—It did not take very much observation to determine that the ground hog was right in his prognostication. Perhaps there will be a spring sometime. In the meanwhile, I am preparing for it as best I can. At odd times, and it seems that they are few and far between, I am trying to get the block house in shape to brood chicks. With the shortage of everything, I am going to change my tactics and brood inside for a change. The block house has hot and cold running water, electric lights, dropping pits 12 inches from the floor, and is an insulated house. It is an ideal set-up for brooding, and the time and labor saved will be tremendous. A saving of labor or time or feed are items not to be sneezed at today.

March 3 — The hens in the north house are perking to a great extent; production increases daily. Of course, there is a limit to the increase. It cannot possibly increase beyond hen endurance. I am not quite sure as to the limit of a bird's endurance, but I try to realize my own weaknesses. I am not the gay young blade I used to be. Neither are hens pullets. A pen of pullets is hitting it off at around 75 per cent production.

So far, there have been no grey eyes or a tendency to drag a wing or foot through the grave. I have not heard of a producer this winter who had paralysis in his flock. On the other hand, no one would admit it if he did have it. Politicians and poultrymen are like peas in a pod; everything is always hunky-dory with them.

March 4—There was another new lamb last night or rather this morning. I anticipated the event, so did not take the time to go to bed. It is good business to my way of thinking to stick around when there are new lambs or chicks. It is one of the most illuminating experiences of a lifetime to flop on the kitchen floor with a new born lamb wrapped in a feed bag by the hot air register. Whether it be a wild shriek like a lost soul crying out in the wilderness or a noise like a mule braying at the break of day, I know instinctively that the lamb needs its "mummy."

To my way of thinking, it is equally as enjoyable to flop on a brooder house floor with a brood of chicks. If everything goes right, one would be surprised at the contented chuckles one hears all during the night. After all, baby chicks and lambs are so helpless.

March 6—Hatcherymen tell me that orders are not what they used to be. But I am going ahead, same old nose, same old grindstone.

I was able to work a couple of hours in the block house. It takes time to scrape, re-scrape, sweep and shovel, but some day it will be ready for chicks. And some day the chicks will lay eggs and shortly thereafter I should be able to retire. What one should be able to do and what one actually does are horses of a decidedly different color.

The fountain lamp in the north house has been giving trouble. The air flue on the side of the burner became plugged. I have a special tool, a very thin strip of metal, that I use expressly for this trouble. A knife blade is too thick and brown straws are not satisfactory.

March 7—I never have been able to determine exactly how important clean litter really is, but I do know that fresh litter looks better on the floor. It also seems to add something to the birds, perhaps more of a joy to living. I took out quite a few wheel barrow loads from the first floor of the barn during the day. The project had to be worked in with the regular routine.

"I never have been able to determine exactly how important clean litter really is, but I do know that fresh litter looks better on the floor. It also seems to add something to the birds."

This regular routine does not leave ages of time on one's hands. Extra work is somewhat of a catch-as-catch-can proposition. If I could have removed all the litter, I would feel better satisfied, but I did the best I could. Perhaps I can take out some more tomorrow if the old and the new do not become too thoroughly mixed.

March 8—Perhaps these old muscles of mine will limber up some day, but in the meantime it is very painful. A few hours a day in the block house—stoop, squat, and squint—and I am stove up in the joints I need a pair of crutches. The house was cleaned several months ago and has stood idle—windows open, airing. This procedure in itself should take care of most of the bugs, as nature is a good cleaner-up in her own way.

But I am going over the house with a fine tooth comb, so to speak. Every nook and corner is hand scraped with a large putty knife and swept with a whisk broom. I am trying desperately to remove every bug possible. There will be a big investment in the house—1,000 sexed pullets—and I can't afford to take any chances. Kid White says she is getting tired of my grunting about sore muscles, overlooking the fact that sore muscles are not a thing of joy for me.

March 9—The rubber-tired wheelbarrow is in exceptionally good condition. I think it is about 6 years old, maybe 7. Every time a load of manure is hauled, the bed is swept out with a broom. I have been afraid that some of the organic acids would rust holes in the metal. Oftentimes the bed is scrubbed with a broom and hot water from the tank. To date, there are no holes rusted in the body. It is one of those cases where the ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of the cure. I doubt seriously if I could get another wheelbarrow like it today. In fact, I know I could not get one. This summer I want to give it another coat of paint inside and out. There are lots of things I want to do this summer, but I doubt seriously if I get half of them done. Regardless of one's ambitions, there is usually a limit to one's physical strength and endurance.

March 10—Well nigh on to 40 years ago, I learned that metals expand and contract as the temperature changes. The old-fashioned bar thermostats are one of my early recollections of expanding metals. I come in contact with expanding and contracting metals twice a day. In the mornings, when the sun comes out, the galvanized roofs all over the ranch crack and pop as they become warmed. At night, they pop and crack as they cool. It is a weird experience to be in one of the long houses and hear the roof crack here, there, and over yonder.

My block house hot water heating system, however, does not make any noises as it heats. This is because all joints are swing joints and the swinging takes care of the expansion.

March 13—Old Man Henderson is an electrician of the old school. He was out this afternoon to see about wiring the block house for electric hovers. After much palavering, we reached a common demoninator for our electrical phraseology. I don't know "wot" is a watt, volts, amperes, or any of the other high faluting terms that go with the trade. On the other hand, he did not know a chicken man's terminology of "all time" current and "clock time" current which, to my way of thinking, is as clear as mud.

The water pump in the block house runs by "all time" current; that is, anytime it so desires. The lights over the hens, however, are turned on by

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Complete with Micro-Switch Thermostat and Pilot Light. Heater has 330 watt element and is on only a fraction of the time. Heat is evenly distributed by convection current of air. Will brood up to 200 chicks. Size 16" square, 9" high.

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5 Leading Breeds	As Hatched	Cockerels	Pullets
White Rocks, Barred Rocks	$6.90	$8.90	$10.90
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S. C. Reds, White Wyandottes	$6.90	$8.90	$10.90
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for 24 Years

BARRED ROCKS
NEW HAMPSHIRES
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If these three things are used, it's hard to fail. Let us help you to make money.

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Dryden. Va., December 16, 1944

Dear Sirs: I am enclosing herewith deposit on order for New Hampshire pullets for about April 15. My chicks from you for the past two years have done well and made early and continuous layers. For about four months out of the year I have gotten between 80% and 90% production.

Yours truly, S. W. ——

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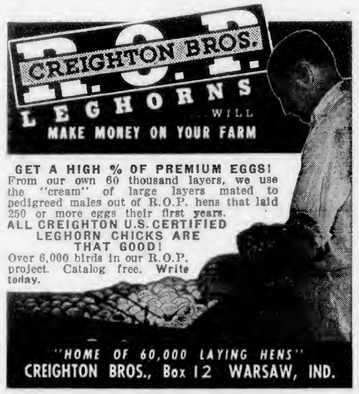

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the clock at the house, hence, "all time" and "clock time" current. He says he is going to revamp the whole set-up and use 220 volts, splitting the circuit into two 110-volt lines. He has been in the business 28 years and should have a more clever brain than I. But when he comes to do the work, I am going to give him a four-year poultry course, derived from 39 years of experience, in a few minutes.

"The house was cleaned several months ago and has stood idle—windows open, airing."

March 14—I have often heard about the other fellow's hair standing on end at some time or other during his life. Now I know the real meaning of the expression. Some of the barn cats always accompany me on my nightly prowls around the ranch. It was so dark last night that I did not see any of them, was not even thinking about cats. Several of them have the habit of running ahead and rolling over a few times in the drive. One of them was doing that last night when I stepped on it, right square on it with all my weight. Out of sight was out of mind, and shrieks, spittings and clawing at my overalls was distinctly startling to say the least. I felt my hat lift off my head and gradually settle down. We have been one cat short in the barn all day. I think he has hied himself to tall timber.

March 15—I went to the livestock and community auction after dinner. Donnie had a couple of lambless ewes he wanted to sell, so I hauled them to the sales barn. I was not very much interested in seeing the livestock sold, but went across the road to the community sale. All kinds of stuff—this is a good term to use—is sold. That includes household goods, fruit, vegetables, farm equipment, ducks, chickens, rabbits, and what have you.

There were several coops of ducks, a whole lot of rabbits, but only one coop of chickens. I think I can pick out a few running gear birds, but I just wanted to know how the market was. Charlie Hardesty, the proprietor, said the demand for chickens was good, that hens were scarce. A few weeks ago an enterprising poultry friend had 500 Leghorn hens that he could hardly give away. Cold today, hot tomorrow, that is business in this era.

March 16 — I feel somewhat disappointed, downcast, so to speak. For some reason or other, I thought perhaps the electrician would come today to do the wiring in the block house. Of course, I will not need the "juice" until around the first of the month, but I like to be the early bird whenever I can. Above all things, I do hate those last minute rushes.

March 17—I laughed at Kid White until I well nigh cried. She has a mail summons for jury duty next week. Then it dawned on me that I would have practically all of the house work to do. The realization was sobering as a kick in the pants. Oh! Dear Me Suz, with all the outside work getting ready for chicks, and Kid White hung up on jury duty, I have done housework before, and I guess I can do it again. In the meantime Donnie will be home from school tomorrow and, if luck is with us, we should accomplish something. Still there is the regular work to do each day on the outside, and with housework tossed in for good measure, I am going to be busy. Fortunately, it will be a couple of weeks until chick time, a very short breathing spell.

March 18 — Things did not go so bad, at least not too bad. Donnie and I wrestled with the work all day. I have learned through bitter experience to always expect the unexpected to happen. The smoke pipe on the hot water stove in the west house has been in bad condition for quite some time, but I had hopes of it lasting the season. The season terminates when there is no further need for hot water. However, the heavy wind last night jarred it loose from its moorings on the stove. A casual glance at the short section betwixt the elbow and stove was all that was needed to determine that I would have to get another one. This meant a special trip to George France's tin shop and a delay for a custom made section.

March 20—It has been a long day, and I have been by myself all the time. Kid White left for court shortly after the school bus. I went out to do some more work with the stock, for the hens, cows, and chickens cannot be neglected. There was none of that extra work done; it was all of the regular type. I am going to be fortunate if I can just get the regular work done which also includes the housework.

When Kid White got home from a heavy day at court, all the dishes were washed, supper partly started, and the house cleaned. Furthermore, I was not in a pinch on the outside. All the feeding, lamp filling and numerous other chores were either done or at least not delayed. It took some fancy stepping—high, wide, and handsome—on my part, but I pride myself that I have the physical strength, the strength of mind and the strength of character to do it.

March 21—Betsy, one of our Jersey cows, is on the sick list. Dr. Sprowls, the vet, says he thinks she has a touch of shipping fever. He left a bunch of instructions and more medicine than I can shake a stick at.

It takes "work well done"
to earn such a fine
Reputation

Purina Startena must have the stuff in it, or Poultrymen wouldn't speak so highly of it

To earn the reputation of being a good farmer a man actually has to do a good farming job, year after year. He doesn't build such a reputation by growing a good field of corn occasionally, or by talking about his farming ability.

In the same way, the fine reputation which Purina Chick Startena has built up, has not been earned by doing an occasional good job — or by what we have said about it. Startena could not have earned its present reputation except in one way — by "work well done" year after year, on farm after farm.

Let that fact guide you in choosing your 1945 starting feed. Purina Startena must have the stuff in it to give you the kind of results you want from a starting feed—good livability, fast growth, good pigmentation—or you wouldn't find so many poultry raisers speaking so highly of it.

And remember that Purina Startena comes always in Checkerboard bags. If it isn't Purina, it isn't Startena.

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PURINA CHICK STARTENA

At the Store with the Checkerboard Sign

USE PURINA WATER TABLETS DURING THE FIRST CRITICAL WEEKS

You have probably seen epidemics spread through a flock of chicks by means of the drinking water. It doesn't pay to take a chance, when there is such a low-cost safeguard. No common chick disease germ can live in water with CHEK-R-TABS (Purina water tablets). Use one CHEK-R-TAB per quart — 4 in a gallon fount. Your Purina dealer has them.

It's COXITROL time

Cecal coccidiosis is often a fast and furious disease. It can kill chicks by the hundreds in a few days. It spreads swiftly in damp, rainy weather—*coccidiosis weather.*

It pays to be "one jump ahead" of coccidiosis—to prevent an outbreak if you can. Use COXITROL as a precaution against coccidiosis. Use it during rainy weather especially.

If coccidiosis does get a foothold, COXITROL will help reduce death losses. Keep COXITROL handy—get this product from your Dr. Hess Dealer.

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BLOODTESTED BABY CHICKS

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Br., Wh., Buff Rox	10.50	16.00	8.00
N. Hamp. Red, Rock-Red Cross	11.00	17.00	9.00
Assorted No. 1 Chicks	8.00	14.00	6.00

Grade AAA Matings, any above Breeds add $2.00 per 100. 100% Live Del. Postage Pd. Hatches Mon. & Thurs.
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The birds in the north house are going to need some extra attention tomorrow. The nesting material will have to be replenished without further delay. Kid White says that she cannot listen to the troubles of other folks in court all day and then come home to a lot of unnecessary dirty eggs. It is going to behoove me to take on some of that extra work in order to keep peace in the family.

March 22 — Doc Sprowls was out again today. The diagnosis is pneumonia, but the same medication still holds. If I was not doctoring a sick cow, it would be the hens or the sheep. In this day and age, one has to do more or less doctoring if there is much stock on the ranch.

But I am not alone. A visitor stopped in this morning to ask what he should do. Pox was sweeping his birds. I really did not have time to talk, but then misery likes company. His birds were not dying to any extent, but they sure stopped laying. With the price of feed and eggs as is, he felt that he was up against it, to say the least. I have been that way myself on numerous occasions; just didn't know which way to turn. If one fork of the road is travelled, one doesn't know what would lie ahead on the other road.

March 24—There are several hens in the north house that for some reason or other are starting to molt. I haven't time to try to figure out why they should, but the fact is that they are. I have a coop full in the battery and I think there will be a few more. The best thing to do is to market them, for this feed situation is still serious.

March 27—I am on the home stretch in getting the block house ready for chicks. Although the house is fairly well cleaned; it has not seen anything yet as pertaining to cleanliness. The walls and ceiling were re-swept, this operation taking practically all day.

Several farm sales ago, Donnie bought some cast off junk that no one else wanted. Among this junk was a long handled brush which is super ideal for brushing the ceiling. It is a neck breaking task to use it, also hard on the arms, but the finished product is a joy to behold. All the dust and spider webs are removed at one going over if one is careful to cover the entire surface. The walls are too rough for this brush, so they were swept with a stubby broom.

March 28—The last birds that lived in the block house liked to sun themselves on the broad window sills. The sills are 8 inches wide on the inside. an ideal place to loaf. Of course, they left their telltale signs, and I do not like manure stains on my window sills. Consequently, they have been scraped and brushed thoroughly. Then I applied a coat of heavy creosote. They are black now, weather-proofed for a few years to come. If there were any bugs sticking around, they should be in another world.

March 29—The edge board of the dropping pits and all woodwork around the watering trough have had their share of creosote. All of this has been absolutely soaked with it. The floor has been swept twice, each time with care. Donnie went ahead of my floor broom with a putty knife and whisk broom to work on the corners and out of the way places.

The second sweeping was a real one, the kind often read about but seldom practiced. Sawdust dampened with oil was scattered on the floor and then swept ahead of the broom. This procedure removed all of the remaining dust. The building is clean, absolutely clean. Tomorrow, it will be drowned in disinfectant, the heating system fired, and nature can take her course.

"When Kid White got home from a heavy day at court, all the dishes were washed, supper partly started, and the house cleaned."

March 30 — I usually follow the manufacturers' directions on most of the materials I use. However, today I followed my own, even if it did cost me more money. The disinfectant was mixed just twice as strong as the directions said was necessary. The spray pump was one of those wheel barrow outfits that really develops a pressure if enough elbow grease is applied.

The house was closed tight to hold inside all of the mist and the fumes. Our breathing apparatuses were as saturated as the house when we finished and the floor was absolutely soaked. Kid White had a few uncomplimentary remarks to make when we came in to dinner. To hear her tell it, the dwelling is disinfected as much as the chicken house. I could not help from making mental note of the fact that she opened all the windows and doors as we went back to work.

March 31 — Old Man Henderson came this morning to do the wiring for the brooders. It is what I call a high voltage layout, although the branch lines are only 110 volts. It was necessary to bring 220 volts into the block house and this is my idea of high voltage, because "all time" and "clock time" with 110 volts is just about my mental capacity of electricity. The 220-volt feed line cable looks the size of a barrel head to me, well, the size of a garden hose anyway. The birds are really getting down to the point where they are shelling out the eggs. I suppose this is the cause of low prices, not necessarily because my birds are putting out, but Tom, Dick, and Harry's birds are also laying their heads off.

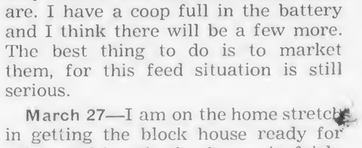
Dropping Pits for Layers

Because they make possible the removal of droppings only four to six times a year, the use of dropping pits in laying houses has become quite widespread.

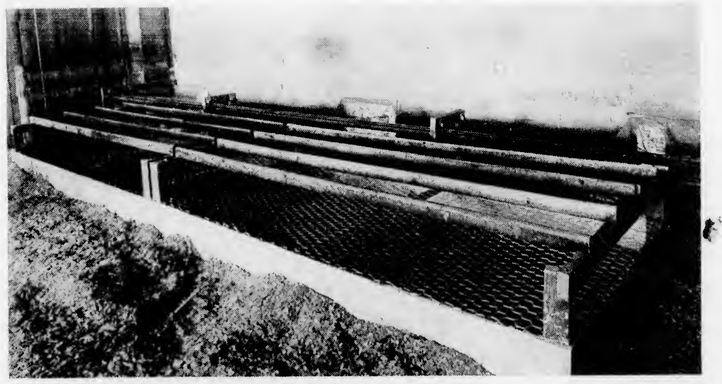
These plans indicate the type of construction recommended by poultry specialists at Pennsylvania State College. Instead of attaching the roosts to the wall, the pits should be built in 6 by 8 units so that they can easily be moved about. In remodeled barns, it may be desirable to have the pits in the center of the pens rather than at the back.

Note that the 2 by 4 roosts are a foot above the pits. This allows plenty of air to circulate beneath the roosting birds.

END VIEW



SIDE VIEW



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(From 2nd & 3rd Month Reports, as available)

WESTERN NEW YORK—Highest Pen, all breeds, all Standard Tests. (Nov.)

FARMINGDALE, N. Y.—1st Red Pen, by 10 points; 5th Red Pen; 3rd Pen all breeds; 3 of 10 High Hens, all breeds; 2nd Red Hen, and 6 of 9 Highest Red Hens.

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HUNTERDON, N. J.—1st Pen all breeds, by 96 points; 1st Hen all breeds, and 3 other hens of 10 highest.

MISSOURI—2nd High Hen, heavy breeds.

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14th CONSECUTIVE ANNUAL AWARD

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- Entire flock must be free from Pullorum (B. W. D.) by Massachusetts Experiment Station Tests.
- All breeders culled by State Inspectors for health, vigor, and all production qualities.
- Only R.O.P. males from dams laying 240 to 341 eggs (24 to 30 oz. per doz.) in pullet year for Red Matings. Male pedigree records must show sisters averaging 24-oz. eggs before January 1st of pullet year.
- Only eggs that weigh 24 to 30 oz. per dozen or more are placed in our incubators.
- Only eggs from our own breeders are used. We never buy or use eggs from other farms, under any conditions.
- The State R.O.P. Association holds our $500 bond, as guarantee that all chicks shipped are Pullorum free.

MASSACHUSETTS R.O.P. BREEDERS ASSOCIATION — PULLORUM CLEAN SINCE 1929

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You are getting stock of a Cross-Bred Mating which has back of it many years of U.S. R.O.P. breeding in both blood-lines. This is very unusual quality in a Cross Mating. Pullets raised from our Rock-Red Mating Chicks have distinguished themselves as layers. The cockerels make unsurpassed barred broilers and roasters. A two-way profit Mating for you.

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Enclose a 3-cent stamp for reply when writing to Poultry Partner, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Penna.

Wants to Have a Poultry Farm

Q.—I am a subscriber to your magazine and would appreciate advice concerning the best approach toward getting into the poultry business. I am about 50 years of age, have under $5,000, and have had no previous experience. I am a hard and intelligent worker, but realize that these attributes in themselves are not sufficient. What is the minimum financial requirement? Is it best to secure a farm through advertisements, through real estate agents, or through banks? In desiring to operate in the New York City market, where should I seek a satisfactory farm?

I do not intend to get into the poultry business until after the war, and hope to complete a short course in poultry raising at Farmingdale later. I have already completed a correspondence course in backyard poultry raising from Cornell University.—J. D., N. Y.

A.—Before you take any steps to go into the poultry business after the war, there are quite a few things to which you must give some consideration, especially since you have not had any working experience with chickens.

There are many outstanding successes in the poultry business and there are many folks who are making a modest satisfactory living from chickens, but there are also thousands of people who have failed at poultry raising. Not only does it require a great deal of hard work, but there are also many hazards which are difficult to control. An outbreak of disease or an error of management which may throw the laying flock into a molt can easily turn what might have been a profitable season into one with heavy losses.

To acquaint you with some of the problems which may confront an inexperienced newcomer in the poultry business, I am sending you a copy of the booklet, "$2,060 In One Year From Poultry." This material originally appeared as a series of articles in Everybodys Poultry Magazine early in 1941, and the conditions that existed then are likely to apply to a great extent after the war.

As a result of the war, egg and poultry production is about 50 per cent greater than it was before the war. Most all authorities are agreed that there will have to be considerable reduction after the war, which may be accompanied by rather low prices. This will mean that many less efficient producers will have to go out of poultry raising, and it may make it doubly difficult for any newcomers to get established during that time.

There seems to be quite a range in the financial investment required for a poultry farm, but as an average, you can figure approximately $10.00 per laying hen. This would mean an investment of $12,000 for a farm of 1,200 mature birds, which is the minimum number for a one-man farm producing market eggs. Personally, I think that the one-man plant should have as close to 2,000 layers as is possible to keep with the employment of various labor saving devices. Sometimes it is possible to keep well below the investment of $10.00 per bird, but there are many farms that exceed this by a great deal.

I wouldn't know just what would be the best means of securing a farm, for under present conditions, I believe that you would find that most farms which are offered for sale are over-priced. I am inclined to believe that this will be the situation for several years after the war.

As to a general location with respect to the New York City market, I would say that New Jersey, Connecticut, or lower New York state would be the proper places to locate. As to the specific location, you have to consider the type of community from a living standpoint, the type of roads, shipping facilities, water supply, the availability of electricity, and similar factors. In an area where there are already a large number of poultry farms, the danger of disease is increased. The land itself should be well drained, and a one-man farm should have at least 10 acres of ground in order to provide sufficient space for raising young stock.

The desirable way to get into the poultry business is to be able to hold a regular job and raise poultry as a sideline proposition for a number of years. It will mean that you can keep only a small flock and that you will have a rather long day, but you would obtain valuable experience which you could not secure otherwise. If things did go wrong, the losses would not be as serious as if you depended entirely on the poultry flock for a living. Poultry short courses and reading of textbooks and poultry magazines are all very valuable in learning the poultry business, but they are not substitutes for actual experiences with a flock.

Hens Have Watery Droppings

Q.—Please let me know what to do for hens with droppings that are thin and watery. Their feathers beneath the vent are discolored whitish or yellow. Have been feeding the best mash I can get with plenty of oats, wheat, and corn. The corn was brought in from the field lately and was well ripened, but not as dry as it could be. The corn may have caused the trouble, for it started soon after feeding it. I have gotten as many as 15 soft shell eggs a day from my flock of 150 hens. In addition to mash and grain, they get plenty of oyster shell and grit, green feed such as mangels, cabbages, and apple peelings, most every day.—Mrs. W. S., Pa.

A.—It is quite possible that the corn which was not entirely dry could have started the diarrhea in your laying flock. There has been more trouble with wet corn than usual in some areas this year. The heavy feeding of mangels, cabbage, and apple peelings could also cause some diarrhea, and it might even be responsible for the large number of soft shell eggs. When egg production is strongly stimulated, it seems as though there are quite a few soft shell eggs laid.

Even though you are feeding a good mash, the addition of considerable grain and also green feeds could throw the ration out of balance, so that there is not sufficient D present to enable the birds to convert the calcium provided by oyster shells into egg shells. There are occasional birds which do not seem to be able to make sound shells, but I think your difficulties are due entirely to the feed you are supplying to your flock.

From Floor to Batteries

Q. — Would you recommend brooding day-old chicks on the floor and then transferring them when 2 to 4 weeks old to a battery to finish as broilers?—Mrs. E. S., N. Y.

A.—While it is common to start chicks in battery brooders for the first 10 days or two weeks and then transfer them to the floor method of brooding, the reverse procedure is rather rare. I do not know whether you would have trouble, but there is a possibility you may have some cannibalism caused by rather close confinement after the chicks have been permitted to run rather freely.

$2,060 a Year from Poultry—This 24-page booklet is a reprint of a series of articles about a one-man Connecticut poultry farm which appeared in Everybodys early in 1941. Many of the short-cuts and ideas are especially valuable under present wartime conditions. Send 12 cents in stamps to the **Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.**

Remember when ...

. . . the A coop was the accepted way to raise chicks? The broody hen stopped laying for weeks to tend her tiny clutch. Mass production was impossible.

Then progress brought the incubator and the brooder stove. The chicken business began to grow up from its backyard beginning. Park & Pollard established a research department to develop improved methods for the industry.

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That you'll have big profits, I know!"

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Turkey NOTES

By J. C. TAYLOR

Low Mortality—The efficient turkey grower in 1945 will raise more and better turkeys, not by starting more poults, but by lowering mortality during the growing period. Work at the Pennsylvania State College by P. H. Margolf shows definitely that mortality can be reduced by good management practices.

In 1938 the mortality the first four weeks was approximately 32 per cent. In 1942 the mortality was 13 per cent up to the age of nine weeks, while in 1943 the mortality had been further reduced to approximately 5 per cent the first nine weeks.

This marked reduction in mortality was brought about by using progeny tested breeders—breeders whose family records indicated low mortality. Of course, the breeders were also tested for pullorum disease. Rigid sanitation during the growing period was practiced in respect to housing and yarding. All eggs were incubated in separate incubators.

In rearing your 1945 poults, follow a program of sanitation that includes thorough cleaning and disinfecting of brooder house and equipment before the poults arrive; keeping feed and water clean; and putting feed hoppers on wire platforms or so arranged that the spilled feed cannot be picked up by the poults. Raise the poults away from any other poultry. Following these few points will reduce mortality and grow better turkeys.

Vitamin D And Turkey Rations—Work at Pennsylvania State College indicates that it is necessary to provide 900 AOAC units per pound of mash of vitamin D when the source is fish oils. When irradiated animal sterol is used, only 450 units per pound of mash are necessary. Turkey rations supplied with these amounts of vitamin D should prevent nutritional failures which so often occur in raising turkeys.

Egg Weight and Hatchability—For best results in hatchability, select normal sized and shaped eggs. The Kentucky Experiment Station has demonstrated that turkey eggs weighing between 71 and 91 grams give better hatchability than smaller or larger sized eggs. In other words, eggs weighing in the neighborhood of 2¾ ounces to 3½ ounces are the eggs to save for hatching.

Protein in the Growing Ration—When the war came and the shortage of animal proteins developed, everyone was skeptical as to the results that would be obtained by using vegetable protein in poultry rations. Experimental work, however, indicated that vegetable proteins could be substituted for animal protein and still produce satisfactory results. Recent work at the Beltsville Research Station has demonstrated that growing rations with soybean meal as the source of protein produced just as large turkeys on as little feed as did a control lot on a feed that contained protein from animal sources.

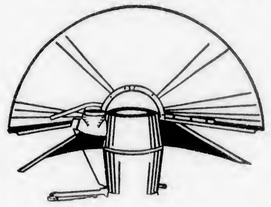
The workers at the Wyoming Experiment Station conducted tests on the effect of vegetable protein on meat quality of turkeys and found that corn gluten meal produced a yellow color in the dressed carcass and that the cooked flesh was juicier than when soybean or cottonseed meal was used as the concentrate.

Practical results from growers and breeders of turkeys throughout the East have indicated that hatchability is satisfactory where vegetable proteins are the main source of protein in the diet. This whole matter of feeding turkeys is rather a complicated affair and the wise grower will use a commercial ready-mixed ration. He is assured that the ingredients have been properly tested and balanced for the best results.

A Few Reminders—It will be March when you read these turkey notes and there may be many who have not placed their orders. For these few, the following reminders, if followed, will mean better poults and more profits at the end of the growing season:

1. Buy your poults near home.
2. Be sure the poults you buy come from breeders that were tested for pullorum disease and all reactors removed. Pullorum tested poults are your first insurance policy on low mortality.
3. Don't order too many poults. This will prevent crowding. Allow at least three-quarters of a square foot of floor space for each poult, and don't brood them in lots of more than 200, regardless of the size of your house.
4. Decide upon a particular feed and method of feeding, and don't change during the growing period.
5. Isolate the turkey flock from all other poultry.

Anderson's "COAL KING" BROODER STOVE



Large coal capacity, wide grates, heavy cast iron fire bowl, double thermostat, closed base prevents live coal dropping on floor.

Convenient shipment to dealers from Eastern warehouses.

See your Dealer or write to Dept. E,

ANDERSON BOX CO.
Indianapolis (6), Indiana

POULTS
BROADBREASTED BRONZE
Wagon Wheel Strain
Hatched In New Exclusive Turkey Machines

Fast growth for those who seek the best. Thousands weekly. **CHICKS—DUCKS—GUINEAS.** Sexed if desired.

Year around. Wholesale and retail. **Free Catalog. Flocks Pullorum Passed. Immediate Delivery.**

Beck's U. S. Approved Hatchery
Phone 116, Mt. Airy, Md.

RITCHEY'S
Penna. Accredited

WHITE ROCKS
Barred Rocks—New Hampshires
White Leghorns
R.O.P. Males in each breed
13 YEARS, NO REACTORS.
17 years State Bloodtested.
21 years producing Better
BABY CHICKS-95% living at 3 weeks or replaced.
RITCHEY'S POULTRY FARM
Box 505, GROVE CITY, PA. Write Today!

Buy GROUTEN LEGHORNS

THE BEST CHICKS AT REASONABLE PRICES

Steady repeat orders from big commercial egg farms is proof of the quality in chicks from our 5200 select breeders. Breeding has developed size, livability and high production ability eggs. Write for descriptive folder and prices on sexed or straight run chicks.

WRITE TO Leo Grouten, Box E, Farmington, Conn.

RAISE TURKEYS THE NEW WAY!

Write for free information explaining how to make up to $3000.00 in your own back yard. Address NATIONAL TURKEY INSTITUTE, DEPT. 14. COLUMBUS, KANSAS

WHITE RUNNER **DUCKLINGS**
SEXED HENS OR DRAKES
TURKEY POULTS • CHICKS
CIRCULAR FREE
ZETTS POULTRY FARM, R.20, DRIFTING, PA.

The War and Poultry Raisers

[Continued from page 6]

movement of rail carlot freight into the Northeast from points north of Chicago and beyond the Mississippi, Ohio, and Potomac Rivers. A five-day embargo went into effect on January 23, and a four-day embargo became effective February 3.

Feed Deliveries Down

While feed manufacturing had been considerably slowed up since mid-December by transportation delays and labor shortages, the rail embargo on January 24 made it necessary for six Buffalo mills to shut down temporarily for lack of ingredients.

One New York State mill reported that it had upwards of 100 cars of raw materials scattered between its mill and Minneapolis, Chicago, and other midwestern points. Cars shipped early in December had not arrived two months later. Some 50 cars of ingredients were stalled at a junction a few miles away for two weeks because of snowbound tracks. Because cars were not reaching their destinations, midwestern flour mills lacked cars that could be loaded with by-products.

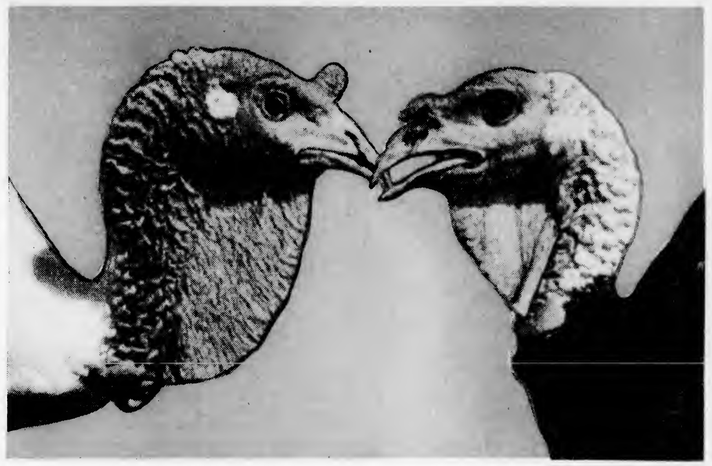
Walter Berger, director of the Feed Management Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, on January 29 wired midwestern feed manufacturers and asked them to supply carloads of mixed poultry and dairy feeds in plain or reversed bags to help ease the situation in the Northeast. He received pledges of 40 cars daily.

On January 30, Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York State proclaimed a statewide emergency affecting transportation and delivery of fuel and feed for livestock and named Charles H. Sells as Emergency Director of Transportation. The governor said that a survey of 74 feed dealers showed that 40 were down to less than a two-day supply of poultry feed, while 14 of these 40 were entirely without feed.

Four days later, Director Sells ordered the formation of an 800-truck pool, some state owned and some privately owned trucks, to deliver feed from the mills to feed dealers.

Brooder Coal Shortages

Reduced production at the mines, lack of cars to load at the mines because of rail tieups, and the railroad embargoes



It's Heads You Win . . .

when you feed your turkeys

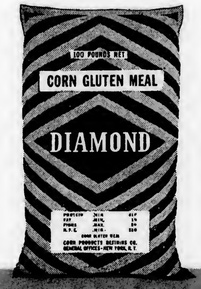
DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL

CORN GLUTEN MEAL, according to studies made at the University of Wyoming, is a protein concentrate which produces . . .

. . . tender breast texture
. . . a better fleshed bird
. . . the most satisfactory quality of juice in the roasted carcass
. . . superior flavor and taste after roasting

These are advantages that consumers certainly appreciate. And they're advantages that bring you top prices.

Start your poults right with a mash containing **DIAMOND** Corn Gluten Meal. And carry through to market with a growing mash similarly fortified.



CORN PRODUCTS SALES CO.
NEW YORK • CHICAGO

DISTRIBUTORS OF

DIAMOND

OLDEST AND BIGGEST SELLING BRAND OF

CORN GLUTEN MEAL

WHAT EVERY POULTRYMAN IS LOOKING FOR

A PREVENTIVE FOR
COCCIDIOSIS

Watch for the
Future Announcement
of Our New
PROTOSEP
Formula-B

This new product will interest every poultryman who wants to stop Coccidiosis from robbing him of poultry profits.

A product of Scientific Merit by
WHITMOYER LABORATORIES, Inc.
MYERSTOWN, PENNA.

The Place to Buy
NEW HAMPSHIRES
HAYES FARM
in NEW HAMPSHIRE

One of the Original Sources of the Breed

Thirty years' careful breeding by one of the original producers has naturally developed New Hampshires rich in all the outstanding qualities of the breed. That's why so many customers keep returning for foundation stock as well as to replenish commercial flocks.

Noted for
Inherited VIGOR
Rapid GROWTH
Even FEATHERING
Steady PRODUCTION

There's Money in
HAYES CHICKS

Now available to more customers. You too, will find profits in our straight run or sexed pullet New Hampshire chicks—also our straight Barred Cross for broilers or Barred Cross pullets for eggs.

Write for prices and early order discount. We guarantee satisfaction.

Clifton R. Hayes, Owner

HAYES FARM, Box E DOVER, N. H.

WHITE LEGHORNS
We Specialize In 4 Week Old Pullets

Baby Pullets	Straight Run	Broilers
$18.00 per 100	$10.00 per 100	$2.95 per 100

RICE LEGHORN FARM
Box 408 Sedalia, Missouri

resulted in the closing of theaters and other places of amusement in many cities of New York. Public buildings were required to lower their temperatures to 55 degrees to conserve coal.

While anthracite coal for brooding chicks has been given the top priority rating, the priority makes no difference if coal is not to be had. Stocks of coal on the Delmarva peninsula in January were said to be as large as a year ago, but there were more chicks out. To help distribute the available coal equitably, the Solid Fuels Administrator appointed a coal coordinator for the area.

Army Getting Good Volume of Poultry on Broiler Set-Aside

The broiler set-aside order which went into effect in the Delmarva and Shenandoah Valley (Virginia) areas on December 11 and was extended to the Gainesville (Georgia) and the Arkansas-Missouri-Oklahoma areas on January 8 seems to be working well, and Army purchases of poultry through February 3 had exceeded 25 million pounds. (For the exact weekly figures, see table on page 48).

Compliance men have patrolled the highways in the areas affected, and the number of violators has been relatively small. It has been necessary to release some live chickens in the Gainesville and Arkansas areas because of lack of processing facilities. In the Arkansas area, cooperation on the part of many dressers has not been entirely whole-hearted, and they claim that margins allowed by OPA are not adequate.

A meeting of 400 people, including growers and others associated with broiler production, at Springdale, Ark., on January 19, resulted in a wire to OPA Administrator Chester Bowles requesting higher prices, but Mr. Bowles, however, wired Governor Laney of Arkansas the following day that prices to producers in that area compared favorably with those in other parts of the country. He did grant an additional 1 cent a pound on broilers delivered by the producers direct to the processing plant.

Arkansas' Senator Fulbright has been active in Washington, however, and there is still a possibility of a 2-cent a pound increase. Eastern poultry industry leaders do not care for an increase in the price, for fear it will bring a lot of newcomers into the business and make future adjustments more difficult. Production costs in the Arkansas area are higher because of smaller flocks and higher interest charges by feed dealers and others financing the growers.

Dried Egg Ceilings Cut

OPA on February 7 announced reductions in ceiling prices on dried eggs ranging from 2 cents a pound on dried yolks to 7 cents a pound on dried egg albumen. Frozen egg ceiling prices were reduced by eight-tenths of a cent a pound.

This action was taken because the ceiling prices during the spring of 1945 on "current receipts," which are the main source of eggs for drying, are 1 cent a dozen under what they were a year ago. It is estimated that the government, which is the principal buyer of dried eggs, will save about $6,000,000 as a result.

WFA Offers to Sell Frozen Eggs

The War Food Administration on January 24 offered to sell to frozen egg packers and processors approximately 10 million pounds of frozen eggs located in the northeastern region and at Detroit, Mich.

Per Capita Egg Consumption Last Year About 352 Eggs

Preliminary figures developed by the War Food Administration indicate that per capita egg consumption in 1944 was 352 eggs—an all-time high. Previously, a per capita egg consumption of 347 was anticipated, but the tremendous increase in egg yield in November and December over a year ago moved the figure upward.

NEW HAMPSHIRES
NICHOLS
BARRED ROCKS

Check this list of the ten outstanding factors in Nichols breeding. Here are the true foundations for quality that leads to better results and greater profits.

1. Outstanding Uniformity of All Breeding Factors
2. Beautiful Brown Eggs of High Interior Quality
3. High Hatchability
4. Abundant Vitality—High Livability
5. Extremely Early Feathering
6. Very Rapid Growth
7. Early Sexual Maturity
8. Early Large Egg Size
9. Excellent Meat Quality
10. Standard Type & Color

Illustrated Catalog tells the whole story of Nichols breeding—and why you can expect success with Nichols U.S. Approved-U.S. Pullorum Clean chicks. Write for it Today.

NICHOLS POULTRY FARM, INC.
BOX 12, KINGSTON, N. H.

Here's Your POULTRY HOUSE
Complete with Hardware, Roofing, etc.

Yes sir, complete to the last bolt. Ready to put together in a few hours. Tight, warm and sturdy, yet may readily be taken apart and moved if desired. Freight prepaid to nearby States; freight allowance to more distant ones.

Nearly 40 years' experience in building poultry houses. Design, material and construction must be right. Moderate prices. You save money and get a better house.

FREE BULLETIN shows models for backyard and commercial flocks.

E. C. YOUNG CO. 1 Depot Street Randolph, Mass.

Illustration below shows 20' x 20' Combination Brooder and Laying House, $292.50. Capacity 700 Chicks or 120 to 140 Pullets for Laying.

BLUMER'S
WHITE ROCKS

Chicks ideal for flock foundation or replacement. All hatching eggs from our own 5,000 White Rock breeders under Penna. State supervision. Our White Rocks are an improved combination of high egg production and meat qualities. 20 Years Breeding White Rocks—Send for catalog.

BLUMER BROTHERS
R. D. 3 MOSCOW, PENNA.

KETCHUM "Tamperproof" WING BANDS
For Day Old & Grown

2345

PRICES (Numbered Consecutively) 100 for $1.10— 500-$4.25 250 for $2.25—1000-$7.50

LOCKING PLIERS 50¢ each—All Postpaid

● Self-piercing ● Self Locking ● One Operation ● Positively Locked ● Tested ● Send for Free Catalog ● Leg Bands ● Wing Bands and Supplies ●

Ketchum Mfg. Co., 9 Kay St., Lake Luzerne, N.Y.

LaGuardia's Assertion Disputed

New York Mayor LaGuardia's assertion on January 29 that the government should release some of the millions of cases of eggs it had in storage to help relieve the meat situation in New York City was disputed by War Food Administration officials two days later. They said that all of the eggs of last year's record supply bought by the government to support prices to producers had been processed or sold.

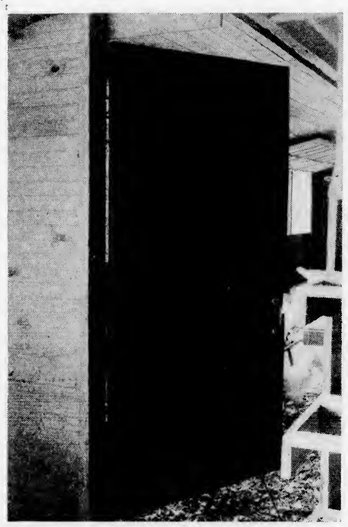
Lee Marshall Resigns

Resignation of Lee Marshall as Director of the Office of Marketing Services and Vice President and Director of Supply of the Commodity Credit Corporation to return to private business was announced by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones on January 31.

C. W. Kitchen has been named to succeed Marshall as Director of the Office of Marketing Services, and Lt. Col. Ralph W. Olmstead has been appointed to succeed Mr. Marshall as Vice President and Director of Supply of CCC.

Development of Federal standards for farm products, agricultural markets news services, marketing agreement programs, estimates of civilian food needs, and food conservation and limitation orders and their enforcement will be directed by Mr. Kitchen.

Price support buying of eggs and other foods, sales of government-owned surplus foods, purchase of foods for Lend-lease, and other supply programs of the War Food Administration and the school lunch program are among the supply functions that Col. Olmstead will direct.



Double-Swing Partition Doors

One way to save a lot of time in caring for a flock of layers in a long house is to have double-swing partition doors. Properly constructed with strong springs to hold the door in closed position, no time is lost setting down pails or eggs or feed to unhook the door when going from one pen to another. By having the door constructed to swing in both directions, it can be pushed open from either side when going through the laying house with hands full.

THE BIG NEWS THIS YEAR

You won't have to be "sold" these new B-B feeds. Results will speak for themselves. These new feeds are the result of a big research undertaking, plus the availability of certain essential ingredients which up to now have been obtainable only for direct war needs. The efficiency of B-B rations has been increased to such an extent that you will readily recognize their "added power." The feeds you use are a direct line to the profits you make. The new B-B feeds actually have "added power" for added profit. Ask for them now from your B-B dealer.

MARITIME MILLING COMPANY, INC., BUFFALO, NEW YORK

THE NEW B-B

CHICK STARTER ● GROWING MASH
LAYING MASH ● BROILER RATION
DAIRY RATION ● CALF STARTER

with ADDED power

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG

Best of All

Complete Line POULTRY EQUIPMENT

WRITE TODAY!

USE COUPON BELOW

BEACON STEEL PRODUCTS CO.
68 Railroad Ave., Westminster, Md.
Send a free copy of your catalog to

Name _____

Address _____

State _____

BEACON STEEL
PRODUCTS CO., WESTMINSTER, MD.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS . . $15. PER 100

To May 1st.

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders, 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

JOSEPH TOLMAN — I SPECIALIZE, ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE. Dept. E ROCKLAND MASS.

BABY CHICKS MISNER'S Hatching EGGS

R. O. P. WHITE LEGHORNS

20 Years of Intensive Breeding has Produced Families with Established Misner Characteristics — Sustained High Egg Production—Large Type Body White Leghorns—Uniform Chalk White Eggs. Write us today.

MISNER'S POULTRY PLANT
LYCOMING CREEK ROAD, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

FARMERS WISE CAPONIZE

CAPONIZE: Saves feed. It's easy. NO slips, kill NONE, any time. ANY age. MARKETING: Nation-wide. Army, Navy, Hospitals need them. PROFIT: 46 lbs. grain makes 9 lbs. capon. Get 52¢ and up. INSTRUMENTS: Speedy, latest, self-cleaning, battery or A.C. Will teach you. It's easy. Send 10¢ for Guide. SIMPLEX ELECTRIC CAPONIZER. H. E. KRATZ, 6044 Ingleside, Chicago, 37. $14.50 BAT. SET

Do Poultry Pastures Pay?

[Continued from page 9]

Dried up ranges or woodlots won't take the place of succulent green feed nor will they supply the health protection available from a good pasture. A dense sward of low-growing, tender plants furnishes a maximum amount of green feed and forms a mat to keep pullets away from their droppings. The result is that coccidiosis and other parasites are not so available to growing pullets. Suppose one of your chickens has acute coccidiosis. On a bare yard, the bloody droppings are conspicuous and tempt other pullets to pick at them; on a sodded pasture, these droppings could disappear in the short grass.

It is not necessary to move the brooder house or range shelter to get the greatest use of the pasture area. The feeders, water fountains, and artificial shades can be moved to encourage the pullets to use the entire area. Usually once a week is often enough to move this equipment.

A portable shade can be used to encourage chicks to spend the day outside. The shade should be moved to a new location each week, preferably away from the house, to encourage ranging. Shades with less pitch to the roof are not upset easily by strong winds.

Orchards, low-growing bushes, and fence rows prevent the maximum production of green feed and are harbors for poultry parasites as well. A few tall growing trees in the pasture are not a serious health hazard, provided they are trimmed to permit the sunlight to reach the ground around them. Many poultrymen prefer movable shades in order that they can equalize grazing and wear of the pasture.

Frequent clipping to keep the vegetation short will encourage the pullets to forage and will also keep the green feed tender and succulent. Allowing part of the pasture to grow up with weeds while other areas are worn bare is poor economy. Some farmers use cows to graze off the excess growth in poultry pastures.

Seed Formation

One or more clippings is usually advisable for poultry pastures before June 15. To permit the maximum production of seed, either for reseeding or for harvesting, no further clipping should be done until late August. During this time vegetative growth is slow and many blossoms are formed. Pullets are usually able to consume the excess growth during this period and since they do not eat the blossoms, heavy grazing with chickens does not interfere with seed formation. Cows, however, consume seed heads, and this reduces seed formation the same as does mowing.

Ladino clover seed can be harvested as an additional crop from poultry pastures. Yields of 20 to 60 pounds of seed per acre have been reported. Harvesting seed from large areas can be accomplished by mowing and collecting the seed heads. A dandelion rake has been used successfully to strip the seed heads from small areas.

Winter Killing

Where two broods of pullets are reared on the same ground in one season the last hatch is frequently left on the range until snow flies. Heavy grazing late in the fall increases the danger of winter killing as there is no plant growth to hold the snow. Winter killing appears to be more of a problem during the second winter after seeding and in pure stands of Ladino clover.

During the winter of 1943-44, the Ladino clover pasture of Tristram Coffin, Stanfordville, New York, seeded about 1940, winter killed. When spring came and no growth appeared, he thought it would be necessary to plow and reseed. Sometime later, evidence of voluntary reseeding appeared, and by the middle

CAREY'S WHITE LEGHORNS

★ *Heavy layers*
★ *Pedigree-bred 28 years*
PROFIT MAKERS

Carey White Leghorns are making money for hundreds of commercial poultrymen, despite increased operating costs. They've been pedigree-bred for 28 years for these things that make poultry profits:

—high average egg yield.
—large white eggs.
—good egg quality.
—good type and body size.
—high livability.

270 to 329-Egg Males

Males from 270 to 329-egg hens head my 1945 matings. All are sons of my best family tested dams and sires.

8,000 Birds and 170 Acres

Carey Farms is strictly a breeding farm. No hatching eggs bought. All chicks produced from eggs laid on my 8,000-bird, 170-acre breeding plant. All breeders pullorum tested.

Write today for copy of interesting Chick News and my 1945 Price List.

EDWIN CAREY
Rt. 2-E Marion, Ohio

Use Avicol To Protect

Your chick's drinking water from bacterial contamination. Many chick losses can be avoided. Filth from droppings in the water, unsanitary conditions, etc. cause bowel troubles. As an aid in helping fight this trouble at the source, protect your chick's drinking water with Avicol. Acts quickly Inexpensive. Used by experienced poultry raisers, with great success, for over 20 years Send 50c for liberal package Money refunded if not satisfied, so it costs nothing to try

Burrell-Dugger Co., 807 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

CHICKS $2.90 per 100 and up

Guaranteed big strong fluffy chicks. From finest A. P. A. bloodtested flocks. 10 million sold yearly. Guaranteed complete satisfaction. We pay all postage if you send cash in full with order. If we ship C. O. D. you pay postage. Prices subject to change without notice.

A GRADE	As Hatched	Cockerels	Pullets
White Leghorns, Austra Whites, White, Barred and Buff Rocks, S. C. Reds, White Wyandottes	$8.90	$2.90	$17.80
Brown and Buff Leghorns, White and Buff Minorcas, New Hampshires, White and Black Giants, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orps.	$9.90	$4.90	$19.80
Mixed Heavies, no sex guarantee	$6.90	Mixed Any Breed, no sex guarantee	$4.90

AA Grade 2c higher. 10 free with each 100; AAA Grade 4c higher, 15 free with each 100. 90% sex guarantee.

SCOTT HAYES CHICKS
Dept. 49, Vandalia, Ill.

PECKHAM FARM REDS

Produce EGGS at a PROFIT with our U. S. Pullorum clean, straight run or sexed R. I. Red chicks. PROFIT PRODUCING stock at FARM PROFIT prices. Practically Non-Broody. SEND FOR FREE CATALOG.

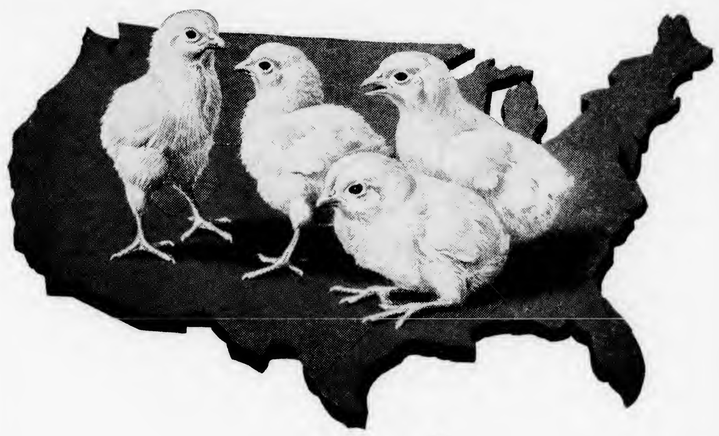
PECKHAM FARMS
3142 Acushnet Ave., New Bedford, Mass.

POULTRY IN THE NEWS

Rich Paddon, a Cleveland grocer, has promised to give free chickens to each of his regular customers the day that Germany surrenders.

Employees of a Chicago egg breaking plant are now breaking eggs to the tune of lively dance and march music "piped" from one of Chicago's FM radio stations which is serving 120 war plants in the area. The music is expected to improve plant attendance, take away some of the monotony of egg breaking, and speed up work.

In England, a Mrs. Rose Ash who had been sentenced to imprisonment for "larceny by finding" of a turkey which she ran over while driving, had her punishment reduced to a fine of about $25 after making an appeal.



All over America!

Time-tested C-Ka-Gene stops heavy losses from

BLOODY COCCIDIOSIS!

Yes, all over America time has proved the effectiveness of Pratts C-Ka-Gene . . . proved it so completely that there is no longer any doubt of its ability to prevent heavy losses and severe setbacks from Bloody Coccidiosis.

After slightly less than seven years, C-Ka-Gene is now successfully protecting its second 100 million chicks. And all but the rare cases have been saved!

C-Ka-Gene is not a cure, preventive, or vaccine. It cannot, and does not, give chicks Bloody Coccidiosis. Instead, C-Ka-Gene works by the Immunity (permanent protection) method. If your chicks pick up deadly coccidia while eating feed containing C-Ka-Gene, here is all that happens:

C-Ka-Gene will permit them to have only a mild, harmless attack. Not even a visible slowing of growth will be seen. Little, if any, blood will be passed. Few, if any, birds will die. And, after that mild attack has run its course, your birds will be IMMUNE . . . protected from Bloody Coccidiosis for life!

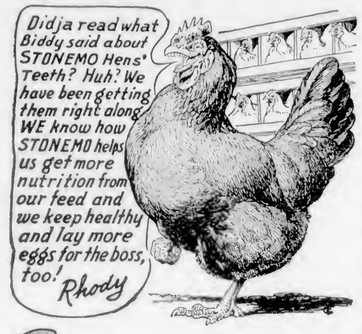
No flushing, no costly litter sprays are necessary. Just add 1¼ pounds of Pratts C-Ka-Gene to each 100 pounds of mash.

See your dealer today. Demand Pratts C-Ka-Gene. If he can't supply it, use the handy coupon to order direct.

Pratt Food Co. Dept. CK-140
Philadelphia 6, Pa.
Check size wanted. Send money order with name and address.

	East of Colo.	West of Colo.
☐ 100 Chick Size	$ 1.25	$ 1.35
☐ 250 Chick Size	2.75	3.00
☐ 500 Chick Size	5.00	5.50
☐ 3000 Chick Size	25.00	27.00

Prices are "delivered" anywhere in U. S. A.



STONEMO
GRANITE GRIT

"Nature's Teeth for Hens"

America's Leading Poultrymen and Turkey Growers not only feed STONEMO but recommend its use to their customers.

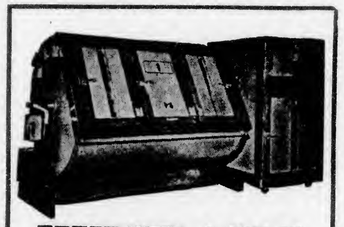
Profit by feeding STONEMO. Start now and save up to 20% on feed.

We guarantee it to do all we claim.

Your dealer has STONEMO in all sizes—chick to turkey—or can get it for you.

ALL SIZES—CHICK TO TURKEY—IN CLEAN SACKS—FREE FROM WASTE—GUARANTEED

STONE MOUNTAIN GRIT CO. INC.
Dentists to America's Hens
LITHONIA, GEORGIA.



HUMIDAIRE
INCUBATORS and Separate Hatchers

Don't be satisfied with anything but the best—HUMIDAIRES—in incubators and hatching equipment. We manufacture equipment from the 400 egg capacity to the 30,000 egg capacity. Still making prompt shipments.

THE NEW MADISON INCUBATORS, INC.
NEW MADISON, DEPT. E OHIO

WHITE LEGHORNS
Unsexed $9.40—Pullets $15.90
BARRED ROCKS
WHITE ROCKS
WHITE WYANDOTTES
S. C. REDS
$9.40 per 100 PREPAID
FREE CATALOG Explaining two-week replacement guar U.S. Approved. U.S. Pullorum Tested. R.O.P. Foundation Breeding.
SCHLICHTMAN'S HATCHERY, Appleton City, Mo.

MODERN OHIO—U.S. APPROVED OFFICIAL PULLORUM TESTED **CHICKS**
FIVE POPULAR BREEDS ● PRICED RIGHT
Mail Post Card Today for Circular and Prices
MODERN HATCHERY Dept. E. Mt. Blanchard, Ohio

of July an excellent stand and good growth had occurred.

"Apparently the entire pasture reseeded itself," Mr. Coffin said, "It has come on just as good as it did last year, but the pasture is later."

Establishing a Pasture

A good poultry pasture can be achieved by improving the range used by the pullets or by putting down a new seeding. Where only one range is available, the owner is forced to either crowd the growing pullets or provide other rearing accommodations if the area is plowed and reseeded. If a sod is already established, improvement by fertilizing and management will get a good pasture with the least labor.

In many areas, only the application of superphosphate is needed to stimulate the clover until it predominates in the pasture mixture. By good management, such as frequent mowing and equalized pasturing, the low-growing sun-loving clover can spread more rapidly. With such treatment, a pasture improves each year.

Having two poultry pastures so that one may be used for cows or for hay while the other is used by the pullets is desirable. But many poultrymen do not believe this rotation is necessary. Actually, the pullets are using the land only about half of the year. There are any number of farms on which good pullets have been raised on the same ground year after year.

In establishing a new seeding, select a rearing area at some distance from the laying house in order that isolation rearing can be followed. If the soil test shows pH 6 or below, lime is needed. The seed bed should be well prepared and the seed sown as early in the spring as the season permits.

Before seeding, over most of New York, applying 600 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate to the acre, is advisable. In other areas of the northeast, it may be necessary to apply 0-20-20 or 0-10-20 instead of the superphosphate. A light top dressing of manure (preferably, not poultry manure) is excellent.

Any number of pasture mixtures have been used successfully. However, ladino clover has proven so popular that it is a mistake not to include it in the mixture. After the second season, ladino usually predominates in the pasture. Some poultrymen prefer to seed straight ladino clover, others want grass included in order to have some ground cover if the clover fails.

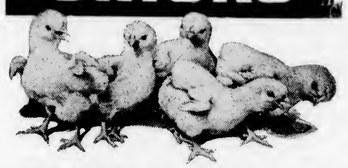
The poultry pasture mixture recommended for 1945 by the Department of Agronomy of Cornell University is:

	Pounds per acre
Ladino white clover	2
Kentucky bluegrass	12

The seeding should usually be made without a nurse crop, as in a dry season the nurse crop may seriously hinder the new seeding. If a nurse crop is seeded, it should be harvested as early as is practical.

Poultrymen who have used poultry pastures are most enthusiastic in "passing the word" of this better way to grow pullets.

NEUHAUSER "Good-Luck" CHICKS



THE KIND OF CHICKS YOU NEED THIS YEAR BECAUSE . . .
They're 200-341 Egg R.O.P. Sired And U. S. Approved Pullorum Tested
Our Royal Mating Chicks bring you real egg production and chick-health improvement. Famous trapnest-pedigree strains in Hampshires, Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Reds, White Rocks, Wyandottes. Reasonable prices because our year around hatching reduces costs. Sexed Chicks. Order now for your choice of delivery dates.
24 BREEDS and CROSSBREDS
FREE CIRCULAR: Contains complete facts about real quality chicks and how they benefit you. Write today.
NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, INC.
Box E, Napoleon, Ohio

Bulkley's S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Get Bulkley White Leghorns for better results. Bred since 1915 for livability, large white eggs, and high average egg yield. Breeders raised under plan which results in birds free of parasites and having body size, vigor, and stamina. Trapnested under U.S. R.O.P. supervision. Officially bloodtested.
Baby Chicks -- Day-old Pullets -- 4 Weeks Pullets
Write today for prices and dates
Allen H. Bulkley & Son, Odessa, N.Y.

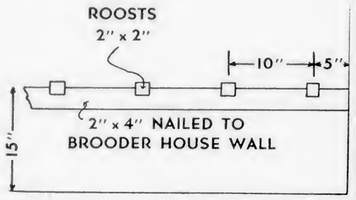
HYBRID-VIGOR R. I. RED CHICKS
Our R. I. Red chicks have the production qualities of the best Mass. bred birds plus the added "lift" gained by the proper mating of unrelated strains. Customers report 70%-90% egg production this winter.
All chicks sired by wingbanded males, sons of hens with records of 200-300 eggs per year purchased direct from famous Mass. breeders. Order direct: straight run $15.00 per hundred, sexed pullets $24.50 prepaid.
McKinstry Farms
135 McKinstry Ave., CHICOPEE, MASS.

WHERE PROGENY TESTING IS USED TO MAKE A BETTER CHICK
● CHAMBERLIN U. S. CERTIFIED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS and WHITE ROCKS are bred under state supervision, selected with extreme care. Write today for catalog.
J. D. CHAMBERLIN
BOX E CRANBURY, N. J.

DUCKLINGS
● MAMMOTH PEKINS ● VIGOROUS STOCK ● ● 6 POUNDS IN TEN WEEKS ●
HARRY BURNHAM, North Collins, N. Y.

Roosts for Second Stage

The low racks that most poultry raisers put in their brooder houses to teach chicks to roost are soon outgrown, and the chicks are ready to roost at higher levels.



For the second stage of roosting, use 2 by 2 roosts that can be placed in notches cut into 2 by 4s nailed to the brooder house wall as in the accompanying diagram. These side supports are 15 inches from the floor, and the roosts can be put into position soon after the chicks begin using the low roosting racks.

Other supports should be nailed to the brooder house walls 30 inches from the floor, so that the roosting poles can be raised to the higher level as the chicks get older.

$80,000,000 for Farm Pulpwood

During the past year, farmers received more than $80,000,000 for pulpwood which they supplied to pulpwood consuming mills. Besides furnishing more than 35 per cent of the pulpwood cut in 1944 in this country. farmers have found that it has turned out to be a profitable cash crop.

For this year, the War Production Board is again counting upon the farm woodlots of the country to help reach the goal of 16,000,000 cords of pulpwood, or 8 per cent above last year. Said WPB:

"The increased requirement for domestic pulpwood in 1945 directly reflects the tempo at which our country is now fighting on its many battlefronts throughout the world.

"This war is now chewing up material in staggering amounts and every farmer and woodcutter must cut pulpwood to the best of his ability if we are to package the food, ammunition, medical and innumerable other supplies in addition to producing explosives, high tenacity rayon, and the wet strength map paper which are now being produced for the military from our pulpwood supplies in ever-increasing quantities."

Top Choice in the Top Breed

MOUL'S NEW HAMPSHIRES

MELVIN MOUL

BACKED BY 21 YEARS' SOUND BREEDING
Twenty-one years ago Melvin Moul picked New Hampshires as the breed best fitted to become the "business breed" of America. Since that time he has been continuously breeding to make Moul's New Hampshires the "business breed" at its best. As a result of his unswerving devotion to that aim, when you buy Moul's New Hampshires today, you know you are getting:—

Tops in VIGOR
Bred and developed in this invigorating New Hampshire climate, they have the vigor and stamina to stand up under rigorous production.

Tops in FAST GROWTH
Rapid and sturdy growth especially in the early weeks adds to profits for broiler raisers and assures early maturity and production when egg prices are best.

Tops in EVEN FEATHERING
This is another factor that adds to broiler profit-through earlier marketing and premium prices.

Tops in PRODUCTION
When it comes to eggs, 21 years breeding and selection have developed production ability to a very high degree. At the same time Moul's breeding has assured large egg size and egg quality. Moul's New Hampshires show a high persistence and long laying life.

Tops in TYPE and COLOR
In breeding for production Melvin Moul has also maintained the true New Hampshire type and color. His birds are real beauties.

The "Business Breed" at its Best

You Owe It To Yourself To Get The Full Facts
In these days when profits depend more and more on economical production of quality products, it will pay you to get the full story of Moul breeding and the profits it returns to hundreds of poultry raisers. Free illustrated catalog tells the whole story—Write for it Today.

MOUL Also Produces Cross Breeds
As a service to many broiler raiser customers Moul has been producing Rock X Hampshire cross chicks. The product of select New Hampshire females mated to select Barred Rock cockerels, these chicks carry in large measure the qualities developed by Moul breeding. While primarily intended for broilers, the pullets do make fine producers of big brown eggs.

WRITE TODAY — for Catalog and Price List

MOUL'S POULTRY FARM
Box E, Exeter, New Hampshire

COXY CONTROL

TWO SIMPLE STEPS HELP REDUCE LOSSES

1 Properly clean and sanitize hen houses to remove spores that are cause of infection.

2 Feed mashes fortified with the right amount of Lacto-G.

For over 13 years these two steps have proved highly effective. They reduce mortality and assure a high percentage of healthy, recovered chicks.

The high Lactose content of a Lacto-G "coxy" mash stimulates the development of favorable intestinal flora. These help build resistance to disease and help reduce the severity of attacks when infection occurs.

In addition, the easily assimilated milk proteins, minerals and vitamins in Lacto-G aid greatly in maintaining normal growth during run of disease.

It will pay you . . . as it has thousands of poultrymen . . . to insist on "COXY" mash fortified with Lacto-G.

For further details write for booklet "FROM EGG TO MATURITY."

PEEBLES Lacto-G DRIED WHEY MILK SOLIDS
NATURE'S BEST BALANCED FORTIFIER
ADDRESS NATIONAL SALES AGENTS
A product of WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY

NATIONAL SALES AGENTS
GOLDEN EAGLE MILLING CO.
PETALUMA CALIFORNIA
Be Sure It's In Your Feed

CHIK-SAVER ELECTRIC BROODER

World's Biggest Brooder Value! Sets up in 15 minutes. Six 24" Feeders FREE. Send $1.00 and pay postman balance or write today for folder.

200 Chicks
40" x 40" Size
500 Watt Heater
Thermostat Control
$7.95

THE NATIONAL IDEAL CO. 906 W. SUMMIT ST., TOLEDO, O.

PARKS' BARRED ROCKS

World's Oldest Strain

U.S. R.O.P. BREEDING FARM

Here's high production bred into America's best meat chickens. Records to 357 eggs. Rugged mountain grown stock raised on wide, open ranges. Breeders run outdoors almost year round. Write for catalog and prices on Eggs, Chicks and 8-week olds.

ONE BREED ONLY

JOE PARKS AND SONS ALTOONA, PA.

LIQUID TATTOO INK. Mark your poultry to prevent thefts. Get a fresh supply of liquid tattoo ink. 35 cents a can, postpaid. Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

How to Do a Good Job of Brooding Chicks

[Continued from page 12]

pasting up, and this is not so much of a handicap in retarded growth.

Stir Litter Often

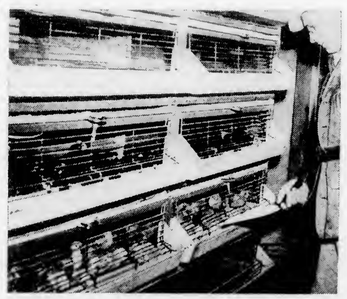
Just how much litter to use and when to add new is hard to estimate. It varies with the kind. It seems evident that control of coccidiosis is easier when a considerable amount is used and when it is turned or stirred often. It should not crust over or cake on top, and it might well range from 4 to 5 inches in depth. Unless there is trouble from coccidiosis or some other disease, it is best not to change the litter during the entire brooding period.

Roosts Losing Favor

Roosts are losing favor very rapidly. They are not desirable for heavy breeds during the first 12 weeks. Roosts cause breast deformities including both crooked keels and knobs on the breasts. No roosts are not a handicap in later roosting because low pits are commonly used in laying houses and birds take to them easily even if they have never roosted.

Feeding chicks on mash alone for the first eight weeks, except for the starting period, is a popular method. Grain feeding usually starts at eight weeks and continues through the growing period. Oats are particularly valuable, giving good bone growth, excellent feathers and good body growth. Grains that birds are to have as layers should be fed during the growing season. This is particularly true of whole corn.

There is practically no increase in confinement rearing of chicks, except that in permanent brooder houses chicks are raised to about eight weeks in houses and are then moved to range shelters. It is not worth while to try to get chicks on sunporches or sand runs during the first eight weeks. If their rations carry ample vitamins, which is usually the case with commercial feeds, confinement rearing for eight weeks is very satisfactory.



Many chicks are started in battery brooders for the first 10 to 14 days. A dust pan makes a good scoop for putting mash into the feeders.

Melini's Chicks

Chic KEY to PROFITS

N.J.-U.S. APPROVED

MORE EGGS! MORE MEAT!

They're needed now, for the World at War, and the Folks back Home—And that's where Melini's Chicks come in!

40,000 N. J.-U. S. Approved Breeders
Bloodtested Twice a Year

For White Eggs: White Leghorns, R.O.P. Sired, for Big chalk-white eggs; Minorca-Leghorn Matings for Bigger chalk-white eggs—all from old hens. Over 8,000 hens bred to U.S. R.O.P. Minorca males, sons of trap-nested hens.

For Brown Eggs: New Hampshires, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks—all standard bred; Red-Rock sex-link Pullets.

For Meat: Cockerels, all heavy matings; Light Brahmas for choice roasters; Sexed cockerels, all breeds, squab or medium broilers.

98% Livability Guaranteed 1st 2 Weeks
Expert Sexing: 95% Accuracy Guaranteed
ONE GRADE and ONE PRICE for EACH BREED
Write Today for Folder and Price List

MELINI'S Vineland Farms HATCHERY
Dept. D. DELSEA DRIVE & OAK ROAD, VINELAND, N.J.

CHICKS $2.90 per 100 and up

Guaranteed big strong fluffy chicks. From finest A. P. A. bloodtested flocks. 10 million sold yearly. Guaranteed complete satisfaction. We pay all postage if you send cash in full with order. If we ship C. O. D. you pay postage. Prices subject to change without notice.

A GRADE	As Hatched	Cockerels	Pullets
White Leghorns	$8.90	$2.90	$17.80
White, Barred and Buff Rocks, S.C. Reds, White Wyandottes	$8.90	$8.90	$10.90
Brown and Buff Leghorns, White and Buff Minorcas	$9.90	$4.90	$19.80
New Hampshires, White and Black Giants, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orps.	$10.90	$10.90	$12.90
Mixed Heavies, no sex guarantee	$6.90	Mixed Any Breed, no sex guarantee	$4.90

AA Grade 2c higher, 10 free with each 100; AAA Grade 4c higher, 15 free with each 100. 90% sex guarantee.

SCOTT HAYES CHICKS
Dept. 49, Bloomington, Ill.

Bodine's Pedigreed

BABY CHICKS
HATCHING EGGS
BREEDING STOCK
Leghorns

Every Male From a 250-327 Egg Dam.
Every Female From Dam And Sire With Proven Records 250-327 Eggs.

The Bodine progeny-test program has produced such sound improvement in this Leghorn strain that a basis for greater profit has been strongly laid. Bodine Leghorn chicks are sound producers. Ask about our heavy breeds in Rhode Island Reds and Rock-Red cross. Free Catalog.

ELI H. BODINE, Box A, Chemung, N. Y.

• Pennsylvania Accredited

CHICKS and Hatching Eggs

Large type birds bred for egg and meat production.
- Barred Plymouth Rocks
- New Hampshires
- Broiler Cross
- Sex-Link Cross

Price List on request.

HAROLD G. WINDLE
COCHRANVILLE, PA.

PRE-WAR QUALITY AVAILABLE

- Automatic Brooder Heaters
- Debeakers to stop cannibalism
- Electrical Poultry Supplies

Send for free catalog. Dept. EB.

LYON RURAL ELECTRIC CO.
San Diego 12, California

A somewhat surprising observation was made recently at one of the agricultural colleges. Injury in the form of watery blisters were found in chicks and it was thought to be due to burning with the disinfectant. The condition was reproduced when chicks came in contact with newly applied mite paints, particularly in cold weather. This led to the recommendation that the paint be applied at least 30 days before chicks are brooded if they are started in cold weather.

Care of Hatching Eggs

If you are producing eggs for a hatchery, there are a number of things that you can do to prevent poor hatches and weak chicks that might result from improper care of the eggs between the time they are laid and go into the incubators. Here are some of them:

1. Gather eggs frequently—at least three times a day—to prevent chilling in cold weather and overheating in warm weather. Frequent gathering helps to keep down the number of cracked and dirty eggs.

2. Hold the eggs in a room with a temperature of between 50 and 60 degrees. There should be moisture in the room. If there is furnace heat in the room, the eggs may dry out to the extent that the percentage of hatch is reduced.

3. Don't hold eggs more than one week, for the hatchability of eggs seems to go down rapidly when eggs are held more than a week.

4. Pack eggs with the large end up. Eggs packed with the large end down may cause quite a few floating air cells and lower the hatch.

Provide Oxygen for Chicks

Always see to it that there is some fresh air coming into the brooder house. Never close it up tight. Coal, oil, and gas burning brooders will often use up so much oxygen from the room that they give off poisonous gases and cause the chicks to become sluggish and unthrifty.

Leaky stove pipes and loose joints can throw considerable gas into the room, and they should be checked. Be sure to provide some ventilation at all times, preferably by keeping one of the windows open constantly, but regulating the size of the opening according to the weather.

Brooding Early With Electricity

If you brood early chicks with electricity, it may be necessary to raise the temperature as high as 105 degrees. Since all of the heat with an electric brooder is under the hover, there may be a tendency for chicks to spend too much time under the hover to keep warm. Running the brooder at the higher temperature, however, will warm the chicks quickly, so that they are more willing to run out into the cooler room.

THE WHITEST GRANITE GRIT OF THEM ALL . .

GRAN-I-GRIT *helps solve* **Feed Shortage**

DEALERS . . .

PROFITABLE: Gran-I-Grit does not deteriorate, takes little storage space, is easy to handle. DEALER HELPS: National Magazine advertising, posters, circulars and compact salesmen's boxes. ATTRACTIVE STORE DISPLAY: Brings more profits through faster sales, if you don't have a display, write at once. SERVICE: To meet the increased demand for Gran-I-Grit, production capacity has been increased 75%.

POULTRYMEN . . .

Gran-I-Grit helps your birds to get maximum energy from feed — makes the same feed produce more meat and eggs — by thorough grinding in the gizzard. Gran-I-Grit aids health of flock by giving better digestion; averts many digestive disturbances. Gran-I-Grit's clean graded whiteness is more attractive and your birds will eat sufficient to show results.

FEED EFFICIENCY FROM GRAN-I-GRIT ALSO MEANS PROFITS!

GRAN-I-GRIT is ROUGH-TOUGH-INSOLUBLE

George A. Pearce Whitehouse, N. J.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD by BIRDS of GRAN-I-GRIT USER!

At the Passaic, N. J. Egg Laying Test an entry of George A. Pearce, Whitehouse, New Jersey, established a new world's record for New Hampshire Reds with 3,813 eggs and 3,943.35 points. This pen was second high of all breeds in the country. A second entry also broke the old world's record, winning the Hunterdon Test. For three consecutive years now, Pearce has had the high pen of New Hampshires. Says George A. Pearce, "All our pullets and hens are fed Gran-I-Grit and I am well pleased with the quality and results."

We think it significant that four high pens of the six leading breeds in the tests came from flocks where GRAN-I-GRIT is fed regularly.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES OF GRAN-I-GRIT, LITERATURE AND NAME OF YOUR DEALER

NORTH CAROLINA GRANITE CORP. MT. AIRY NORTH CAROLINA

use

Iodine Vermicide MERCK

For control of large roundworms and tapeworms when used according to directions. Does not throw birds off egg production.

For feeding to baby chicks and growing poultry as a valuable supplement to their ration when they are infected with *Coccidiosis.*

For turkeys: May be used on turkeys as well as chickens.

MERCK & CO., Inc., Rahway, N. J.
Manufacturing Chemists

Make More WITH PINE TOP R.O.P. Bred Chicks

PUT PINE TOP'S "BASIC 5" PROGRAM TO WORK FOR YOU

Better livability, high egg production, high hatchability, rapid growth and feathering, prime meat quality—all the profit factors you need for lowered production costs, higher poultry income are the result of Pine Top's great R. O. P and Progeny Test breeding program. Find out how you can secure genuine R. O. P. breeding in five popular U. S. Approved breeds at new low prices.

WRITE TODAY
—for valuable book of breeding facts. Sent free without obligation.

FREE CHICK BOOK

PINE TOP POULTRY FARMS
BOX E-2 MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
"New England's Great R. O. P. Farm"

LEMMEN'S LARGE LEGHORNS

WHY! ARE MORE AND MORE PEOPLE BUYING LEMMEN'S LARGE LEGHORNS? The answer — Rich in Hanson and Ghostley Breeding, the Two Leading R.O.P. Leghorn breeders in the U. S. Compare the Records—A page in our 32 page catalog devoted o these records. Also 3210 Wing Banded Males purchased from R.O.P. and R.O.P. Candidate Matings in 1944. Head our Master "AAAA" Mating for 1945. Benefits of 4 Years Eamesway Service behind our Breeders. 98% to 100% Baby Pullet Guarantee Per Catalog. Triple Inspected Chicks. Also White and Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds. Free Offers and Discounts Now! Postcard brings big Free Catalog. LEMMEN LEGHORN FARM, Box 1104L, Holland, Michigan.

ALGER "Golden Hamps"

For Golden Profits

Ideal New Hampshire color—Fast growing, full feathering Fancy Market Birds —Heavy Layers of Big Brown Eggs
Mass.-U.S.-Pullorum Clean
9,000 Breeders on Our Own Farms
Write Now for Folder and Price List
ALGER FARMS, Sanford E. Alger, Jr.
Box 10 Brockton 5, Mass.

Trade-Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

This Month With Your Flock

[Continued from page 3]

The usual practice is to start out with about an inch of litter, adding some fresh every week or 10 days until it reaches a depth of 4 inches or so. Stir it regularly to keep it loose and dry.

Remove any damp litter as soon as noticed.

Plan on Garden Greens

If you have a limited space and cannot provide much range for your young stock, plant some garden greens such as Swiss chard or kale.

Chard grows well most anywhere, and it is well liked by poultry. Simply pull the outer leaves to feed, and there'll be new growth inside if the weather is not too dry.

Taper Off on Lights

Sometime late in March, if you have been using lights on the laying flock, begin to taper off, cutting down on the length of the lighted day. By mid-April, you should have discontinued the use of lights altogether.

Change Feeder Sizes

Remember that chicks grow rapidly the first few weeks. Soon it becomes necessary to use larger feeders and perhaps have additional feeder space. Failure to change or adjust feeders may cause some chicks to go hungry.

Keep Down Dropping Odors

To avoid odors and reduce nitrogen losses as well, apply hydrated lime to the droppings in the pits or on boards at the rate of 1½ pounds per day for every 100 hens.

Hydrated lime, it was found at the N. J. Agricultural Experiment Station, will kill the organisms of pullorum, typhoid, and cholera when it comes in contact with them; it will also prevent sporulation of coccidial oöcysts.

Hatching Egg Breeds in Maine

Rhode Island Reds comprised 42 per cent of all breeds kept for the production of hatching eggs in Maine during the 1943-44 season, according to a survey of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. New Hampshires were next with 31 per cent; Barred Plymouth Rocks, 24 per cent; White Plymouth Rocks, 2 per cent; and miscellaneous breeds, 1 per cent.

Of the hatching eggs produced, many of which were shipped out of state, 32 per cent were the R. I. Red x Barred Rock broiler cross, 21 per cent were the New Hampshire x Barred Rock broiler cross, 12 per cent were straight R. I. Reds, 11 per cent were straight New Hampshires, 14 per cent were Red x Rock sex-linked cross, 8 per cent were straight Barred Rocks, and 2 per cent were White Rocks.

CARBOLA
The Disinfecting White Paint

KILLS BABY CHICK DESTROYERS

Before you buy your baby chicks clean up your brooder house to destroy those unseen disease killers.

CLEAN BROODER HOUSE!

A brushing or spraying now may mean the difference between healthy or sick baby chicks. Hatcheries use and recommend Carbola. Brush or Spray it on to all interior surfaces. Kills germs, dries white. 1 pound covers 100 square feet. Best for laying houses, brooder houses, dairies, hog pens, rabbitries, pigeon lofts. Kills by contact such invisible germs as tuberculosis, bronchitis, diphtheria, abortion, hog cholera, colds. ALSO USE AS A DRY DIP AND AS A DRY DISINFECTANT BY DUSTING.

Hardware, seed, feed, drug stores.
1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. 98c; 25 lbs. $1.90; 50 lbs. $3.50. Write for free handy egg-laying chart.

Carbola Chemical Co., Inc.
Natural Bridge, N. Y.

DON'T LET YOUR CHICKS DIE!

BABY CHICKS

PROMPT SHIPMENT
HATCHES EVERY WEEK IN THE YEAR.
NO ORDER TOO LARGE OR TOO SMALL.

Will Ship C.O.D.	100 Unsexed	100 Pullets	100 Cockerels
S. C. White Leghorns	$10.00	$20.00	$3.00
White Rocks	14.00	20.00	12.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds	14.00	20.00	12.00
Red-Rox & Rox-Red Cross	14.00	18.00	12.00
Bar. Rox	14.00	18.00	12.00
Heavy Mixed	11.00		10.00

95% GUARANTEED ON ALL PULLET CHICKS

100% live delivery. Every Breeder Blood-Tested. Order direct from this advertisement or write for CATALOG.

THOMPSONTOWN HATCHERY
Route 19 Thompsontown, Pa.

● LEGHORN COCKERELS $2.75 Per 100 $25.00 Per 1000

Large S. C. English Type

Over 20,000 blood-tested chicks hatching daily. Can make immediate shipments. Enclose check or M.O. for prompt delivery.

SUNNYDALE POULTRY FARM
BOX 22 RUNNEMEDE, N. J.

Stuck's Quality Chicks

100% live delivery	100 Str. Run	100 Plts.	100 Ckls.
Large Type Wh. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$2.00
H. Mix $11. Bar. & W. Rocks	14.00	18.00	13.00
N. H. Reds, Special AAA	18.00	23.00	13.00
Rock-Red Cross, AAA	14.00	18.00	13.00

Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. All Breeders Bloodtested. Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Write for FREE Cat. giving full details of our Breeders & Hatch. Elec. Hatched 4 wks. old Leg. Plts. 40¢ ea. Shipped Express Collect

STUCK'S POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY,
H. N. Stuck Hatchery Box E, McAlisterville, Pa.

RANGE SHELTERS $23.95 & $29.65
SIZE FOR 100 PULLETS

A sturdy attractive shelter you will be proud to own. Disassemble for storage over winter. Shipping wt. 150 lbs. We also have brooders, feeders, etc. Shelter can be used for either chickens or turkeys. Free literature.

Booher Equipment Co., M.C.28 Niles Ave., Warren, Ohio

SHADEL'S FARM CHICKS

Large English Type Mated with Males from Pedigreed R.O.P. Hens	Postpaid St. Run 100	100% Live del. Plts. 100	Gtd. Ckls 100
AAA White Leghorns	$11.00	$22.00	$ 3.00
AA White Leghorns	10.00	20.00	3.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	16.00	13.00
New Hampshire Reds	14.00	18.00	13.00
Mixed (80% Heavies Gtd.)	10.00	14.00	10.00

Pullets Gtd. 95%. Catalog of Farm & Stock FREE.
SHADEL POULTRY FARM, Rt. 10, McAlisterville, Pa.

Expanded Egg and Poultry Promotion Favored

[Continued from page 10]

creased to four chickens for one human.

Egg consumption increased from 316 eggs per capita in 1940 to 347 eggs in 1944, but per capita production increased from 328 eggs in 1940 to an estimated 446 eggs in 1944, leaving a difference of nearly 100 eggs between per capita production and consumption. These additional 100 eggs are now being absorbed by Lend-lease and military needs.

If Production Drops . . .

If egg production drops back to pre-war levels due to the drop in consumption, 100,000 fewer cars of eggs will be needed. Likewise, the country will need 125 million less layers, 300 million less chicks annually, and 7½ million less tons of poultry feed.

"Can the poultry industry stand a drop back to pre-war production with the present cost of doing business?" Dr. Card asked.

Raymond E. Cray, member of the committee, said that there are many businesses today that realize they cannot operate at a profit on the basis of pre-war volume, and he declared that the task ahead is to hold egg consumption at present levels. He emphasized the effect that a reduction back to pre-war production would have on sales of feed, equipment, chicks, and health supplies.

Suggested Advertising Presented

A suggested publication advertising program was then presented by Robert Barton, merchandising counsellor. Projected on a screen were layouts of magazine advertising, store banners and price cards, an egg character, and a slogan for tieing the advertising program together.

Following the presentation of the enlarged program, representatives of different phases of the poultry industry were asked to meet and report back the following morning on their findings.

The general concensus of opinion seemed to be that the present consumer program of the Poultry and Egg National Board should be expanded, but if and when a direct advertising program is launched, the advertising should be handled by a separate organization so as not to reduce the Board's opportunities for getting free publicity through its present avenues. The value of the free publicity being received now is placed at a million dollars and upwards annually.

Can't Be One-Shot Program

"The advisability of our industry launching an advertising program depends, I think, on how thoroughly the industry wants it and will finance it," declared N. R. Clark, chairman

STERN BROS. *Longevity Leghorns*
NEW HAMPSHIRES • ROCK-HAMP CROSS

"HEN" CHICKS FROM 2 TO 5 YEAR OLD BREEDERS

HEAVY PRODUCTION — LOW MORTALITY

Leghorns Keep on Laying in Mid-Summer Heat

Son of Vineland Hen Test Winner

New Hampshire Mature Pullet

Mr. Stanley King, Southampton, Long Island, writes in a letter of July 16, 1944: "I am a little late in writing to you about the nice chicks you sent us. As usual they arrived in good shape—not any dead. One thing i notice about them is that they keep up in production in the hot summer when eggs are high, with very low mortality. We have come a long way since we got our first chicks from you three years ago. The chickens we got from you last year were the best, because we bought your best grade."

98% LIVABILITY GUARANTEED FIRST 4 WEEKS ON ALL MATINGS

ALL BREEDERS BLOOD-TESTED Against Pullorum

SEXING SERVICE—Pullets Guaranteed 95% Accurate

LONGEVITY LEGHORNS Our Hen-Bred Pullet Chicks lay larger eggs, earlier, with lower mortality, for bigger profits. Only 27-oz.-to-the-dozen eggs from mature hen breeders are used for hatching. All hens mated to pedigreed cockerels from 225 to 289-egg record hens. All eggs pure chalk-white.

NEW HAMPSHIRES Our own strain, bred for heavy production of large brown eggs, and high-grade broilers and roasters; from 5,000 selected breeders, with a high percentage of mature hens. Chicks are heavy, rugged, and vigorous.

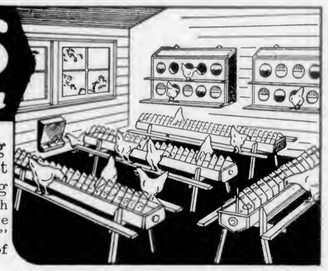
STERN-CROSS ROCK-HAMPS Universally popular mating for barred market birds. Pullets make heavy, early layers of large brown eggs, continuing through long season. Cockerels make fast growth for prime barred broilers.

WRITE TODAY FOR FREE CATALOG AND PRICE LIST

STERN BROS. BOX D SOUTH VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

WRITE FOR CATALOG and PRICE LIST • ORDER EARLY AND BE SURE OF HEN CHICKS

MORE EGGS *with* OAKES M.I. *Plan*



Those fine pullets now developing to perfection deserve the best equipment you can provide. You expect great egg production from them. Don't handicap them with unsanitary, wasteful, inefficient equipment. Follow the Oakes M.I. Plan—give them plenty of Oakes "Sanitized" feeders, waterers and nests for maximum intake of feed and water without crowding and fighting.

SEE THIS OAKES LAYING HOUSE OUTFIT AT YOUR DEALERS

Here is an ideal 100-layer outfit that provides for maximum intake of feed, water, grit and shell for good health and high egg production.

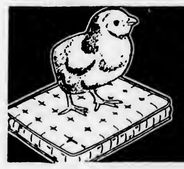
3 Oakes No. 860 5-ft. flock feeders
1 Oakes No. 948 E-Never-dry waterer
1 Oakes No. 47 Grit box (3 compartments)
2 Oakes No. 580 10-hole metal nests

With this outfit 30 to 40 hens can eat at one time, 20 birds can drink at once. No. 47 grit box has 3 compartments for grit, shell and charcoal. No. 580 metal nests are easy to keep clean and free from lice.

See your nearest hatchery, hardware or feed dealer for this and other Oakes "Sanitized" Equipment for every poultry need.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOK: Oakes M. I. Plan (for maximum intake of feed and water) is fully explained. Write today, it's FREE.

THE OAKES MANUFACTURING CO., BOX 114, TIPTON, INDIANA



CHICK-BED
THE PERFECT LITTER FOR LAYING HOUSE AND BROODER
CHICK-BED COMPANY • CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Please Mention EVERYBODYS When Writing to Advertisers

SUNNYBROOK CHICKS

PROFIT BASED 25 YEARS

All Breeders U. S. Approved — Officially Pullorum Tested

STARTED CHICKS

Three weeks and up. Thousands available—reared under ideal open range and housing conditions. 5 popular breeds, also crosses.

SEXED PULLETS

20,000 various ages, day old and up. All from stock bred for egg production, full of health and vitality. Good future profits for you.

BABY CHICKS

from one of the finest poultry plants in East—365 acres of fine shaded ranges and buildings with every facility for quality stock. Hatches weekly all year. Be sure to place your

ORDER WELL IN ADVANCE

NEW HAMPSHIRES • R.I. REDS
WHITE LEGHORNS • WHITE ROCKS
BARRED ROCKS • CROSSES

WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER AND PRICES TODAY

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM

A. HOWARD FINGAR, Owner.
Box E, — Phone 1309-J1 — HUDSON, N. Y.

Always *FRESH* water for the BIRDS

Use **KLEEN-DRINK Fountains**

for LAYERS, CHICKS, BROILERS, TURKEYS

for Hen and Brooder Houses. Batteries. Save TIME. Save WORK. Save MONEY. Keeps water fresh, clean and sanitary. No pans to wash. Hens and Chicks quickly learn to use them. Write TODAY for all details.

MODERN DESIGN EQUIPMENT
Box E-3 Crystal Lake, Ill.

DENSMORE Quality Chicks

Densmore
Va.-U. S. Certified S. C. White Leghorns
Virginia's oldest R. O. P. farm offers you chicks from flocks headed by pedigreed males from R.O.P. hens. They'll give the size, livability and high average production of quality eggs that adds up profits fast.

Densmore Va-U. S. Approved Heavy Breeds
New Hampshires, White and Barred Rocks, Rock x Hampshire Cross all developed for profitable egg and broiler production qualities.
FREE Folder tells the story of Densmore Quality Chicks from Pullorum Controlled flocks. Write Today.

DENSMORE POULTRY FARM
Box 267-E, ROANOKE, VA.

Meadowbrook Imperial Mammoth Pekin **DUCKS**

Largest, fastest growing. Excellent Layers. Ducklings $24-100. (27¢ ea. less than 100). Postpaid. 100% live delivery. Order Now.
Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Box E, Richfield, Pa.

of the Board's financing committee, in summarizing the sessions. "Nothing would be more damaging than to launch an ambitious program that would turn out to be a one-year shot. A few industry leaders can't support a program of the size we've been talking about. Everyone from the grass roots up will have to carry his share of the load if it is to be a success."

The special promotion committee was authorized to proceed with a further study of the means of financing an enlarged and expanded program that would include advertising in 1946 or after the war.

Rats Can Spread Bronchitis and Also Coccidiosis

The common brown or Norway rat can cause the spread of infectious bronchitis and coccidiosis, it has been established by Dr. E. F. Waller, poultry pathologist at the University of New Hampshire.

For the purposes of his experiment, Dr. Waller had two cages 30 inches square, and 2 feet deep, lined with galvanized screen wire. The cages were connected with 16 feet of 4-inch galvanized brooder stove pipe. Between the two cages and next to the pipe was a third cage, unscreened, for the control birds. In one of the cages he placed two healthy birds, and in the tunnel he placed three full grown rats. Within approximately 90 hours, the healthy birds were showing symptoms of bronchitis, but the controls remained normal. After repeating and varying his experiment, Dr. Waller found that the rat is apparently an accidental or mechanical carrier of disease, and is not actively infected with the disease for any period of time. All tests showed that the disease can be transmitted by contact with active or mechanical carriers.

Experiments were also carried on to see whether the rat is the carrier of chicken coccidiosis. A rat was injected with 40,000 sporulated oocysts. The pellets, collected for a period of 24 hours after feeding, were found to contain numerous sporulated oocysts. Apparently the unsporulated oocysts were destroyed in the rat's digestive tract, but the infective ones came through unharmed.

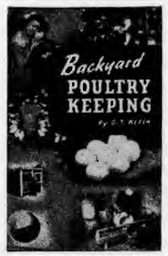
"Hmmm! Looks like some more food fights for freedom!"

BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM
Phone 308—Chestertown, Md.
Maryland-U.S. Approved Pullorum Passed Baby Chicks

PRICES OF OUR CHIX

	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns:	
Grade AA	$15.00
Grade A	12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00
New Hampshires	13.00
Heavy Assorted	6.00
SEXED CHICKS	
S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets:	
Grade AA	$26.00
Grade A	22.00
Barred Rock Pullets	20.00
New Hampshire Pullets	20.00
S. C. W. Leghorn Cockerels	3.00
Barred Rock Cockerels	12.00
New Hampshire Cockerels	12.00

Write for catalog for complete information.



BACKYARD POULTRY KEEPING

By G. T. Klein
Mass. State College

A practical guide book covering all phases of backyard poultry keeping, including plans for houses, brooding, feeding chicks, feeding layers, culling the flock, killing and dressing poultry, and also recipes for eggs and poultry. It is full of ideas which will help the backyarder get the maximum amount of eggs and poultry from his small flock.

Chapters: Should you have a backyard flock? — The poultry house and its furniture—Selecting a breed and getting a start — Brooding chicks — Feeding layers—Raising broilers, roasters and capons—Keeping the flock healthy—How to pick the layers—Other poultry problems —Preparation and preservation of poultry and eggs—Poultry cooking—Ways to serve eggs.

Cloth, 144 pages, 77 Illustrations.
$1.50, postpaid in U.S.A.

EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAG.
Dept. 296 Hanover, Pa.

THE LINCOLN STORY . . . .

Is a story of satisfied users.
More than that — of enthusiastic users. Ask any Lincoln owner and he'll tell you of the high percentage hatches, of the satisfactory operation and the combination features. Sizes 1750 to 10,000. Write for descriptive folder.

LINCOLN MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. LE, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS PAY

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.— Will Ship C.O.D. Postpaid	Unsex'd 100	Pul'ts 100	C'k'ls 100
White Leghorns Leading Strains	$10.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
Wh. & Bl. Leg. Grade A Matings	13.00	25.00	5.00
Barred White and Buff Rocks	13.00	20.00	13.00
New Hampshires & Rock-Red Cross	13.00	20.00	13.00
Special Grade A New Hampshires	18.00	25.00	13.00
Heavy Assorted—Broiler Chicks	9.00	16.00	8.00

Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 24th year.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box E, Port Treverton, Pa.

Why and How We Grow Our Chicks Indoors

[Continued from page 11]

In all of our operations we are very careful to maintain ample floor space. The baby chicks are allowed three-fourths square foot per chick. At six weeks this floor space is doubled for both the pullets and cockerels, since they now occupy two floors instead of one. At 10 weeks of age when the pullets are moved to the pullet house, the floor space is increased to 4 square feet per bird, at which level it is maintained for the rest of the normal life of the chicken.

The pullet house was constructed with the purpose of furnishing accommodations to the young pullets till they are ready to be moved to laying quarters. The pullets are moved to this so-called pullet house when they are about 10 weeks old. Each lot of chicks furnishes enough pullets to fill one-half of the pullet house. This enables us to grow out to maturity each group of pullets, without crowding, and yet obtain maximum efficiency from our equipment and buildings.

In order to simplify construction and operation of the pullet house we made the pens 30 by 68 feet. This gives us pens capable of housing 500 pullets.

Dropping pits are used in the pullet house. These are constructed similar to those in use in the laying houses, enabling them to become accustomed to the pits at a young age, and eliminating the roosting problem at the time of housing in laying quarters.

Four Distinct Advantages

Since operating our poultry business under this total confinement method, we have noticed four distinct advantages over our previous method of ranging the birds. We feel that these advantages far outweigh the alleged saving of feed through grass consumption which is the chief recommendation of range rearing.

Let me outline the most important advantages of this method of rearing pullets, as they apply to our own farm. Whether they apply equally to all poultry farm conditions, we cannot say.

First, since the pullets are confined in pens where they can be watched and handled if necessary, we have been able to inaugurate a culling program on our young stock. This is done about once a month on the pullets, helping eliminate weak birds, salvaging them for meat.

Second, because of the fact that the birds are confined at all times, they are restricted in their diet to what we choose to offer them. In this way we have found that better growth with complete regulation of feed intake is possible. The pullets are obliged to satisfy their appetites from the offered menu of mash, grain, and pellets. Pre-

Such an Easy Way to Help Chicks KEEP WELL!

Just Drop a Tablet in Their Water—Let Chicks "Drink to Their Own Health"

Thousands of successful poultrymen know from actual experience how Conkeys Dia-Tabs has benefited their flocks. They know that these handy tablets contain phenolsulphonates (intestinal astringent) and manganese sulphate to help, where there is a deficiency, control perosis. Low in cost—easy to use. Conkeys Dia-Tabs are regarded by many poultrymen as "economical insurance."

"An Ounce of Prevention Is Worth a Pound of Cure"

There's no profit in sick chicks—and epidemics sweep through flocks often with little warning. Watch sanitation and ventilation of bird houses and keep Conkeys Dia-Tabs in the drinking water—always.

CONKEY LABORATORIES 6788 BROADWAY CLEVELAND 5, OHIO
Division of The G. E. Conkey Co.

Other *Conkeys* "FIRST AIDS" for Poultry
Nox-i-cide
100 to 1 Powder
Lice Powder
Old Reliable Powder
Inhalant Spray

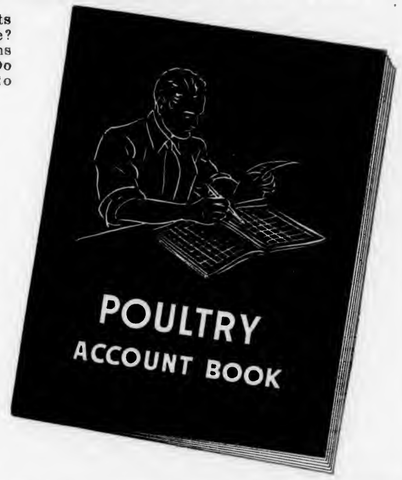
Conkeys DIA-TABS

Is Your Flock MAKING MONEY For You?

Do you know how much it costs to grow a pullet to laying age? Do you know how many hens you lost in the past year? Do you know how much it costs to produce a dozen of eggs?

POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK

The POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK makes it easy to keep records on your flock. You'll know at all times just where you stand, whether you are making money or whether you are spending more than you are taking in. Nothing complicated. Everything is explained. There are two pages of sample entries for your guidance. This book contains enough pages for a year of records. You can start keeping records any month. Get your order off today.



Order Today . . . 50c

EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAG.
BOX 295 HANOVER, PA.

TRUMBULL Electric POULTRY EQUIPMENT

ALL-WEATHER BROODER
No. 10008
$37.95

Designed and Built for Dependable Results. The conditions under which your chickens are brooded will determine how they develop, live and produce. Properly heated fresh air as provided by Trumbull Brooders means FEWER LOSSES, NORMAL GROWTH and ROBUST HEALTH necessary for sustained High Production.

Insure for continued Health of stock in laying quarters by using Germicidal Light. Write for descriptive literature.

The TRUMBULL ELECTRIC Mfg. Co.
1006 Woodford Ave., Plainville, Conn.

Ultraviolet GERMICIDAL LIGHT
Kills air-borne bacteria, therefore is an effective means to check the spread of disease.
No. 10034 $16.75

SANITAIRE BROODERATOR

24 Hour Protection against air-borne infection.
No. 10016 $29.50
Includes Germicidal Light

A GENERAL ELECTRIC ORGANIZATION

SPRUCE POULTRY BREEDING FARM

RHODE ISLAND REDS

(N.J.-U.S. Certified)

HEADQUARTERS

of Quality Pedigreed Chicks At Live-and-Let-Live Prices

Rigorous Culling and Selection, conscientious, unceasing, unvarying, is the Key Formula for constant improvement and maintenance of our Pedigreed High-Production Strain. Fast growth, Early Maturity, Lavish Production afford our customers assurance of generous profits.

Hatches Every Week — Expert Sexing Service

98% Livability Guaranteed First 2 Weeks

U.S. R.O.P. Sired RHODE ISLAND REDS—(N.J.-U.S. Certified) Hens of Nationally famous Production Strain, mated to U.S. R.O.P. Cockerels, from Hens with records of from 200 to 310 eggs. A Foundation for Success!

U.S. Approved ROCK-RED BARRED CROSS—Founded on Barred Rock Cockerels of a Renowned New England Production and Market Strain. Vigor and Vitality, bred in the bone, Insure Fast Growth, Quick Feathering, Early Marketing. Pullet Chicks make early and prolific layers of large brown eggs.

All our birds have been tested for Pullorum by State Authorities and found 100% Negative—No Reactors

Write, phone, or call today for New Illustrated Folder and Price List

SPRUCE
Poultry Breeding
FARM
Jerome H. Taub, Owner-Manager
Phone 996 or 2082-J
Dept. B. Canal Road
BOUND BROOK, N. J.

They Can't Help Paying!

EBENWOOD HAMPS AND ROCKS

THEY LIVE BETTER, GROW and FEATHER FASTER, LAY MORE and BIGGER EGGS than most strains

RICHLY BRED not INBRED!

MEAT and more MEAT

That is what this old world wants this year. Grow better meat chicks this season.

Ebenwood Farm chicks put the meat on fast and on the breast right where the buyer wants it. Get my reasonable prices and hatching dates still open for your order.

EBENWOOD FARM
EBEN WOOD, Prop.
Box 999, WEST BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

• GARRISON CROSS CHICKS . . . Cheaper To Raise

More weight in less time. Higher livability. Stand up under battery or floor conditions. Fewer culls. Cleaner carcasses. Better feathering. Yellower flesh. Uniform. More breast meat. Guaranteed 100% live delivery. Other crosses and straight breeds.

SEND FOR CATALOG TODAY!

EARL W. GARRISON,
Cross Specialist
17 K., E. Commerce St., BRIDGETON, N.J.

LORD FARMS
STRAIN
S.C.WHITE LEGHORNS
Famous Grade A Chicks

Backed by 30 years trapnest pedigreed breeding. Also Reds, Rocks and Crosses. Penny postcard brings free illustrated catalog.

LORD FARMS, Box 30, Methuen, Mass.

viously, they were able to supplement their ration with such items as ground, gravel, bugs, weeds, green wheat, etc., (most of which are low in vitamin content).

Third, the pullets seem to make a much easier adjustment from pullet house to laying house than they made from range house to laying house. This seems to be due to several reasons. Their environment changes very little, since the size and shape of the laying pens is quite similar to that of the pullet pens.

There is no change in diet, since the pullets are gradually switched to a laying ration while they are still in the pullet house, and there is no readjustment to be made on the sudden elimination of green grass as a major part of their diet. This latter item is quite comforting since it automatically eliminates the danger of pullet disease, which is a common disease in pullets that are moved from good range to laying quarters.

Fourth, the most important item we have noticed is a saving in labor and expense. We have effected an actual saving of 60 per cent on labor involved in rearing the pullets from day old chicks to maturity.

Instead of 60 brooder houses which would be required constantly to accommodate our young stock, we now have only these two three-story buildings. Instead of 30 brooder fires for a constant year round chore and worry, we now have only one central furnace supplemented by electric brooders on the first floor of our brooding house.

Instead of hauling, or carrying supplies, feed, and water over 40 acres to 60 brooder houses in all kinds of weather, we now store all of our supplies and feed in store rooms next to the pens where they are to be used. Water is piped to automatic fountains.

Instead of cleaning, moving, and leveling all of our brooder houses twice a year, we now only clean the brooding or pullet pens and they are ready for a refill.

The saving in operating expense has been about 50 per cent, due in part to the items mentioned above, and the elimination of two range trucks, which were quite expensive to keep in repairs, gas, and tires.

The farm management has likewise been simplified by the returning of over 40 acres of good productive land to the regular crop rotation. This in turn helps to make up for the feed which we may not be saving by not ranging our pullets.

Your 1944 Income Tax

If you didn't take advantage of the privilege of making out your final 1944 income tax by January 15, it will then be due on March 15. Don't wait until the last day or so before getting assistance on filling out the income tax return.

Reduce Chick Losses

Scientific research and practical application have proven definitely that **Wood Charcoal** fed to baby chicks reduces chick mortality.

The use of **Wood Charcoal** is recommended in feeding, both at the Hatchery and when delivering chicks to customers, as a means of keeping chicks live and healthy. In fact, chicks at all stages of growth are kept healthier with the use of **Wood Charcoal** because it acts primarily as a blood purifier and intestinal corrective.

You should insist on **Wood Charcoal** since this type has the highest adsorptive qualities, highest per cent of essential carbon and lowest ash or waste. Most good dealers have it.

It isn't the cost of feeding CHARCOAL that counts, it is the cost of NOT feeding it.

Write for our free booklet, "Wood Charcoal in Livestock and Poultry Feeding."

Wood Charcoal Research Bureau
P. O. Box 389 Desk E.
JACKSONVILLE 1, FLORIDA

Confinement Rearing

By Allen H. Bulkley

This book tells the story of a New York State poultryman who was nearly put out of business by coccidiosis and parasites, but he turned around and licked the problem by adopting confinement rearing. Bulkley relates his experiences prior to the adoption of his present system, explains the fundamentals of confinement rearing, describes the house and shelter construction, and outlines his brooding methods. An excellent book for any poultryman having trouble with parasites or coccidiosis and who wishes to grow healthy pullets. Well illustrated, paper, **25 cents, postpaid.**

Everybodys Poultry Magazine
Dept. 297, Hanover, Pa.

COMBS BARRED ROCKS

You'll have to comb the country to find better Barred Rocks.

If you want greater egg or meat production — YOU CAN DEPEND ON COMBS BARRED ROCKS. Years of breeding have given them excellent livability, growth, feathering; wonderful meat quality; high production of large eggs. Start some Combs Barred Rock Chicks now—they're fine dual-purpose birds.

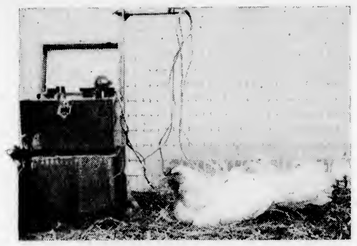
3,600 N.H.-U.S. Pullorum Clean Breeders. Write today for Combs folder and attractive prices.

WALTER W. COMBS
BOX E. HAMPTON FALLS, NEW HAMPSHIRE

MAPLE LAWN CHICKS

Hatches every Mon. & Thur.	100	100	100
100% live del. Postpaid	Str.	Plts.	Ckls.
Large Eng. White Leghorns	$ 9.50	$19.00	$ 4.00
Barred Rocks	11.50	16.00	12.00
Wh. Rocks & R. I. Reds	12.00	16.50	12.50
Special N.H. Reds direct from N.E.	14.00	19.00	14.00
Spec. Rock-Red Cr. direct from N.E.	14.00	19.00	14.00
Assorted Chicks	8.00	12.00	6.00

Assorted Chicks, our choice—$5.50 per 100.
All breeders bloodtested. Bred for size and egg production. Cash or C.O.D. Sexing 95%. Catalog Free.
Maple Lawn Hatchery, Box E, McAllisterville, Pa.



Recording the temperature of a broody hen to see if it is above normal.

Do Broodies Run Temperatures?

Most poultry raisers have the opinion that hens which go broody are "feverish" and have temperatures that are higher than when they are in production.

Never having seen any evidence to justify this common belief, D. B. Tolley of the Makomb Steel Products Company set out to learn whether this was true or not. Broody hens and laying hens were selected for the test. Each had feathers removed from a central spot on the abdomen. A thermocouple was placed on the exposed skin and securely anchored. These were the results:

No appreciable difference could be detected between the five hens. The average of tests made with a carefully calibrated potentimeter on three laying hens was 103.5 degrees. Whether or not a hen is broody, the skin temperature is between 103 and 104 degrees.

Chicks Grow Rapidly

In 10 weeks a good chick of one of the heavier or dual purpose breeds will have increased its original weight by 25 or 30 times. Were a human baby weighing 10 pounds at birth to grow as rapidly, it would weigh from 250 to 300 pounds when 10 weeks of age.

This rapid growth of chicks during the first few weeks emphasizes the importance of feeding a well balanced ration, one that contains all of the nutrients essential for growth. A chick may eat no more than a teaspoonful of mash a day at first, but that small amount of mash must be complete and well balanced.

"Mind if I 'duck' in for a minute?"

IT IS A BIG BUSINESS . . .

It must be nice to be in a big business like the bakery business. "Everybody" buys bread; most people buy crackers; and lots of people buy pies and pastry. Just think of those big bakeries that turn out millions of loaves a year!

That's what we think about the bakery business. But what do bakers think about our business? Those who have gone into it thought about the fresh air we work in, and how we work around home. They envied our independence, and they thought of those big plants that turn out a million eggs a month! *They* thought of our business as *big*. And, it is.

Government figures tell us the annual volume of the bakery business is over 800 Million Dollars. But they tell us the annual volume of the poultry business is Two and One-Half Billion! You wouldn't have thought our business was so much bigger than the great bakery industry, would you?

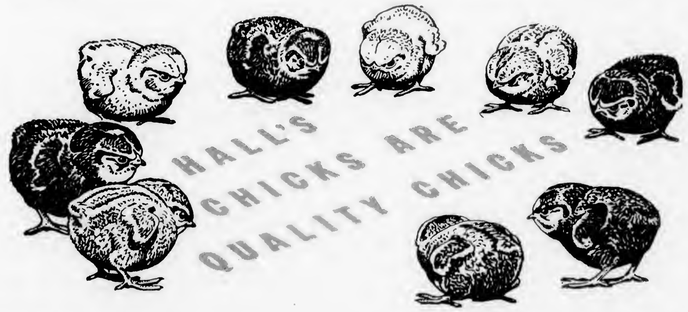
And how about radio? That's a big business. But in 1942 the people paid only about Four and One-Half Million Dollars for receiving sets. They paid Two Billion, Four Hundred Ninety-Five Million Dollars more than that for poultry products!

Shoes are big business. But poultry is One Billion, Eight Hundred Seventy-Eight Million Dollars bigger, and the women of America pay One Billion, Seven Hundred Twenty-Eight Million Dollars less for clothes than they pay for eggs and poultry. Compare this business of ours, dollar for dollar, with any of the great industries. You'll find that the poultry business *is big business*!! If we just use a little imagination, and do a little planning, big as it is, working together, we can make it a whole lot bigger.

We are a big hatchery — Sixteen Million chicks in 1943 — but we have never bragged about our bigness because substance means a lot more than size. Bigness is no virtue; it's what a thing is made of that counts. Incidentally, we are a big hatchery, but the important thing is, we are a quality hatchery and we ship only quality chicks, healthy chicks, productive chicks.

SEND FOR YOUR FREE CATALOG

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, INC.
Box 62 Wallingford, Conn.



KAUDER'S

PEDIGREED
WHITE LEGHORNS
and NEW HAMPSHIRES

In a year when meat is going to be scarce and prices quite good try Kauder's New Hampshires. They have not only the high vigor and meat quality of the New Hampshire breed but have been bred for production according to the same careful program as our Leghorns.

Proof of Superiority

The facts show that Kauder Leghorns are America's leading strain in contests.

1. Highest livability last three years breeders with over 300 birds in contests.
2. Largest egg size last three years breeders with over 300 birds in contests.
3. Highest average points per bird last seven years among all Leghorn breeders with over 500 birds entered in contests.
4. Highest livability last seven years all breeds for over 700 birds entered in contests.
5. The Kauder birds which made a new world record over all breeds, all hen contests, for four years of continuous laying, make up the first complete pen of five year old hens ever entered in a hen test.

The facts still show that Leghorns pay best for eggs. Ask for our big 52-page catalog giving the facts on why Leghorns pay best.

IRVING KAUDER
Box 101, New Paltz, N. Y.

They Win for Us·· They Pay for You

CROOKS FARM REDS

The Strain the Family Built

In 1944, ten pens (130 birds) at leading contests averaged 246.42 eggs; 260.08 points, 93.85% livability to place us 2nd among all breeders sending five or more pens. Five year (five pens or more) average shows us 1st in points, 245.69; 3rd in eggs, 233.21; 3rd in livability, 90.86%. Yes, Crooks Reds, year after year, are consistent high average producers of those big quality eggs that add on profits.

A Few Chicks Available for Spring

Can still accept orders for April and May delivery. Don't delay.

Write Today for Free Folder and Prices.

CROOKS FARM, Box 144C, North Brookfield, Mass.

TWICHELL'S

R.O.P. NEW HAMPSHIRES

FAST FEATHERING · HEAVY LAYING · PULLORUM CLEAN

Your Twichell chicks come from the same breeding that produced these 1943-44 Contest winners: **Highest N. H. Hen, all contests, 332 eggs, 354.45 pts.; Highest N. H. Hen (new breed record—Storrs) 325 eggs, 349.85 pts.; Highest N. H. Pens at Maine, Western N. Y., Florida.**

Contest pens are returned and used in our R.O.P. matings. That's why you can bank on Twichell chicks to become heavy egg producers. All breeders are U.S. Certified—N.H.-U.S. Pullorum Clean. **ORDER EARLY!** Write now for catalog—Address Box E.

N.S. & M.E. TWICHELL, EXETER, N.H.

TREADWELL REDS

Blue Ribbon Performance
HOLDING STRONG

In Maine to January 1st, Treadwell Reds were high all breeds; in the three high pens all breeds at Storrs to the same date. These continuing fine records add to a longtime record in contests and R.O.P. reports. The Treadwell strain of Reds can produce for you, too. Free catalog.

GEORGE B. TREADWELL, Box C, SPENCER, MASS.

Laying Tests SUMMARIZED

Twichell Pen Continues Ahead

The Twichell New Hampshire pen that moved into first place for all laying tests in the country in December continued to hold its lead in January at the end of the first four months of the contest year. The record was 17 points ahead of the top pen in the country a year ago.

Babcock Poultry Farm, with its Western New York pen of White Leghorns, continued in second place. It was followed by the Harco Orchards pen of Rhode Island Reds in the same test which moved up from eighth place to third during the month. Robert C. Cobb's Rhode Island Red pen at Western New York and J. A.

Ten High Pens, All Breeds, to February 1—(123 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	1399	1500.50	West. N.Y.
Babcock Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	1424	1488.50	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	1360	1478.30	West. N.Y.
Robert C. Cobb	R. I. R.	1394	1466.75	West. N.Y.
J. A. Hanson	W. Leg.	1400	1457.75	Rhode Isld.
Burr's Plty. Farm	W. Leg.	1388	1456.75	West. N.Y.
Crooks Farm	R. I. R.	1372	1428.15	Storrs
Guy Leader	W. Leg.	1355	1417.55	West. N.Y.
Robert C. Cobb	R. I. R.	1371	1414.85	Rhode Isld.
Webster's Plty. Fm.	R.I.R.	1337	1405.90	West. N.Y.

High Pen in Each Test to February 1—(123 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	1399	1500.50	West. N.Y.
J. A. Hanson	W. Leg.	1400	1457.75	Rhode Isld.
Crooks Farm	R. I. R.	1372	1428.15	Storrs
E. B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	1413	1398.70	Maine
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	1311	1380.95	Pass., N.J.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	1311	1374.00	Penna.
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	1329	1367.20	Hunt., N.J.
Stanton Pl. Farm	N. H.	1288	1350.60	Florida
H. J. Hardin	R. I. R.	1294	1310.60	Georgia
Floyd Poultry Farm	R. I. R.	1210	1205.40	Okla.
Cook Park Plty. Fm.	W.L.	1105	1114.30	Long Isld.
St. Paul Hatchery	R. I. R.	1086	1111.50	Missouri
Del Rio Farm	N. Hamp.	1053	1067.50	Arizona
Corn Belt Hatchery	Incross	950	922.40	Illinois

High Pen in Each Breed to February 1—(123 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	1399	1500.50	West. N.Y.
Babcock Poultry Farm	W.L.	1424	1488.50	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	1360	1478.30	West. N.Y.
Dunham Ped. Wh. Rks.	W.R.	1289	1347.50	West. N.Y.
Dryden Poultry Farm	Bd.Rk.	1312	1330.85	Storrs
Hall Bros. Hy. Crossbreds		1160	1191.30	Maine
Taylors Poultry Farm	W.Wy.	1144	1129.05	Penna.
Thomas Poultry Farm	Ancona	1061	1095.05	Penna.
Floyd Roberts, Jr.	Aust.	945	941.75	Okla.
Phillip Maddux	Bl. Leg.	818	766.55	Penna.
Stephen Costa	Bl. Min.	605	646.65	Pass., N.J.
Rucker Plty. Farm	Wh.Gt.	596	610.60	Missouri
Willard Satterfield	Bf.Leg.	442	435.90	Okla.
Lindstrom Pl. Fm.	Bf.Min.	450	415.15	Missouri
Hogan Farms Hy.	Br. Leg.	428	410.50	Okla.
Mrs. C. C. Parlin Lt.	Sussex	454	396.60	Maine
Ben Phenis	Wh. Min.	368	382.20	Okla.
Harry L. Phillips	Col. Rk.	337	338.25	Missouri
Belldear Hatchery	Bf. Rk.	321	314.60	Illinois
Walter C. Dobe	Barn.	115	121.20	Long Isld.

High Hen in Each Breed to February 1—(123 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Holser's Val. Farm	W.Leg.	121	133.10	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	118	129.80	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	Bd. Rk.	122	128.15	Rhode Isld.
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	119	128.10	West. N.Y.
Dunham Ped. Wh. Rks.	W.R.	115	123.35	West. N.Y.
Thomas Plty Farm	Ancona	103	113.00	Penna.
Hall Bros. Hy. Crossbreds		107	109.95	Maine
Taylors Plty. Farm	Wh.Wy.	99	102.95	Penna.
Floyd Poultry Farm	Aust.	99	102.05	Okla.
Phillip Maddux	Bl. Leg.	101	91.95	Penna.
Rucker Plty. Farm	Wh.Gt.	85	87.95	Missouri
Art Horne	Bl. Min.	84	79.60	Okla.
Ben Phenis	Wh. Min.	67	70.95	Okla.
Harry L. Phillips	Col. Rk.	70	70.85	Missouri
Lindstrom Pl. Fm.	Bf.Min.	70	69.70	Missouri
Belldear Hatchery	Bf. Rk.	69	66.90	Illinois
Willard Satterfield	Bf. Leg.	64	63.00	Okla.
Hogan Farms Hy.	Br.Leg.	59	61.20	Okla.
Mrs. C. C. Parlin Lt.	Sussex	69	58.95	Maine
Walter C. Dobe	Barn.	54	58.80	Long Isld.

Babcock's HEALTHY Chicks

MAKE GREAT LAYERS

Babcock breeding has developed Leghorns that lay lots of eggs and big, uniform eggs, both points that add to your profits. As one proof we offer our

1944 Official Contest Records

At Western New York: High White Leghorn Hen all U. S. contests, 342 eggs; 371.85 points. Fourth High Pen all breeds 3546 eggs; 3808.35 points. Georgia: First and Second High Pens all breeds. Storrs: First and Second High Leghorn pens, 3487 eggs; 3580.50 points, and 3474 eggs; 3539.25 points.

Write for New 1945 Catalog

It proves that every Leghorn chick we sell is directly related to the contest birds mentioned above. Write for it now. See why Babcock customers profit with Babcock Leghorns.

A Few Chicks Available in May

Babcock chicks sell fast. That's why we're sold out except for a few dates in May. Send your order now with 2¢ per chick to hold it. We will immediately advise shipping date or return money.

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM Route 3 ITHACA, N. Y.

A NAME OF QUALITY

Nedlar New Hampshire chicks have quality breeding, quality records for production—over 250 eggs per bird for highest longtime R.O.P. average production for the breed in flocks of 500 to 800 R.O.P. candidates. All-round quality in egg production, vigor and meat. Free catalog.

U. S. Certified U. S. Pullorum Clean

E. N. LARRABEE

NEDLAR FARM, Box D, Peterborough, N.H.

Schaible's

RHODE ISLAND REDS
BARRED ROCKS
BARRED CROSSES

Among the leaders in three laying tests 1943-44. Our chicks are always in strong demand, so *place your order in advance.*

FREE CATALOG

LOUIS D. SCHAIBLE, Box E, Shiloh, N. J.

Harco BARRED ROCKS R.I. REDS

H. A. RICHARDS, Owner

Highest Average Points Per Bird, All Breeds, With Over 100 Birds Entered In Laying Contests For The Last Three Years—270.7 Points Per Bird.

Highest Barred Rock average points per bird for all Barred Rock entries over last three years in laying contests.

Highest Barred Rock livability on the same basis during the last three years.

Highest Red livability among breeders with 100 to 199 birds entered during the last three years.

Catalog.

HARCO ORCHARDS and POULTRY FARM
R. F. D. 4, SOUTH EASTON, MASS.

High Hen in Each Test to February 1—(123 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Holser's Val. Farm	W.Leg.	121	133.10	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	Bd. Rk.	122	128.15	Rhode Isld.
Jordan's Plty. Fm.	R. I. R.	116	127.45	Maine
E. B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	117	126.60	Pass., N.J.
Crooks Farm	R. I. R.	116	126.50	Storrs
H. S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	120	124.95	Florida
E.B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	116	124.30	Georgia
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	114	121.65	Hunt., N.J.
Lindstrom Plty. Fm.	W.Leg.	113	121.25	Long Isld.
Guy Leader	W. Leg.	116	119.50	Penna.
St. Paul Hatchery	W. Leg.	113	116.60	Missouri
Floyd Poultry Farm	R.I.R.	114	114.20	Okla.
Corn Belt Hatchery	Incross	102	106.90	Illinois
Del Rio Farm	W. Leg.	98	103.90	Arizona

Ten High White Leghorn Pens to February 1—(123 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Poultry Farm	1424	1488.50	West. N.Y.
J. A. Hanson	1400	1457.75	Rhode Isld.
Burr's Poultry Farm	1388	1456.75	West. N.Y.
Guy Leader	1355	1417.55	West. N.Y.
Mosher's Ped. Leg.	1390	1365.80	West. N.Y.
Holser's Valley Farm	1335	1355.90	West. N.Y.
Foreman Poultry Farm	1348	1346.20	Penna.
Geo. M. Anthony	1304	1326.55	Penna.
W. L. Hannah	1286	1325.40	Penna.
Guy A. Leader	1316	1324.25	Penna.

Ten High Rhode Island Red Pens to February 1—(123 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Harco Orchards	1360	1478.30	West. N.Y.
Robert C. Cobb	1394	1466.75	West. N.Y.
Crooks Farm	1372	1428.15	Storrs
Robert C. Cobb	1371	1414.85	Rhode Isld.
Webster's Poultry Farm	1337	1405.90	West. N.Y.
E. B. Parmenter	1329	1402.40	West. N.Y.
E. B. Parmenter	1413	1398.70	Maine
J. J. Warren	1321	1398.15	West. N.Y.
Geo. B. Treadwell	1339	1386.20	Maine
Hills Poultry Farm	1335	1383.30	Storrs

Ten High New Hampshire Pens to February 1—(123 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	1399	1500.50	West. N.Y.
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	1336	1377.95	Maine
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	1287	1369.50	Rhode Isld.
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	1325	1365.30	Storrs
Stanton Poultry Farm	1288	1350.60	Florida
Robert C. Cobb	1288	1323.55	Rhode Isld.
H. Guy Loose	1267	1301.85	Penna.
Stanton Poultry Farm	1242	1274.60	Florida
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	1272	1274.55	Georgia
Hubbard Farm	1229	1269.05	Penna.

Ten High Barred Rock Pens to February 1—(123 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Dryden Poultry Farm	1312	1330.85	Storrs
Harco Orchards	1237	1325.10	Rhode Isld.
Louis D. Schaible	1307	1271.70	Pass., N.J.
T. N. Wilcox	1251	1271.25	Georgia
Harco Orchards	1208	1239.45	Maine
David T. Cohen	1201	1224.75	West. N.Y.
Riley Poultry Farm	1224	1219.75	Penna.
Park's Barred Rock Farm	1230	1202.60	Penna.
Robert C. Cobb	1228	1201.85	Storrs
Hockhockson Farm	1126	1183.55	Hunt., N.J.

Ten High White Plymouth Rock Pens to February 1—(123 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Dunham Ped. Wh. Rks.	1289	1347.40	West. N.Y.
A. C. Lawton	1251	1258.00	Maine
Riley Poultry Farm	1231	1201.60	Storrs
Howard P. Noroross	1191	1197.20	Storrs
Riley Poultry Farm	1216	1187.20	Storrs
John Spangenberg	1197	1149.90	Maine
John Spangenberg	1165	1133.65	Maine
Holtzapple Poultry Farm	1144	1119.25	Storrs
Mrs. M. F. Stenver	1082	1110.90	Okla.
E. R. Rutter	1024	1082.55	Pass., N.J.

Hanson's White Leghorns at Rhode Island were in fourth and fifth places, respectively, while White Leghorns from Burr's Poultry Farm moved from tenth to sixth place.

Making their appearance in the top ten pens the first time this season were the White Leghorn pen of Guy A. Leader and Webster's Poultry Farm Reds.

J. J. Warren was the only breeder to have the high pen to date in more than one test, his Reds leading at the Passaic and Hunterdon, New Jersey, tests.

Leghorn Hen High to Date

A White Leghorn hen from Holser's Valley Farm continued to be high individual to date with 131 eggs and 133.10 points in 123 days at Western New York. It was followed by a Harco Orchards Red

Order DAVIS CHICKS Now!

"AA" Quality Good Chicks For Immediate Delivery	Not Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Barred Rocks, White Rocks	$10.45	$12.95	$10.45
White Minorcas, Buff Minorcas, Black Minorcas, Blue Andalusians	$10.95	$21.95	$4.45
Big Eng. Wh. Leg., S. C. Buff Leg., S. C. Brown Leg., S. C. Anconas	$10.45	$19.95	$3.45

"AAA" Quality Best Chicks 1½¢ per chick more on straight-run. 50 to 100 chicks 1¢ per chick more – 25 to 50 chicks 2¢ more. **BARGAIN LOTS** – ALL Heavy Breeds $8.95; All Light Breeds $8.45; Heavy Mixed (no sex guarantee) $8.45; Assorted Mixed (no sex guarantee) $7.45; Seconds $3.95; Mixed Heavy Cockerels $8.95.

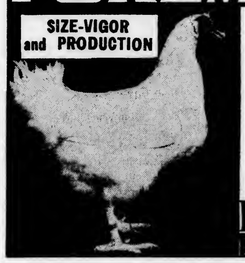
$1.00 Books Order Balance C.O.D. — We Pay Postage—Guarantee 100% Live Delivery.

Let Me Send You These Two FREE Books

Our beautiful new catalog—also "One Dozen Ways to Cut Costs"—a helpful new book on management.

DAVIS POULTRY FARM Route E RAMSEY, INDIANA

FOREMAN LARGE TYPE LEGHORNS



ARE AMERICA'S LEADING PRODUCTION LEGHORNS

DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS FOREMAN LEGHORNS ESTABLISHED RECORDS NEVER EQUALED BY ANY OTHER LEGHORN STRAIN IN THE HISTORY OF LAYING CONTESTS.

These records include a new ALL-TIME HIGH for all breeds in both Florida and Missouri contests. Highest Leghorn pen Connecticut contest. High pen Breeder class Western New York contest. High pen all breeds in both Michigan and Oklahoma contests. High pen for total egg production in both Maine and Arizona contests. High Leghorn pen Long Island N. Y. contest. Highest five year average for Leghorns in Passaic N. J. Laying test.

"CREAM ALWAYS RISES TO THE TOP"

FREE CATALOG

Buy Chicks from a Strain backed by 30 years of contest winning blood lines.

FOREMAN POULTRY FARM Box 106-C Lowell, Mich.

HELM'S Egg-Line CHICKS

ILLINOIS U.S. APPROVED CHICKS

THIS YEAR, RAISE HELM'S 280-339 EGG ROP SIRED CHICKS FOR REAL LAYERS

LEADING TRAPNEST-PEDIGREE STRAINS

Improved for years. Leading strains in WHITE LEGHORNS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, RHODE ISLAND REDS. Also original and only importer of Danish Brown Leghorns from 235-298 egg hens. See details in free catalog.

SPECIAL BROILER CHICKS Can Supply Weekly All Year

REASONABLE Farmer Chick Prices Because our year around hatching reduces costs

SHARE IN BENEFITS of years of bonafide chick improvement for egg size, egg production and livability. Carefully selected R.O.P. strains with proven performance records. Four World records in U. S. Egg Contests and 1072 awards for high egg production. All our chicks are U. S. Approved Pullorum Tested. Customers report wonderful livability. And flock averages in production as high as 210 eggs per bird. Write Today for FREE CATALOG and Reasonable Farmer Prices.

HELM'S 32-PAGE CATALOG FREE
Gives Actual Earning Records

Complete facts on 10-year improvement of egg production, livability. Also earning records and egg production averages obtained by customers. Every poultry raiser should have it. Write today.

ILLINOIS HATCHERY H. C. Helm, Box 4 METROPOLIS, ILL.

DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM R.I. REDS & CROSSES

FREE CATALOG

DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM Rd. 6, PULASKI, N. Y.

R. I. REDS—Our hen was highest, all breeds, all 1943-44 Tests, 342 Eggs, 376.05 Pts. Our rigid breeding means higher egg production for you—larger body and egg size. Tube tested for Pullorum. Straight-run or Sexed Chicks.

CROSS BREDS—Amazingly healthy chicks that are proven producers of meat and eggs. A cross of our famous R. I. Reds and the best of Barred Rock males. Tube tested for Pullorum — Straight run or Sexed.

SHELLENBERGER'S WHITE LEGHORNS

R.O.P. Sired Single Comb White Leghorn Chicks for February, March & April delivery. Straight Run, sexed pullets or cockerels. Free Catalog & Prices will be sent on request. Send card today.

C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM
Box 68, Richfield, Penna.

TOM BARRON CHICKS

We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Large Hens mated with males from R.O.P. hens. Low Prices on St. Run Chicks & Pullets. Chks. $3-100

North Side Poultry Farm, Box E, Richfield, Pa.

COHEN'S CONN.-U.S. R.O.P. BARRED ROCKS & R.I. REDS
HIGH CONTEST and R.O.P. RECORDS

PRODUCTION AND LIVABILITY
Vital Qualities Inherent in Cohen Stock
Highest Percent of Livability on Five or More Pens of one breed among all birds entered in 1943 Contests.
From Official Records of Cohen Entries
U.S.-Conn. Record of Performance
Storrs, Conn., 1943-'44

Barred Plymouth Rocks
Birds qualified 64.4%
Average production 245.1
" egg weight 25.9 oz.
" body weight 6.6 lbs.
High individual—319 eggs, 26.7 oz.

Rhode Island Reds
Birds qualified 66.3%
Average production 240.3
" egg weight 26.1 oz.
" body weight 6.1 lbs.
High individual—318 eggs, 26 oz.

RED-ROCK Sex-Linked Chicks a Specialty
Prime favorites for Barred Broilers of Fancy Grade. Pullets make heavy layers of big eggs.

PROGENY-TESTED STRAINS
Write for FREE Catalog and Price List
1. Conn. U.S. R.O.P.
2. Conn.-U.S. Certified Conn.-U.S. R.O.P.-Sired
3. Sexed Pullets Conn.-U.S. R.O.P.-Sired
4. Sex-Link Pullets Conn.-U.S. R.O.P.-Sired
5. Sexed Cockerels

DAVID T. COHEN
Dept. C. GUILFORD, CONN.
COHEN'S BREEDING FARM CONN.U.S.-R.O.P.

LEADER
White Leghorns
33 Years of breeding have put into Leader Leghorns those qualities which make profitable egg producers. **Over 12,000 Breeders,** grown on free range the way Nature intended, on our 280 acres. No Leghorn hatching eggs bought. **Bloodtested.** Males from 255 to 342-egg hens head matings.
Write for catalog and prices.
LEADER FARMS Rt. 2E YORK, PA.

WORLD'S RECORD ANCONAS
(Record: 2927 eggs, 3057.25 points!) For better livability and plenty of large white eggs at less cost per dozen, investigate our BIG-NEW IMPORTED ANCONAS. Write for free colored catalog, telling about these amazingly improved Anconas.
R. S. THOMAS, Box 56, SALTILLO, PA.

PEDIGREED SINCE 1915
PARMENTER'S REDS
MAY CHICKS ARE PROFITABLE LAYERS
They Live Better—Lay Better—Lay more Eggs when prices are high.
Reds sold until May 17.
Sex Link Females until May 10.
BROILER CHICKS and BREEDING MALES for immediate delivery. Write for prices.
E. B. PARMENTER
477 King Street, FRANKLIN, MASS.

California Egg Laying Test

Ten Highest Pens to Feb. 1
(25 birds to an entry)

Breed	Owner	No. Eggs Laid	Value Eggs Laid	Value Eggs Over Feed
WL.	Donsing Breeding Fm. & Hy.	2154	$87.07	$59.59
WL.	Nelson Leghorn Breed. Farm	2259	84.61	58.40
RIR.	Hill's Poultry Farm	2165	86.91	57.78
RIR.	Bill Eglinton	2167	87.23	56.39
WL.	Dryden Poultry Breed. Fm.	2161	85.05	56.01
BPR.	Dryden Poultry Breed. Fm.	2194	86.68	55.63
NH.	Howard Breeding Farm	2077	85.70	55.57
WL.	Calif. Polytechnic Students	2073	81.24	54.52
WL.	Dryden Poultry Breed. Fm.	2083	81.86	54.31
WL.	Horseshoe Poultry Ranch	2029	80.48	53.82

at Western New York with 118 eggs and 129.80 points, and a Harco Orchards Barred Rock at Rhode Island with 122 eggs and 128.15 points to date.

There was no change in the four high pens in the Leghorn division during the month, Babcock Poultry Farm, J. A. Hanson, Burr's Poultry Farm, and Guy A. Leader occupying the positions in that order.

Harco Orchards Ahead in Reds

Harco Orchards moved into first place in the Reds, followed by Robert C. Cobb, Crooks Farm, another Cobb pen, and Webster's Poultry Farm.

Last month, H. S. and M. E. Twichell had the three high pens to date in the New Hampshire division; this month, they have the four high pens, with an additional pen in ninth place. Stanton Poultry Farm followed in fifth place.

The Dryden Poultry Farm entry at Storrs moved into first place in the Barred Rock division, displacing the Harco Orchards pen at Rhode Island which dropped back to second place. Louis D. Schaible followed in third.

Dunham Pedigreed White Rocks still led the White Rocks, followed by A. C. Lawton, Riley Poultry Farm, Howard P. Norcross, and another Riley pen.

Value of Tests to Breeders

What the Babcock test and weighing scales are to the dairy cow breeder, so are the Official Laying Contests and Record of Performance program to the poultry breeder. Any strain of cattle or poultry is judged by its economic ability to produce and reproduce profitably. The ideal impartial measuring stick of a strain of poultry is the official egg laying contest.

There is also the recreational and sporting side to these tests. Watching the progress of the various strains of all breeds housed and cared for and scored on a uniform basis is of great interest not only to the breeders participating, but to poultry-minded folks all over the country. As one looks over the entries in these tests, it is apparent that the vast majority are genuine breeders anxious to test their birds along with all comers. The hatchery or individual who purchases his test pen for advertising purposes only is not in the majority, for any breed participating.

Under present difficult labor and feed conditions, I think the managements of the various contests are doing a remarkably fine job as shown by the excellent performance to date.

The tests are a great help to the R.O.P. breeder in that the records of his birds at the tests are kept in accordance with the National Poultry Improvement Plan—R.O.P. requirements. He thus has a definite comparison of performance with his birds at home under R.O.P. supervision and the official test data to add to his family records at the end of the laying year.

The wide distribution of the contests enables the breeder to send his birds north, south, east, and west where climatic variations are great and comparative production studied.

SAVE EGGS!
USE Dr. Salsbury's **AVI-TON**
When **LARGE ROUNDWORMS** Check Your Hens' Laying
JUST MIX IT *in the Mash*
Avi-Ton removes *both* large round and *cecal worms*. Contains phenothiazine. *Flock* treatment. *Easily* mixed in wet or dry mash, eaten readily, easy on birds. Used by thousands. Results at low cost. Get Avi-Ton *now*, at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. For *individual* treatment, get Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.
GET THE *GENUINE* Dr. SALSBURY'S AVI-TON
For CHICKENS and TURKEYS

Wayside Farm
BUSINESS BRED **R. I. REDS**
This is our 19th year devoted to the breeding and production of profitable R. I. Reds. 4,000 blood tested breeding birds all on our own farm. Our birds have given a high rate of production and entire satisfaction to a host of customers throughout the East and South. They have also made very excellent records in Official Egg Laying contests with individual records up to and well beyond the 300 egg mark. This is the kind of stock you must have in these uncertain times.
STRAIGHT RUN CHICKS, SEXED PULLETS and SEXED COCKERELS AVAILABLE.
Illustrated circular and price list on request.
WAYSIDE FARM, J. C. Smith, Prop.
R. D. 2, Box E. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Christie's *NEW HAMPSHIRES* Burst Forth FULL OF **SPIZZERINKTUM**
Trade-Name Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
SPIZZERINKTUM is the Hall-Mark of Sterling quality in chicks, poultry, and eggs, from the breeding pen to the epicure's dinner table. Come to the SPIZZERINKTUM Source for Production Flock Foundation.
100% N.H.-U.S. APPROVED PULLORUM CLEAN
NEW HAMPSHIRES BARRED ROCKS
CHRIS-CROSS BARRED HYBRIDS
Sexing Available in Straight Breeds
CHRISTIE POULTRY FARMS, Box 10, Kingston, N.H.

RUTTER WHITE ROCKS
ON THE RECORD
Year after year—for eight years in succession — Rutter White Rocks have had enviable R.O.P. records of high production. The Rutter strain has, too, a fine record for commercial production, flock replacement or flock improvement. Catalog.
EVERETT R. RUTTER
BOX C. DERRY VILLAGE, N. H.

MARTI'S FULL 4 WEEK OLD
WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
250-350 PEDIGREED SIRED
4 Week PULLETS **$26.00** Baby Cockerels $2.00
100% LIVE ARRIVAL — FREE CATALOG
Marti Leghorn Farm - Box S - Windsor, Mo.

Successful poultry keeping is an exacting and demanding science. The egg laying contest is an important part and a great help in the over-all picture. In addition to the egg production recorded, body size, egg weights, and in many cases an accurate record of feed consumed per breed and strain are also recorded, enabling the cost of production to be determined. Mortality records also add value to this service. Another additional service which might be rendered would be data on shape, color, and shell texture of eggs produced. This would be of value to the R.O.P. pedigree breeder.

It is an expensive proposition to the small breeder to send out several pens. The exacting work of selecting the pullets. the loss of their eggs during their pullet year, and the transportation to and from the contests—all add up to a lot of work and expense. However, anything worthwhile is hard work and many times expensive. In this case, the returns far exceed the other side of the picture. As long as we are physically able to do so, we hope to keep our birds doing their bit on the laying contest front.—**H. S. Twichell, N. H.**

Unabsorbed Yolks in Chicks

When a chick is just hatched, its body will contain some unabsorbed yolk. This is nature's way of providing a food supply for the first few days.

Quite often, chicks that die or are killed even several months later because they fail to develop properly may contain some unabsorbed yolk when opened. Improper incubation, chilling, overheating, and crowding are believed to be some of the conditions that interfere with proper assimilation of the yolk. Chicks that gather poorly sometimes have unabsorbed yolk when opened, but it is not always possible to tell which is the cause and which is the effect.

It is good management, however, to prevent chilling and overheating of the chicks.

Moist Air in Brooder House

While damp or wet spots in the litter in brooder houses can cause a serious disease hazard, some moisture in the air is desirable when brooding chicks.

Extremely dry air during brooding seems to dry out the feathers and produce a ruffled appearance. Excessive comb growth is also believed to be caused by hot dry air.

Some of the equipment concerns sell humidifiers that replace a section of the smoke pipe just above coal burning brooders or drum type oil brooders. The heat from the brooder causes evaporation of the water, increasing the moisture content of the air.

Sorry for Delay!

To the thousands of new subscribers who had to wait three and four weeks before receiving their first copies, we offer our apologies. More subscriptions to Everybodys Poultry Magazine were received in January than in any month in our history. The flood of subscriptions caused our address plate cutting department to get from two to three weeks behind schedule.

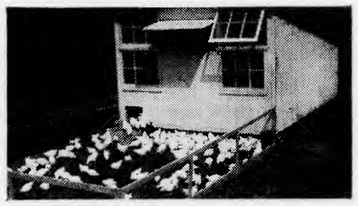
WHAT TO DO WHEN YOUR CHICKS ARRIVE
Simple Steps to Chick Raising Success

1 **BUY GOOD CHICKS.** It pays to buy high-quality chicks, bred to live and grow into profitable market birds or heavy layers. Inferior chicks are expensive at any price. Buy chicks from a dependable source.

2 **CONFINE CHICKS TO HOVER.** When chicks arrive place them under brooder and give feed and water. Use a guard of heavy, rigid tar paper or wire netting to keep chicks near stove and from huddling in corners.

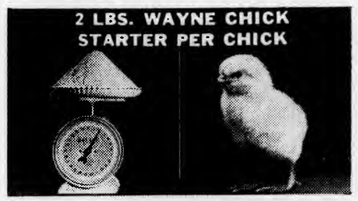
3 **GIVE CHICKS ROOM.** Don't overcrowd. Provide 1 square foot of floor space for every 2 chicks. A 10 x 14 brooder house is adequate for 240 chicks at start. After 6 weeks, take out cockerels and leave the pullets.

4 **ENCOURAGE EARLY EATING.** Place Wayne Chick Starter on paper plates or low containers near brooder stove the first day, and give chicks plenty of fresh drinking water. Start using regular chick hoppers second day.



5 **PROVIDE HOPPERS AND FOUNTAINS.** For each 50 chicks use one chick feed hopper 2-feet long and a 1-gallon water fountain. At 3 weeks, feeding and drinking space should be doubled.

6 **LET CHICKS OUTSIDE.** After 2 weeks chicks should be let outdoors in good weather. The ground should be clean, free from parasites and covered with grass. Use small pen to keep chicks close to house.



IT PAYS TO FEED

7 **FEED 2 POUNDS OF WAYNE.** Feed Wayne Chick Starter until you have used 2 pounds per chick. Your chicks will be 5 or 6 weeks old, then change to Wayne Growing Mash and intermediate scratch grains or cracked corn.

WAYNE FEEDS
ALLIED MILLS, INC. EXECUTIVE OFFICES • CHICAGO
SERVICE OFFICES • FORT WAYNE, IND.

Thinking of Buying a FARM or COUNTRY HOME?

Don't do it until you send for my "Have-More" Plan to read and examine free—it may save you hundreds of dollars and many heartbreaking mistakes.

Tells how to have a place that will pay for itself!

My "Have-More" Plan is the true story of how my family and I moved from the city to a little two-acre place in the nearby country to find "a little land and a lot more living" and how I've kept a regular full-time job. Tells how we grow most of our own food in spare time—have fun doing it—have better health — more sunshine and fresh air—more peace and quiet—more security and independence—in fact, more of just about everything that makes life worth living!

My "Have-More" Plan contains over 50,000 words, 73 illustrations, many actual photos of our own place.

It tells the how of all our shortcuts, ideas, labor-saving methods—how it takes us only an hour or so of spare time a day to have tender chicken to eat, plenty of eggs, a wonderful garden with a lot less work, delicious rabbit meat at only 8¢ a pound, rich milk, butter, cream from our miniature dairy, tasty ham, pork, bacon, sausage, geese, turkeys, squabs, honey bees, fruit trees instead of shade trees, luscious grapes, berries—how we use new, easier preserving methods, including quick freezing.

Best of all, my Plan tells you how to choose the right kind of place—how to save hundreds of dollars in buying and financing—how to avoid costly mistakes.

The "Score-Card" of what to look for is worth more by itself than the whole price of the Plan—which is only $1.00.

Honestly, if you're thinking of buying or building (or if you already have a place), my Plan can be the biggest dollar's worth you ever got—and I'll send it to you to look over and examine free. If you don't like it—if you don't agree it's worth many times one dollar—just send it back and owe me nothing. If you keep it—just send me one dollar, full price—I know you're going to be delighted—so drop me a postcard now—Yours for "a little land and a lot more living."

Ed Robinson, Box 4003, Noroton, Conn. (Of course, if you'd prefer to send your dollar now, that would be fine—save me a lot of record keeping. I'll gladly refund your dollar if you're not delighted.)

FLORIN FARMS
Chicks

WHITE LEGHORNS Noted for large eggs, heavy production! Health and long life (from old hen breeders) are also dominant—assuring better profits.

NEW HAMPSHIRES and **Barred CROSSBREDS** from the best New England strains.

ALL BREEDERS BLOODTESTED

Write for folder on breed desired.

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R.D. 1 Box E, Mount Joy, (Lancaster Co.) Penna.

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This tractor was built from our plans.

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Now anyone can build a strong, durable, all-purpose tractor at lowest possible cost. Easily handles plowing, cultivating, hauling and heavy farm work. Our proved working plans make it simple to build. Large 22"x34" drawings give every construction detail.

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WAYNESBORO NURSERIES Box 2, Waynesboro, Va. **BERRIES**

OVER THE Garden Gate

WITH UNCLE HENRY

Some of the questions that gardeners asked me last summer, and my replies, may be helpful to folks who can't make garden now, but like to think of the time when they can. One reader wanted to know how he could hurry up the maturity of his onions, and I told him to break the tops over.

Another wanted to know whether to leave stems on squashes and pumpkins when storing them, and I told him to leave them on by all means. Another wanted to know what he could plant where early peas had been harvested, and I told him to try snap beans, or late cabbage, or swiss chard.

Another wanted to know how to keep European corn borers from ruining his sweet corn, and I told him to plant late—along about Memorial Day. Another asked how to prevent corn ear worm damage and I told him to give each ear a squirt of ether and oil, just as the agricultural colleges have been advising for several years. Another asked about Mexican bean beetles, and I said to use cryolite. Can anybody improve on those answers?

Poison ivy is a plant that very few gardeners want, but it sticks around gardens, just the same. And what to do about it? Well, if you can get some ammonium sulfamate, dissolve 1½ pounds in 2 gallons of water and spray the ivy when it's in leaf. Spray a second time late in summer to kill the few plants that do not fall before the first spraying. Another good killer, but slower, is ordinary borax, sowed on just like fertilizer at the rate of 10 pounds to 100 square feet.

The best kind of tools for the garden provide J. R. Hepler, University of New Hampshire, with a subject for discussion. Here are his likes and dislikes:

"It seems to me that the best of the different kinds of hoes is the small onion hoe with a blade about 5 inches long and 2 inches wide. If this hoe is kept sharp, it really is a wonderful hoe to use. I like a 12-inch, straight-tooth iron rake. Curved-tooth rakes are hard to clean. A good steel trowel costing 75 cents to $1.50 is a handy tool to have; the cheap 15 cent or 25-cent ones break too easily.

"Among hand weeders, I find those with the curved solid blades seem to work best. A garden line is quite necessary. Binder twine tied to two sharpened stick makes a good line. I like a spading fork because it enables me to get wild morning glory and witch grass out of the garden better than any other tool I use. In my own garden, I have found a wheel hoe (12-inch wheel) and scuffle blades the most useful tool."

Now is the time to be thinking of your last year's garden mistakes and how you are going to avoid repeating them this year. Some mistakes you can very easily make the second time without realizing it are planting seeds too deep, failing to pack soil firmly over planted seeds, putting fertilizer in contact with the seeds, planting in soil that has not been broken up finely, letting weeds get the best of slow-starting plants, sprinkling the garden lightly every day instead of giving it a good soaking only when needed, etc. Reading the directions on seed packets will help to avoid some mistakes.

For cutworm protection I've found nothing much better than used tin cans with bottom and top cut out. I set one around each plant and push into the soil about an inch. Thus each plant has its own stockade. For small plants I use short cans, so as to avoid shading too much. It may be unpatriotic to even mention such a thing as this, and yet I am holding a lot of smashed cans that have been accumulating since last March. The popularity of collecting seems to have worn out.

If cans are out of your thinking on cutworm protection, take a piece of fairly stiff paper and roll it into a cylinder. Then set it around the plant and push it down into the soil. It works just about as well as a tin can—though it's a question which is more critical, tin or paper.

Don't blame the seedsman for poor germination of seeds planted indoors until after you have made sure the fault isn't your own. You can spoil your chances of getting a good crop of seedlings if you let the seed boxes dry out, or cover the seeds too deep, or use ordinary garden soil (usually too heavy and needs lightening up), or keep the seed box in a place too hot or cold, or fail to provide drainage, or water carelessly.

How far ahead of the outdoor planting season should seed be planted in the hotbed? On the average, about six to eight weeks.

Good old pie plant! And here's a trick for early spring you won't find in any of the garden bulletins. Take an old barrel, with head and bottom out, and set it over a clump of rhubarb. This clump will be ready for pies a little earlier than its neighbors.

When transplanting, use a starter solution instead of just plain water. That's one of the new things home gardeners have learned from the commercial growers. The idea is, make a solution of fertilizer and water (say a scant handful of Victory fertilizer or dried poultry manure in a gallon or so of water) and then water each plant with a teacupful of the liquid at transplanting time. This helps plants to overcome the shock of transplanting, and keeps them from having too much of a setback. Evening is better than morning for transplanting. Firm the soil around the roots.

Any trouble last year from European corn borer? Well, look and see if any corn stalks are still standing in or near a garden. Cut 'em close to the ground and burn them, and thus kill all the corn borer pupae that may be wintering in the stalks.

My neighbor's boy, whose new-found interest in gardening is a bright spot in a day's work, came to me the other day with this remark: "A garden is a drug-store and a grocery, all in one, because it supplies minerals, vitamins and food."

The Improved Commodore snapbean, one of the All-America selections, is a bush bean with pods 8 inches long, slightly curved, green, and stringless (Burpee).

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Plows 5" deep, marks, hills, and cultivates rows 12" to 36" wide.
All material and workmanship fully guaranteed.

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Our **1944 Trials—33** varieties. **Tomatoes** proved **Victory Tomato** earliest of **ALL.** Ripe Tomatoes red, thick, solid, in **48** days from plants We are introducing it in every **State.** Try it.

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Vegetable & Flower Seeds

See Page 2 - New Flower Free Trial

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● Used by the farmer, miller or feed man, greenhouses, and homes for killing rodents, bugs of all kinds, and treating the soil. No fire risk. For particulars write

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67 Rare Breeds including Polish; Spanish; Buttercups; Turkens; Australorps; Houdans; Langshans; Lakenvelders; Andalusians; Cornish; Sussex; Hamburgs; Giants; Brahmas; Red, Black, Exchequer Leghorns; Silver, Golden, Columbian, Partridge Wyandottes and Rocks. Chicks, Eggs, Sexed chicks. Handsome catalogue, colored pictures free.

Murray McMurray Hatchery, Box B45, Webster City, Iowa

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Write for Detailed Information

Mash-Nic is included by a number of feed manufacturers in certain formulas. Ask for Mash-Nic. See your feed dealer or write to us for further information.

IN THE MASH CONTROLS ROUNDWORM

(Ascaridia galli)

● Roundworm (Ascaridia galli) in chickens is easily controlled, by feeding Mash-Nic. No upset, no growth stoppage, no loss in egg production. With Mash-Nic the chicken never knows it has been treated. Have your feed mixer make up a worming mash with Mash-Nic included. We furnish full directions.

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It contains nicotine in special shockless form. Mash-Nic is inert until acted upon by the juices of the intestine. Then the nicotine is released and roundworms eliminated. No absorption of nicotine in crop or gizzard as is the case where tobacco is fed.

Retains Its Strength

Due to the chemical lock-up the nicotine maintains its strength when properly stored. Mash may be made up and used as needed. Your feed manufacturer can make up a worming mash with full assurance of its effectiveness.

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FREE! New 1945 Edition FARM FACTS BOOK

Send for your copy of this new combination Farm Facts Book and Seed Catalog today. Contains 200 useful facts and suggestions to help you grow better crops. Tells what crops to plant when seed shortages occur, what crops grow best in poorly drained soils, etc. Contains fertilizer tables for all crops and other valuable information. Write today for your copy.

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Pioneer POULTRY-PICKER

Picks Birds Clean in 10 to 20 Seconds

After 4 years of manufacturing the Peerless Poultry Picker, the H. C. Campbell Co., is proud to present a new "Pioneer Poultry-Picker." Vastly improved—actually picks birds clean in 10 to 20 seconds. Wider working surface. 15 inch drum diameter. New solid type rubber fingers. ¾ horse-power motor. All metal construction. Operates on 110 or 220 Volts. A size for every need. Write today for full descriptive literature.

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BUY WITH CONFIDENCE

FROM ONE OF THE SOUTH'S FINEST HATCHERIES

Our chicks have earned their reputation for size, livability, and heavy production. Try our Barred Rocks, Hamps, Rich-Cross (N. E. Broiler) and Wh. Leghorns. All Virginia U. S. Approved, Pullorum Controlled. Broad-breasted Bronze Turkey Poults. Buy Richmond Chick Hatchery Chicks. They are "First for Vigor." Desk E.

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PEACH APPLE TREES 9¢ AND UP

Pears, plums, cherries, nuts, berries, etc. Grapes 7¢. Evergreens, shrubs, shade trees low as 20¢. Catalog free.

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QUALITY CHICKS White Leghorns $11; New Hamp. & R. I. Reds, Bar. & White Rocks $13; Heavy Mixed $12; White Leg. Pullets $20; Leghorn Cockerels $3; Heavy Pullets $16; Heavy Cockerels $12. Orders less than 100 add .01¢ per chick.

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INVEST IN

White Leghorn Chicks

from a breeding farm of 575 acres, housing over 25,000 breeders and layers, all of which have been grown on our 150 acres of free range.

All Chicks sold are hatched from Eggs From Our Own Breeders.

Our 57 individual pedigree pens, with minimum Leghorn cockerels records of 240 eggs per year, are secured from the 3000 pedigreed pullets that are trapped yearly. Cockerels from these pedigreed matings are used to head all of our breeders from which we sell over one-half million chicks per year.

SEND TODAY FOR FREE DESCRIPTIVE FOLDER

Musser Leghorn FARMS

BOX E, MOUNT JOY, PA.

READY! 150 CHICK "ZIP" ELECTRIC BROODER

Save chicks & money! "Zip" Brooder is 32" x 32", double ceiling, durable fibreboard, has wood frame, muslin curtains, 6' electric cord, plug, socket. Comes flat. Zip! It's open. 100-watt bulb gives heat & light for spring brooding.

"ZIP" ELECTRIC BROODER Ready for immediate use except bulb $3.95 Send only $1.00. Pay Postman balance plus C.O.D. charges — or send $3.95 with order.

"ZIP" BROODER and 100 PEDIGREE SIRED CHICKS Both only $15.95 YOU SAVE $3.00

Special!

Pen pedigree sired chicks top value at $15.00 per 100. Want Barred or White Rocks? Leghorns? N. H. Reds? Send only $1.00. Pay postman balance plus small C.O.D. charge—or mail $15.95 with order. Chick orders booked only for shipment within 900 miles of Ft. Wayne. In Western States add 50c for Extra Shipping Costs.

GERIG SUPPLY COMPANY BOX 276-D Fort Wayne, Indiana

HILLIARD CHICKS

OLD HEN—LARGE TYPE R. O. P. SIRED LEGHORNS

REDS PARMENTER BREEDERS AND PEDIGREED SIRES DIRECT

Tolman Strain — Non-broody — No Pinfeathers WHITE ROCKS

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NEW HAMPSHIRES by GADD They're GOOD!

Send your order today—reserving some Gadd New Hampshires. After you're raised some, you too will say "New Hampshires — by Gadd—They're Good." 7,000 Breeders—N.H.-U.S. Approved—Pullorum Clean. ORDER NOW — FOLDER FREE. Thomas B. Gadd, Box 6, Plymouth, N. H.

News Notes

CONDITIONS

The egg-feed ratio, compiled and published weekly by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, shows the number of dozens of eggs required to buy 100 pounds of the laying ration.

Week-Ending	Average Cost 100 lbs. Feed	Average Egg Price per Doz.	Egg-Feed Ratio
Jan. 12	$2.97	$0.46	6.5
Jan. 19	$3.01	$0.44	6.8
Jan. 26	$3.01	$0.425	7.1
Feb. 2	$3.00	$0.42	7.1
Feb. 9	$3.00	$0.415	7.2

The broiler chick movement on the Delmarva peninsula in January totaled 9,984,897 chicks, an increase of 45 per cent over a year ago, but a drop of 13 per cent from the record breaking December figures.

H. F. Williamson, executive secretary of the Neppco Hatchery Division, said that the probable demand for broiler chicks in February was confused because of the uncertainties on fuel and feed shipments, due mainly to transportation tieups and the rail embargoes.

Farm egg prices on January 15 averaged 41 cents a dozen, putting them at 110 per cent of parity. A year ago, they were at 96 per cent of parity, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Dried egg production in 1944 totaled 319,763,000 pounds, compared with 261,972,000 pounds in 1943—a 22 per cent increase—according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The record production of dried eggs was due largely to the fact that many of the eggs that the government bought in the spring of 1944 to support egg prices to producers finally went to drying plants. The government's stockpile of dried eggs at the end of the year exceeded 100 million pounds.

Layers and potential layers on farms on February 1 totaled 441,357,000, which was 9 per cent less than a year ago. The reduction of pullets and hens in laying flocks in January was 19 per cent less than a year ago, probably because of the firmer egg market.

Farmers intend to buy 4 per cent fewer chicks for flock replacement purposes than they bought in 1944, according to the February 1 crop report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The report shows that farmers in New England intend to buy 6 per cent fewer chicks, 10 per cent fewer in the Middle Atlantic States, and 7 per cent in the South Atlantic States. These estimates do not include chicks for broiler purposes.

Some difference between intentions and actual purchase is to be expected. This difference will depend upon egg prices during the main hatching months and the egg feed price relationship.

Farmers also indicated their intention to raise 39,481,000 turkeys or about 8 per cent more than in 1944. As of January 1 there were 6 per cent more breeder hens on farms than a year earlier.

The reported intentions are to buy 74.5 per cent straight-run chicks, 21 per cent pullets, and 4.5 per cent cockerels.

Baby chicks hatched in January amounted to 50,582,000 or 5 per cent more than in January 1944, reported the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Hatchings in the commercial broiler areas, and in the areas supplying chicks for commercial broiler production showed substantial increases. The New England States increased 43 per cent, the Middle Atlantic States were up 12 per cent, and the South Atlantic States increased by 34 per cent. In the other areas of the country, hatchings declined by as much as 74 per cent in the Mountain States.

Hatching eggs set during January totaled 121,009,000 compared with 115,669,000 in January a year ago—an increase of 5 per cent.

Cold storage holdings of shell eggs amounted to only 301,000 cases on February 1, reported the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is probably the low point for the year since there has been a slow into storage movement since the first of the month. About two-thirds of this amount is listed as being owned by Government agencies. Frozen egg holdings amounted to 99,693,000 pounds, about 50 per cent above the average February 1 holdings during 1940-44. The outmovement during January of about 66 million pounds was three times as great as the average. There were 107,260,000 pounds of dried eggs in storage on February 1, which is equivalent to about 10,726,000 cases of shell eggs. Of this quantity, about 95 million pounds were reported as being owned by Government agencies.

Poultry holdings in storage on February 1 of 215,735,000 pounds were 53 million pounds less than on January 1. This was a near record out movement, and about four times the average quantity moved out during January. In spite of this heavy withdrawal, Government stocks increased 5 millions during January from 93.8 to 98.8 million pounds.

Egg production during January declined 8 per cent below the record production of January last year, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is the first month to show a decline in production compared to the same month a year earlier since May 1941. In spite of the decline in January, the production of 4,146 million eggs was still 60 per cent above the 10-year (1934-43) average.

Most of the drop in production was caused by a decline of 7 per cent in the number of layers on hand during January. The decline in the North Atlantic States amounted to only 5 per cent, and as much as 9 per cent in the Western States. During the month 27,804,000 hens and pullets moved out of farm flocks—19 per cent less than during January last year. The smaller decline in numbers was probably due to the much more favorable price of eggs during the month.

In spite of the bad weather situation, the Bureau reports that the rate of lay in the North Atlantic States established a new record during January. For the country as a whole, the rate of lay was down one per cent, amounting to 9.92 eggs per layer.

Poultry Purchased by Army under WFO-119 (Pounds)

Week	Delmarva Area	Shenandoah Valley	Georgia Counties	Arkansas Missouri Oklahoma	Weekly Total	Cumul. Total
Dec. 11-16	1,148,490				1,148,490	1,148,490
" 18-23	1,269,228	461,932			1,731,160	2,879,650
" 25-30	1,400,189	543,949			1,944,138	4,823,788
Jan. 1-6	2,181,211	687,217			2,868,428	7,692,216
" 8-13	2,979,468	766,226	207,879		3,953,573	11,645,789
" 15-20	3,400,104	907,703	384,145	52,854	4,744,806	16,390,595
" 22-27	2,726,002	672,519	574,810	380,753	4,354,084	20,744,679
" 29-Feb. 3	2,844,109	548,514	738,507	359,081	4,490,211	25,234,890
Feb. 5-10	4,063,316	819,434	936,544	591,847	6,411,136	31,646,026

The egg-feed, chicken-feed, and turkey-feed ratios on January 15 were more favorable to poultrymen than they were a year ago or for the 10-year average, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

NATIONAL PLAN

Exactly 462 flocks are entered in the U. S. Record of Performance phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan for the 1944-45 trapnest record year, according to the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

The number of candidate birds in the fall of 1944 totaled 181,891, while the estimated number of females in U.S. R.O.P. matings in the spring of 1945 is put at 57,352. Half of these are White Leghorns, while New Hampshires, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, and S. C. Rhode Island Reds make up most of the remaining half. Other breeds comprising relatively small numbers of the birds are White Wyandottes, Black Australorps. Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas, Black Minorcas, White Minorcas, Buff Plymouth Rocks, and Rhode Island Whites.

Massachusetts leads all other states in number of birds in the U. S. Record of Performance phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan on the basis of the 1942-43 year, the last year on which full reports are available. Of the 15,276 birds entered, 6,191 birds were passed with records of 200 eggs or more.

ORGANIZATIONS

The Institute of American Poultry Industries, at its annual meeting in Chicago February 6, elected Dr. Cliff D. Carpenter, of Chicago, president; J. F. Peterson, Wadena, Minnesota, first vice president; H. W. Davidson, Fort Wayne, Indiana, second vice president; E. D. Heaton, Chicago, secretary; W. F. Priebe, Jr., treasurer. Mr. W. W. Dayton, vice president of the Fairmont Creamery Company, Omaha, Nebraska, was elected Chairman of the Board.

Dr. Carpenter reported that the Institute had been a potent factor in securing needed quantities of poultry for the armed forces.

In its nineteenth year, the Institute continues to sponsor fundamental research projects at land grant colleges. These projects are designed to result in an improved product for the consumer and greater profit to the 3 million producer farmers.

"In the near future, "Dr. Carpenter said, "egg candling, to determine egg quality, may be done by radio waves—thus eliminating dependence upon the human eye."

Herman Demme (left), on behalf of the directors of the Poultry and Egg National Board, presents an antique covered dish to Andrew Christie, E. Kingston, N. H., upon his retirement as president. Clyde Edmonds, Sat Lake City, Utah, is the new president of the Board.

It's a Grand and Glorious Feeling!

—Being PULLORUM PASSED!

Are YOU sure you know what it means?

Some of the youngsters—the beginners—scarcely know what Pullorum means. Its other name is Bacillary White Diarrhea. It used to put poultrymen out of business—like fire or hurricane! That was before our Government bureaus and agencies took over the control of it. Mortality used to run to 100%. At SNOW HILL, our modern equipment and methods have kept it out, and now we're officially awarded the Advanced Rating of "PULLORUM PASSED"—and we know how a soldier must feel when he gets the Congressional Medal for outstanding merit in the face of the enemy!

U. S. Record-of-Performance Sires Head These Matings

(Dam's Records from 225 to 275 Eggs)

WHITE LEGHORNS Selected large-type-hens—Maryland U.S. Approved—are mated to the R.O.P. cockerels (15% or more) for production of the large chalk-white eggs required for fancy market grades. All eggs set must average 26 oz. to the dozen, and all chalk white, without a trace of tint.

NEW HAMPSHIRES For the fourth year we have mated top selections from our U.S. Approved New Hampshire flocks (at least 10%) to U.S. R.O.P. Pedigreed cockerels whose dams have official records of from 225 to 275 eggs, averaging 25 oz. to the dozen. The pullets are superior layers, and have the exceptional meat qualities of the males.

BARRED ROCKS Our long-established strain of this classic American breed is representative of SNOW HILL. Our best selected hens (at least 10% of all) are mated to R.O.P. Pedigreed cockerels, from high-production dams, and all are of standard weight, with handsomely barred plumage.

OTHER SNOW HILL Maryland-U. S. Approved Matings

R. I. REDS WHITE ROCKS

NOCK-CROSS (Barred) NOCK-LINK (Sex-Link)

MY NEW BROADSIDE features many Hints and Suggestions for Poultrymen, and sets forth in detail the manifold merits of NOCK'S SNOW HILL QUALITY CHICKS —the Best Chick Buy in America! Your Post Card will fetch it promptly.

4 POINT BREEDING PROGRAM

All Nock's Md.-U. S. Approved flocks must meet these four requirements.

1. Accepted by a State-Approved Flock Selecting and Culling agent.
2. Tested for Pullorum (B. W. D.) by official State Agency, and given Pullorum Controlled rating.
3. Subjected to a Final Official Inspection by a State inspector.
4. Personally examined and passed by Harold E. Nock himself.

NOCK'S Leghorns' 95% Production

Extract from letter of an appreciative customer, Mr. H. E. Schoonover, Beltsville, Maryland: "I received 100% live delivery and lost only one. No one could believe it when I told them these chickens (White Leghorns) started laying at 4½ months. During the cold spells they laid about 95%."

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW

It will bring you full particulars about what many consider "The Best Chick Buy in America," better now than ever.

NOCK'S SNOW HILL HATCHERIES, 125 Washington Ave., Snow Hill, Md.

Please place my name on your mailing list and send me at once your new broadside and Price List.

Name _____

Street or R.F.D. _____

Town _____ State _____

NOCK'S SNOW HILL HATCHERIES

Harold E. Nock, Owner-Manager

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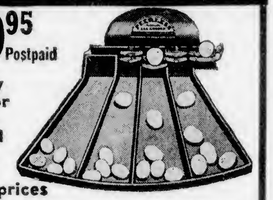
PEERLESS
Automatic
EGG GRADER

$19.95 Postpaid



Quickly pays for itself—Graded Eggs bring better prices

Now, any flock owner can afford a modern, automatic Egg Grader. A marvel of simplicity and accuracy. Note these features:

- Grades 4 to 5 Cases per Hour
- Adjustable to ANY 4 Different Grades of Eggs
- Simple to Operate; no Intricate Adjustments
- Nothing to get out of order
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Regardless of the size of your flock, you CAN afford this time-saving labor-saving money-making equipment. Only $19.95 Postpaid.

ORDER NOW — LIMITED SUPPLY

At your Dealer or direct from

NATIONAL POULTRY PRODUCTS CO.
Dept. D, 581 Sixth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.

J. Kroeck (left), secretary of the Massachusetts R. O. P. Association; Paul Zumbro, coordinator of the National Poultry Improvement Plan; and Ray Smith, state R. O. P. inspector, check the state's participation for 1945.

FOR MORE EGGS, MEAT and PROFITS-
RAISE ROSELAWN BIG TYPE LEGHORNS

This year buy Guaranteed breeding—the kind of Guaranteed breeding found only in real breeding farm chicks from Roselawn. Get straight run Roselawn baby chicks, sexed baby pullets or cockerels, then let us help you mature them at SAVINGS OF 20% to 50% like we have for the thousands of successful poultryraisers who have raised Roselawn Leghorns during the last 10 to 15 years. You will get a bigger harvest of chalk white eggs and poultry meat and at the LOWEST COST you have ever had.

GET THESE 100% PEDIGREE SIRED ROSELAWN CHICKS AT OUR NEW . . .

REDUCED PRICES

Our 1945 matings contain the best pedigreed breeders we have ever used. You will be amazed at the guaranteed breeding these birds make possible for us to pass on to you in every chick. Yet these 100% pedigree sired Roselawn baby chicks, sexed baby pullets or cockerels can be yours in 1945 at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BIGGER DISCOUNTS in addition to our **Reduced 1945 Prices** now being allowed for prompt orders. Make this **Big Saving. Write Today For Complete Details.**

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R.R. No. 10-E, Dayton 7, Ohio

FREE CATALOG. More helpful than ever. Over 100 photos. **Write Today For Your's.**

SEND NO MONEY FOR OUR
TOP QUALITY Pullorum Tested **BABY CHICKS**
Immediate Shipment. 100% live delivery guar.

Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Big Type White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns	$9.90-100 $5.25-50 $2.75-25

Heavy assorted, $7.95-100, plus postage.
Heavy breed pullets, $11.40-100; heavy cockerels, $10.40. Leghorn pullets, $16.90; cockerels, $3.50.

White & Black Giants, New Hampshire Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Light Brahmas, Rhode Island Whites.	$10.95-100 $5.75-50 $3.00-25

Heavy pullets, $12.50; heavy cockerels, $12.00.

All chicks are top quality, from purebred, blood tested flocks. Order today, at these special low prices. Pay your postman, C.O.D. Write for early order discount.

Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio

GOVE

"READY FOR ACTION"

Gove Barred Rocks are ready to show you some real livability, growth, fast feathering, early maturity, and profitable production of eggs and meat. Years of selective breeding assure you quality chicks. Mail your order today for Gove Barred Rock Chicks—let them go to work for you.

N.H.-U.S. PULLORUM CLEAN.
Send today for catalog.

GO to GOVE for QUALITY

GEORGE C. GOVE
BOX E, RAYMOND, N. H.

BARRED ROCKS

PLAN YOUR 1945 PROFITS with CHICKS OF DISTINCTION

Roy C. Heizer

You can depend on "Chicks of Distinction" because our flocks have been selected and bred for real money-making qualities these many years. Results prove they have this ability.

18 DISTINCTIVE BREEDS
Ind., U. S. Approved—Pullorum Tested

Heizer chicks bring you the better qualities of your favorite breed, highly developed. They mature early into splendid layers. You'll like them—sexed or straight-run—at reasonable prices.

FREE a new very helpful book on raising poultry—also beautiful 4-color catalog. Write for both books Today.

HEIZER'S QUALITY HATCHERY
Dept. 5 NEW ALBANY, IND.

U. S. R. O. P. – U. S. CERTIFIED – U. S. PULLORUM CLEAN

MOUNT FAIR REDS

237 EGG HEN HOUSE FLOCK AVERAGE

430 birds qualified; 237.22 egg ave.; 25.64 oz. per doz. ave; 39 birds culled or died; 93.5% livability. These are hen housed averages based on our 600 R.O.P. candidates started for 1944. Is it any wonder chicks from the same stock are making customers very happy?

Folder Quotes Records for 10 Years

Write for this new folder today. See how Mount Fair quality is established—why you can depend on it for a profit producing flock. Don't delay. Mount Fair chicks sell fast. Write now.

MOUNT FAIR FARM
R.F.D. Box 101-C Watertown, Conn.

BLACK MINORCAS BEAUTIFUL PRODUCTIVE
Chicks, Eggs, Cockerels • Free Catalog
ED. DOUGHERTY, Charlotte, E2, No. Carolina

The **Neppco Turkey Division** of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council completed organization in New York City recently with the adoption of by-laws and election of the following officers:

Archie L. Mackie, E. Kingston, N. H., pres.; Warren D. Johnson, Nottingham, Pa., vice-pres.; J. C. Lambert, Jr., Trenton, N. J., secretary; and E. L. Coons, Gloversville, N. Y., treas.

States participating in the organization were New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and New Jersey. Other states reported ready were Maine, Vermont, and Rhode Island.

"The evidence is clear that there will be no real need to curtail turkey production in the East after the war," Neppco Managing Director Leon Todd told the group. "The demand is right at our door-step, and through a close working relationship, we can improve our marketing to meet changing conditions and maintain a profitable industry."

President Mackie was authorized to appoint a turkey marketing committee for the purpose of getting facts on (1) methods of marketing, (2) costs and methods of dressing turkeys, and (3) on improving the grading plans for turkeys.

The Brockton (Mass.) Cooperative Egg Auction Association has decided to double the capacity of its poultry dressing plant, erected only last summer, by adding a second story. The addition will make possible poultry evisceration after the war.

The Poultry Research Fund, sponsored by the Ohio Poultry Council for the purpose of providing funds for poultry research at Ohio State University, has passed $25,000.

GLF has appropriated $200,000 to provide for a headquarters building for the Cornell University School of Nutrition.

The Southern States Cooperative, Inc., plans to erect a poultry dressing plant capable of processing 6,000,000 broilers annually on the eastern shore of Maryland in connection with an expansion program.

PEOPLE

Edmund Hoffmann has resigned as assistant poultry husbandman of the University of Delaware to take charge of the progeny testing program of Indian River Poultry Farms, owned by George Ellis, Ocean View, Del. He will specialize in the development of meat type birds and will also supervise hatching egg producing flocks.

Martin Schubkegel, operator of a 10,000-hen poultry farm at Lakewood, N. J., was one of four men honored at the New Jersey Farm Week at Trenton late in January for contributions to agriculture.

George P. Goodearl, superintendent of the Storrs Laying Test, died February 13 from injuries sustained when struck by an automobile during a snowstorm. He was 47 years old.

LUX R.O.P. LEGHORNS

Iowa—U.S. Certified Chix and Eggs. 20,000 daughters and grand-daughters of our ROP hens with records of 200 to 332 mated to ROP males from hens with records of 300 to 354 eggs. 22 years breeding experience. Iowa's largest ROP Leghorn Breeding Farm. Catalog.

LUX LEGHORN LAND FARMS, Hopkinton, Iowa

Start with Better Bred Chix from
HOMESTEAD FARM
End with Extra Profits

HOMESTEAD REDS GEARED TO THE TIMES

Don't delay. You'll appreciate the vigor, livability and high average production of Homestead Reds this year. Get the facts now before all hatches are booked. Chicks are going fast. Write for folder and prices.

HOMESTEAD FARM, Route I-E, NEWTOWN, CONN.

THE TRADE

Carl H. Schroeder

Carl H. Schroeder, associate director of poultry research and service at the Larro Research Farm for the past 18 years, has been appointed director of this department, succeeding A. F. Rolf, resigned.

Prior to joining the research staff of the Larrowe Milling Company 20 years, Mr. Schroeder was for seven years head of the poultry department at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y. Educated in European universities, Mr. Schroeder, in addition to his practical work on all phases of poultry husbandry, has also written and collaborated on numerous scientific papers pertaining to poultry production and poultry nutrition. Since 1932, he has conducted the popular "Science Marches On" column in Everybodys Poultry Magazine. His writings have appeared in other journals also.

Edw. E. Smith Co., of Atlanta, Georgia, has been named special representative of the New England By-Products Corp., Roston, Mass., to handle their complete line of Vitamin products throughout the states of South Carolina and Georgia.

"Kill Rats with Larvacide" is the title of a booklet containing interesting facts on the control of rats, insects, and soil fumigation. The booklet is free upon request to Rohrer's Mill, Ronks, R.D., Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania.

Robert P. Smith has been appointed general farm sales manager of the Westinghouse Electric Supply Company with headquarters in New York. His work will include analysis of farm market possibilities for appliances, radio, and electrical apparatus.

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, wholesale drug firm, has established a new department of animal remedies and agricultural chemicals with Dr. Walter Cecil Butler, Fort Worth, Texas, as head.

The Flory Milling Co., Bangor, Pa., has announced that work on a new modern chemical laboratory, along with a new research farm, will start in the near future. These will be operated under the supervision of Dr. Raymond T. Parkhurst, director of nutritional research.

Two grain storage tanks, having a capacity of 150,000 bushels, are already under construction at the plant.

Poultry pasture mixtures that include Ladino clover are given in the helpful 48-page book, "Hoffman Farm Seeds," which can be obtained upon request from A. H. Hoffman, Inc., Box E, Landisville, Pa., which has been supplying farm seeds since 1899. Many suggestions for getting better results with different farm crops are given in this book.

Dr. H. H. Havner

The Borden Company has announced a consolidation of its Poultry and Livestock Products Departments of the Special Products Division under the direction of Dr. Harrison H. Havner. Dr. Havner, formerly head of the livestock products department of the company, for 11 years was extension professor of livestock for Pennsylvania State College, and for seven years served as assistant agricultural extension director, supervising the work of county agents.

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Largest R.I.Red Breeding Farm in the World

98% LIVABILITY IS GUARANTEED FIRST FOUR WEEKS
(on Champion, Grade A & Grade B Matings)

BECAUSE REDBIRD fowls and chicks have been bred, hatched, and reared on their own 300-acre farm for thirty-five years, for pedigree, purity, vitality, vigor, disease-resistance, heavy egg production, and meat quality; and for dependable endurance under production at all seasons, under any and all climatic conditions.

RHODE ISLAND REDS: Original Foundation Strain: Non-broody; persistent layers. Pullets at 50% production in 6 months, 24 oz.-to-doz. eggs.

BARRED ROCKS: Original strain: 220-260 egg records; normal body weight maintained at high production.

NEW HAMPSHIRES: Improved by REDBIRD standards; meat and egg strain; fast growing, full bodied.

WHITE LEGHORNS: Large type for big eggs; pedigreed and trap-nested; high flock averages.

ROCK-RED CROSS: Our own Barred hybrid for market quality; high egg production.

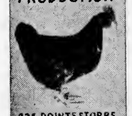
SEXING: Guaranteed 95% Accurate. Order now, to make sure of delivery.

The American Poultry Industry is now rated at Two and One-Half Billion Dollars. Under War conditions there have been problems and difficulties in all lines of business, yet great and profitable poultry plants have grown up in these War years, and greater ones will be developed to meet foreign and domestic subsistence crises—for eggs and poultry meat are high in nutritional values, and they can be produced on a town lot, or a thousand-acre farm, anywhere, in any climate.

Write today for Free Folder and Price List

REDBIRD FARM, ROUTE 23, WRENTHAM, MASS.

PRODUCTION



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Contests and Trapnests helped build "Mammoth" New Hampshires. 7 to 9 pound hens. Lay larger brown eggs. Chicks easy to raise.

YOU do not need to choose between them can have both if you **CHOOSE** Springbrook MAMMOTH NEW HAMPSHIRES

Excellent for Capons. Write for circular. Order early.

Bittner's *Springbrook Farm,* Westmoreland Depot, N. H

• Largest producer of U.S.-N.H. Approved New Hampshires Exclusively •

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Best of All

ELECTRIC BROODER BATTERY TYPE

Famous B73 Battery Brooder. Galvanized steel, porcelain insulated heating element, automatic switch, non radio interfering, wire floor 28" x 36", complete with ventilators and thermometer. Capacity 100 day old chicks — 50 four weeks. Use as single unit or as 5 tier battery. Save ration points—Raise your own broilers. Write for free catalogue.

Ask Your Dealer or ORDER DIRECT

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PRODUCTS CO., WESTMINSTER, MD.

BELL'S
Pa. R. O. P.
NEW HAMPSHIRES & BARRED ROCKS
ARE BRED FOR HIGH EGG PRODUCTION AND RAPID GROWTH

Fifty per cent of our New Hampshire pullets entered in Pennsylvania Record of Performance work for the year 1943-44 averaged 239 eggs each. Forty-two per cent of the Barred Rock pullets entered averaged 241 eggs each. Send for 1945 chick circular.

Pullorum clean since 1928.

BELL POULTRY FARM
CLARKSVILLE PENNSYLVANIA

"PRE-WAR" HEN-SPECS *Stop Pickouts!*

Again made of serviceable aluminum and stainless steel. Guaranteed to prevent pickouts, feather picking, comb picking, chasing and domineering. No interference with feeding, drinking, primping, roosting or any normal functions. See your dealer, or write to The Marvel Co., Santa Rosa, Calif.

JUNIATA LEGHORNS CHIX

COCKERELS $3.00 PER 100

Our 30th year of Breeding Juniata Leghorns. Bred for size, type and egg production. Write for our large Cat. showing actual photos of our Farm & Breeders. Unsexed $10 & $11 per 100; Pullets $20 & $22 per 100.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM RICHFIELD, PA.

Leister's **LIVE-PAY CHICKS**

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100	per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$3.00
Black or White Minorcas	12.00	20.00	3.00
B.&W. Rox, R.I. Reds, W. Wy.	14.00	18.00	13.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	14.00	18.00	13.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	16.00	22.00	13.00
Jersey White Giants	16.00	20.00	15.00

H. Mix. $12: HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., $10. Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B. W. D. 100% live del. Postp'd AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy.

C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box E, McAlisterville, Pa.

FOSSELMAN'S CHICKS

Sexing Guar. 95% accurate.	Non-Sex Plts. per 100	Ckls. 100
Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid	$11.00	$20.00 $ 3.00
Hanson Sired White Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00 $ 3.00
Bar. or Wh. Rocks or R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00 10.00
New Hampshire Reds	13.00	17.00 10.00
Heavy Mix $10. Breeders Bloodtested. 100% live del. guaranteed. Order Direct or Write for Free Circular.		

COUNTRY HATCHERY, Box 99, McAlisterville, Pa.

STOP THE SPREAD OF **COCCIDIOSIS**

with better sanitation!

Don't take chances with coccidiosis. Protect your flock with Hydrol Litter Spray and by following a program of absolute sanitation in your brooder and laying houses.

HYDROL is an oil dilution disinfectant that has proved unusually effective in killing coccidia. Used as a litter spray this powerful germ killer penetrates the tough shell of the oocysts, kills coccidia and stops future reinfection.

Use Hydrol in your brooder house before you put in new chicks and for general disinfection. It is inexpensive, but highly effective. Order Hydrol from your dealer today or write for Free descriptive folder. Address Dept. EH3

HYDROL

LITTER SPRAY AND DISINFECTANT

A Product of

WHITMOYER LABORATORIES, Inc.

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BIRCHETT'S "Old Dominion" CHICKS

Right from the Heart of Virginia

ROCK X RED CROSS
BARRED ROCKS
NEW HAMPSHIRES
BUFF ORPINGTONS
WHITE ROCKS
R. I. REDS
WH. WYANDOTTES
WHITE LEGHORNS
BUFF ROCKS

Twenty-seven years experience that have made us one of Virginia's largest hatcheries are the best guarantee of satisfaction we can offer. Try Birchett's chicks—They're from flocks carefully selected — all blood-tested for Pullorum — and frequently improved by use of males from R.O.P. pedigreed stock.

We Aim to Serve You Well

Your success is our success—so although we hatch more than one million chicks annually, you are assured our personal attention to every detail. That is another reason why Birchett chicks are money makers.

SEXED CHICKS are a specialty with us. We guarantee 95% sex accuracy. Write Today for descriptive Folder and low 1945 prices.

BIRCHETT'S HATCHERY

Box 207-A Petersburg, Virginia

JOE GERM says "I hate the sight of

HTH-15"

It's just too bad for the Germ Family where HTH-15 is used. Add sufficient HTH-15 to waterers to keep drinking water safe. Use HTH-15 solutions to help disinfect houses and equipment. HTH-15 is valuable as a dry chlorine inhalant — used as a dust, helps birds discharge mucus from upper respiratory tract, due to colds. Ask your dealer.

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.)

60 EAST 42nd STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y.

ANDERSON'S REDS

U.S. R.O.P. CHICKS & HATCHING EGGS

R.O.P. Average for last 6 years. 247.71 eggs per bird—26.37 oz. egg weight—6.31 lbs. body weight. Fast feathering. 100% Pullorum clean.

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RALPH W. ANDERSON

Farm in W. Hanover—Mail Box 15E, Rockland, Mass.

The Flory Milling Company, Bangor, Pa., has appointed Fred Dickens as assistant director of research and nutritional service, it was announced by George I. Godshalk, executive vice president of the firm. A graduate of Massachusetts State College, Mr. Dickens received his master's degree in poultry nutrition there in 1940. Prior to joining the Flory organization, he was with General Mills, Inc. He will assist Dr. Raymond T. Parkhurst, director of nutrition, and will have charge of the new feed control laboratory being planned, and will also direct operations at the Flory Experimental Farm.

The H. C. Campbell Co., Delaware, Ohio, has recently announced the establishment of their own sales organization to sell and service the Campbell Pioneer Poultry Pickers. Harry J. Friend, Deep River, Conn., has been appointed eastern representative.

The Campbell Co., formerly built Peerless Poultry Pickers which were distributed through The Thomas Co. of Piqua, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS

"So You Want to Own a Chicken Farm," is the title of Bulletin 328 issued by the Extension Service, University of Maine, Orono, Maine. It is issued primarily for veterans and others who may be considering poultry farming in Maine.

Government sales of shell eggs, acquired last spring and summer, during December totaled $851,246, or about 45 per cent of all government food sales during the month.

Egg consumption in Great Britain during 1944 was estimated at 24.9 pounds per capita, compared with 39.1 pounds per capita in the United States. British egg consumption included dried eggs supplied by Canada and the United States.

New Orleans poultry dealers are spreading their light supplies of poultry among retailers by conducting daily drawings. Names of eligible retailers are placed in a hat. Those drawn are permitted to share the available supplies for that day.

Consumer reactions to dried eggs in a number of key cities will be sought by the National Egg Products Association in cooperation with the War Food Administration. A previous test resulted in eggs being voted second on the list of dehydrated foods, but since the product was given away, it is believed that this may have influenced the replies favorably.

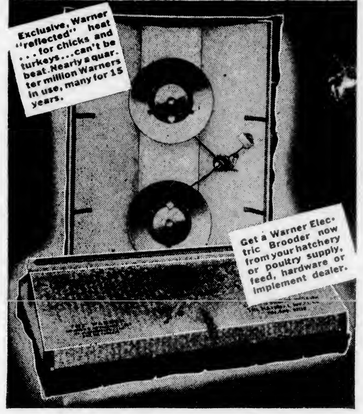
The new test will consist of stocking dried egg products in attractive packages and then promoting them through newspapers, radio, and store demonstrations.

"Social Security," a book by Gerhard Hirschfield, discusses the past, present and future of social security from an economic standpoint rather than from social considerations, and reviews similar programs in other countries. The ultimate cost of all social security may amount to 20 billion dollars a year, which may require a man to work 10 weeks of 40 hours each to pay for it. Price of book, $1.00 from the American Taxpayers Association, Inc., Munsey Bldg., Washington 4, D. C.

Pierce Foundation Laboratory committee members of the poultry housing section visited Massachusetts State College, Amherst, late in January to study poultry housing under winter conditions, arrived in a blinding snowstorm, found the litter dry, wet, and passable, egg production at 70 to 80 per cent, and concluded that hens can stand more ammonia than humans.

The PIONEER Electric Brooder

WARNER



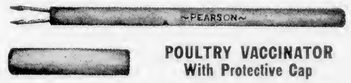
Mayo's CHICKS

REDS
CROSSES
NEW HAMPSHIRES

FEATURES
Livability
Growth
Production
Pullorum Clean

PERSISTENT PRODUCTION of large eggs reported by hundreds of poultrymen who have invested in Mayo's vigorous stock. Mass. (U.S.) Pullorum Clean chicks with background of breeding for livability, even feathering and fast growth. Order now. Write for free catalog.

JAMES D. N. MAYO, Box E, Boxboro, Mass.



POULTRY VACCINATOR
With Protective Cap

For successful poultry vaccination. Designed and perfected to insure good takes.

Seventy-five cents at your dealer's or write

WILLOW BROOK FARMS, R. D. 2, DOVER, PA.

LIGHT BRAHMAS Beautiful! Productive!

• STOCK • EGGS • CHICKS • WRITE •

SEARLES, Milford, New Hampshire

MONEY SAVED IN

WAR BONDS

BUYS TWICE . . . .

•

VICTORY NOW—

PROSPERITY LATER

•

BUY MORE AND

BIGGER BONDS NOW!

The 96th Boston Poultry Show

By Rhea S. Stockwell

Despite the worst weather in years, with heavy snow storms delaying trains as much as 36 hours, the 96th Boston Poultry Show staged a most successful exposition at the Boston Garden, Boston, Massachusetts, from January 17 to 21 inclusive. Several hundred entries were turned down because of lack of room, and still the 45,000 square feet of exhibition space was badly crowded. The committee hopes to correct this condition in another year by closing the entries promptly when the number of birds which can be comfortably cooped and properly exhibited has been reached. There were 1700 large fowl, 800 bantams, 800 pigeons, 180 ducks, 88 geese and 41 turkeys on display.

The high spot of the show was the National Cockerel Classic with $2100 in war bonds offered as prizes. The class was limited to seven entries in six different divisions. Top honors went to the following: Barred Rocks, R. Walter Bishop, Guilford, Conn.; White Rocks, Maurice Fearnley, No. Scituate, R. I.; R. I. Reds, Harold Tompkins, Concord, Mass.; New Hampshires, Kenneth E. Bowles, Canisteo, N. Y.; White Leghorns, Leo Grouten, Farmington, Conn.; and Buff Orpingtons to Laurel Hill Farm, Glandford, Mass.

First place in the "Fair Sample Flocks" was taken by a pen of New Hampshires, bred and owned by Atwood's Poultry Farm, Franklin, Mass. A pen of Rhode Island Reds exhibited by John White of Saugus, Mass., carried off the top honors in "Family Food Flock" competition.

A new competition in this year's show was the coronation of the Rhode Island Red "King of the World" in a contest sponsored by the Rhode Island Red Club of America. Commissioner Bressler of R. I. conferred the honor upon a champion cockerel owned by E. S. Bentley of Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

The 4-H exhibits were larger than usual with 75 club members from 10 Massachusetts counties exhibiting 150 birds, 15 pigeons, 15 dozen eggs, and 10 pieces of equipment that they made.

One hundred and eight guests attended the official opening luncheon on Wednesday noon, January 18th. That night the big "Get Acquainted Party" was staged in the Grand Ball Room of the Hotel Manger. Two hundred and fifty exhibitors, friends and others enjoyed this event.

Dates for the next Boston Show were announced as January 16th to 20th, 1946.

Governor Tobin of Massachusetts (left) receiving greetings from Ralph S. Moseley, manufacturer of Vita-Vim Feeds, and Buffalo's Goodwill Ambassador to the 96th Boston Show. Mr. Moseley brought the Governor a congratulatory message from the Mayor of Buffalo—"grain and feed capital of the world."

STOP! LOOK! ANSWER!

Have You Ordered As Many Chicks As You Started Last Year?

Have You Selected Chicks Backed By Genuine Pedigreed Breeding?

The Government is asking now that you start as many chicks as you did last year. Have you ordered that many and have you selected chicks backed by proved breeding? Breeding, genuine pedigreed breeding, is more important than ever under present conditions.

COBB'S *Pedigreed* CHICKS

Bring You the Breeding That Pays

The question of breeding is solved when you order *Cobb's Pedigreed Chicks.* Years of trapnest pedigree breeding and progeny testing have developed and established here, all the characteristics essential to high average production. The profits of hundreds of customers and consistent high averages for many years at official contests have proved this.

You Have a Choice of

3 PURE BREEDS — 2 CROSSES

When you order *Cobb's Pedigreed Chicks,* you have a choice of popular breeds. There are our Barred Rocks, long famous as the "Invincible Rocks of New England"; our "Rainbow" Reds, the strain that has set so many records; and our "New" New Hampshires, a strain improved by Cobb's breeding. We also offer Barred Cross and Sex-Link chicks sired by mature and vigorous pedigreed males. These Sex-Link pullets are truly "wonderful layers"—in the very words of many of our customers. But the choice is yours—the chicks will be *Cobb's Pedigreed Chicks.*

It's Time to Act NOW! Write --

This season is well advanced—your order should be placed soon—to do the production job needed—and to be sure of getting Cobb's chicks when you want them. Write today for the full story of Cobb breeding and the production and profits it makes possible. A post card will bring our catalog—*"The Book of Truth."* Write—

COBB'S *Pedigreed* CHICKS, Inc.

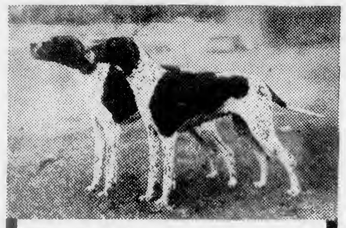
Robt. C. Cobb, **Box 250, CONCORD, MASS.**

COBB'S *Pedigreed* **CHICKS**

The Chicks with the High I Q*

*(*I Q Means Inherited Quality)*

COBB'S
Rainbow REDS
NEW HAMPSHIRES
SEX LINK CROSS
BARRED CROSS
BARRED ROCKS
"Invincible Rocks of New England"



The Feed of Champions

Champion Beacon's "GAME LAD" and Beacon's LORELEI—are proof of the results of Breeding Plus Feeding. With the qualities of championship bred in—lifetime feeding of BEACON Dog Food has helped to keep them healthy—has capitalized on careful breeding. All known requirements of a balanced diet for all dogs are met by BEACON DOG MEAL. It bears the stamp of research and quality control that distinguishes the famous BEACON Dairy and Poultry Feeds. Your BEACON dealer is a friend to all dogs—ask him about this superior all-around diet for your dog.

THE BEACON MILLING CO., INC.
Cayuga, N. Y.

BUILD WITH CEMENT COMPOSITION

Strongly reinforced with cheap wood. Modern stream-lined roof, walls and gutters. How to build a house 22x24, three rooms, as low as $100 for materials; garage, $20; 20x50 poultry house, $50. Farm buildings for a few dollars. Homemade equipment to make wall-high building blocks with inside and outside finish; roof, wall and floor tile in color, and durable wallboard of saw-dust for a few cents. Several formulas. Labor saving, long lasting, no painting. Make doors and windows. Also sectional cabins. 100 money and labor saving building ideas. Mixer and saw easily made from old auto. 40 War-time Plans. Earn $10 a day. Guaranteed. Illustrated instruction book, $1.00. **MAKE FURNITURE OF COMPOSITION.** Cement, sawdust, paper, asbestos. Homemade cements. Some part scrap wood and metal. Make tables, cabinets, and toys. 500% profit, 50¢. **HOW TO MAKE ACCURATE WOODWORKING MACHINES,** saws, drills, sanding wheels, tools, electric weed cutters and many other things from old auto parts and used motors. Illustrated, 50¢. **HOME MFG. ENTERPRISES.** 50 selected home shop projects, 50¢. Special: All of the books desribed above, $2.00 postpaid. No C.O.D.

HOME INDUSTRIES, Dept. AE, Omaha 5, Nebr.

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Rubber Heels & Soles

BUILD YOUR OWN!
FAST-FREEZER
It's Easy and Fun

Every amateur will be proud to build this modern household necessity. It just takes a few hours of your spare time to build, and operates electrically on any voltage. There's fun in building and profit in using this handy freezer. Saves up to 75%.

NO EXPERT KNOWLEDGE NEEDED

Our plans are simple and easy to follow and these 8 to 40 cubic foot sizes can be built of new or used parts. Special offer for short time only: Our 50c Build Your Own Milk Cooler Plan will be included without cost. Mail $1 bill, check or money order for complete plans and catalog.

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Magic Electric Welder

110 volt AC-DC: welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only $19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use. MAGIC WELDER MFG. CO., 241RZ Canal St., New York City.

The Home Page

Betty Neal
Editor

Do You Know?

Now is a good time to have the steam pressure cooker looked over and repaired. Sometimes the pressure gauge also needs adjusting. Manufacturers, after the canning season begins, will be too busy to fix old cookers.

When sheets begin to wear thin along the center, their use can be prolonged by tearing them in half lengthwise and sewing the selvages together. Join with a flat seam and hem the torn edges.

Moths like grease-soiled spots, so either wash or have dry-cleaned any clothes to be stored for the summer.

When a job becomes monotonous, changing to some other kind of work for a while, uses a different set of muscles and will prove restful. Plan the heavier jobs for earlier in the day when you are freshest.

For quick defrosting of the refrigerator, disconnect the current and fill the ice cube trays with hot water.

If there is to be an unusual strain on a button, reinforce it with a small square of folded garment fabric. Hold this square on the wrong side directly under the button and sew through it and the button.

Warm colors, (those related to red and yellow) are pleasant in rooms that face north and in rooms with few windows. Cool colors (those related to blue and green), are suggested for rooms facing south. In a climate that has a long, cold season, however, it is well to avoid a cold color effect.

The child who is over-protected by his parents will expect everyone else to treat him in the same way, so it is wise to let children experience both failure and success. Those who have learned early to cope with these make better adjustments in later life than those who have not learned in youth.

To dissolve crystals in honey, keep the container in a pan of hot water until the crystals have melted. Store in a dry place at room temperature.

Care should be taken not to overcook frozen vegetables because they have been partially precooked before freezing.

After a fabric is dyed, nothing can be done to set the color. The common household practice of soaking the fabric in a solution of salt or vinegar is useless.

You'll look and feel your prettiest and most efficient in this trim frock with pinafore ruffles, Pattern 4569. With sleeves or sleeveless.

Pattern 4569 comes in misses' and women's sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20; 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. Size 16 takes 3¾ yards 35-inch fabric.

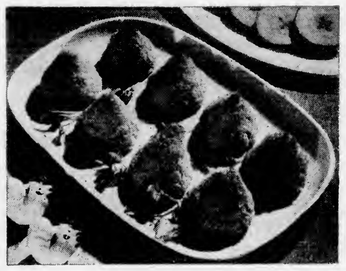
This pattern, together with a needlework pattern for personal or household decoration, 20 cents.

Send 20 cents in coins for these patterns to **Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Box 197, Pattern Dept., 243 W. 17th St., New York 11, N. Y.** Write plainly size, name, address, style number.

The part of a curtain that is exposed to sunlight wears out first, so it is wise to make curtains with hems of the same width at top and bottom and then reverse them every time they are put up.

Each soldier in service in the U. S. Army requires 136 square yards of cotton cloth and 42 pounds of other cotton material to equip and maintain him one year. (Multiply these amounts by the 11 million in our armed forces.)

Recipe of the Month



Poultry & Egg National Board

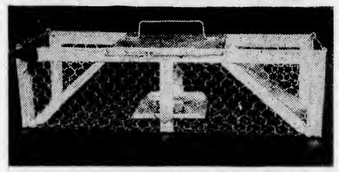
Baked Egg and Rice Croquettes

1 hard cooked eggs, coarsely chopped
1½ cups cooked rice
3 tablespoons fat
3 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
⅛ teaspoon nutmeg
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
Flour
1 egg, slightly beaten
½ cup or more bread crumbs

These croquettes work no hardship on the fat supply. A hot oven for a few minutes does the trick of giving them a crisp brown coat and heating the mixture of eggs and rice on the inside to a flavorful creaminess. For the family that likes a sauce over food—cheese, mushroom, or tomato sauce please the most versatile taste. In the photograph, sauteed unpeeled slices of apple suggest a nice accompanying dish which may pinch-hit for a salad.

Make a white sauce of the fat, flour, and milk. Combine eggs, cooked rice, sauce, and seasonings. Add more seasoning if desired. Chill thoroughly. Divide mixture into 8 equal parts. Shape as croquettes, roll in flour, beaten egg to which one tablespoon water has been added, then crumbs. Bake on a well-greased baking sheet in a hot oven, 400°F., for 20 to 25 minutes until well browned. Serve plain, or with cheese, mushroom, or tomato sauce. Yield: 8 croquettes. Note: This mixture may be shaped as cakes or "cutlets" and browned in a small amount of fat in a skillet.

HEY! HAVE A HEART WITH THAT TRAP



Amazing all metal galvanized "Havahart" traps beat snap traps all hollow for farm and estate use. Your good dog can't lose a toe in these traps and it's easy to return the neighbor's cat or turn your own loose unhurt.
This trap works like the old box trap except it opens at both ends so the animals can see all the way through and get a feeling of confidence.
No springs to break. Some have given continuous service for over ten years.
A trap set continuously near the chicken coop will pay for itself very quickly.

Send for free illustrated price list.

ALLCOCK MFG. CO., 34 Water St., Ossining, N. Y.
DEALERS WANTED

PILCH'S *CHETEROSIS Quality* **CHICKS**
14,000 PULLORUM CLEAN BREEDERS

REDS, ROCKS, CROSSES, SEX-LINKS—Try famous Cheterosis Quality Chicks, a product of the latest scientific poultry breeding development by Pilchridization.
OLD HEN CHICKS—Some chicks from our regular matings of Old Hen Breeders are still available.
SEX-LINK PULLET CHICKS—Customers report superb performance from chicks of our Sex-Link Matings.
PIONEERS IN SEXED CHICKS — We were among the first in New England to sell day old sexed chicks. Our 12th year of prompt conscientious service.
Write for specially designed valuable poultry farm record calendar and folder to Box 30.

PILCH'S CHICKS THOMPSONVILLE, CONN.

2 LB. BROILERS IN 8 WEEKS
Write TODAY for complete information and factory-to-you, money saving prices
CHEWALLA BROODER CO. HOLLY SPRINGS MISSISSIPPI
CHEWALLA *Sanitary* BROODER

Toxite KILLS Red Mites Bed Bugs

Spray brooder house. Kills germs. Helps prevent disease.
Spray roosts and other breeding places. Kills red mites, bed bugs, blue bugs, fleas and similar pests. Use a common garden sprayer. One treatment usually lasts for months.
FOR COLDS—Spray thick mist in poultry house several times a day and above birds at night. Ask your dealer or WRITE
TOXITE LABORATORIES, Box 3, Chestertown, Md.

Reduce Risk—Buy P & E Farms Sturdy
INSURED CHICKS
Sensational Offer!

P & E Chicks are 90% insured against death from ANY cause for 6 full weeks. An unconditional guarantee. No "ifs" or "buts" involved. High livability, fine bloodlines champion stock make this possible. 12 leading breeds. Write today for prices and new fact-full, profusely illustrated catalog. Compare. New Trail Blazer's Almanac sent with catalog if you enclose 3¢ for postage.
P & E HATCHERY, Dept. 35, MAROA, ILL.

Science MARCHES ON

By CARL H. SCHROEDER

Feed and disease resistance are universally associated with each other in the public mind. Yet there is a lack of scientific evidence on the mechanism by which an adequate ration promotes normal disease resistance. A new link between diet and resistance to infection has been discovered by Dr. C. A. Mills of the University of Chicago (Science, Vol. 98, No. 2553).

An inadequate supply of vitamins A, D, B_1 (thiamin), ribloflavin, pyridoxine, pantothenic acid and choline, reduced phagocytic activity. To save the reader a trip to the dictionary, phagocytes are the minute blood cells which are a part of the defense system of the blood. They are important in fighting disease because of their ability to destroy or literally devour disease germs. Whether the same vitamins are needed to complete mobilization of these sanitary policemen in chickens as in mice, rats, or guinea pigs, is not yet known, but the general principles operate at least in all higher animals.

* * *

Worm-infested land was treated with salt, ground lime, ammonia sulfate and with a 1.75 per cent solution of sulfuric acid. None of these four treatments was of benefit against round worm egg harbored in the soil (Scottish Jl. of Agriculture, 19, No. 2, 162).

The authors, H. F. Newbigin and D. O. Morgan, also observed that round worm infestation can take place from yards that have been "rested" for eight months.

* * *

Resistance to pullorum disease increases rapidly during the first five days of life in resistant chicks and for 10 days in susceptible chicks. Beyond these ages, chicks are relatively immune to infection. This conclusion was reached by Drs. J. M. Severens, E. Roberts, and L. E. Card from a well-planned test at the University of Illinois. (Jl. of Infectious Diseases, Vol. 71, No. 1). The increase in resistance was associated with an increase in blood lymphocytes, the small cells derived from the lymphatic gland, which become white cells in the blood.

A number of the observations made help to explain why mixing infected with healthy chicks under the same brooder does not necessarily always cause a general outbreak of the disease. There is first of all the difference in degree of resistance among individual chicks; then the organism might be passed on to a non-infected chick after some resistance has been established. Then there is the time element when the picked-up germ reaches the blood stream.

Sometimes chicks of different breeds or from different sources are placed together under the same hover and most, if not all, losses may occur among the chicks of one breed or from one source, while the others thrive "like weeds." The above findings give at least part of the answer for such differences in morbidity and mortality.

Referring to the statement that at 5 or 10 days, respectively, the chicks are relatively immune, it should be noted that at those ages the chicks are relatively immune, not absolutely immune. Acute outbreaks of pullorum disease occasionally occur among older chicks and even in laying flocks. Such outbreaks would be impossible if the birds had acquired a complete immunity at an early age.

Willow Brook BABY CHICKS
WHITE LEGHORNS NEW HAMPSHIRES
Two Outstanding Breeds
FOR TODAY'S NEEDS
All Bloodtested Breeders
Outstanding health, livability and vitality in heavy producing White Leghorns and sturdy New Hampshires. Time now to protect future profits by increased flock efficiency. Look ahead . . . and look to **Willowbrook.** A reliable farm source for chicks from **Bloodtested breeders.**
Direct From Breeder
All Willowbrook Chicks are produced from our own eggs . . . . . out of our own carefully selected breeding pens. Send for free descriptive literature and prices. Liberal guarantee.
WILLOW BROOK FARMS
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Start the Year's Program of
BREEDING, PRODUCTION, & PROFIT
With Complete Immunity to Tracheitis and Fowl Pox for Every Bird on Your Farm, by Vaccination
By following the simple directions in each package you can completely eradicate three of the most troublesome diseases, Tracheitis, Fowl Pox, and Pullorum. Your request by postcard will bring our 32 page booklet, "Science Safeguards Your Flock Against Disease," by return mail. Enough Vineland Vaccines have been sold to immunize over 180 million birds, without a reported failure.
VINELAND POULTRY LABORATORIES
Dr. Arthur D. Goldhaft, V. M. D., Director
BOX 70-C VINELAND, NEW JERSEY
LOOK FOR THIS NAME AND THIS TRADEMARK
VINELAND VACCINES

ANTHONY'S
Pedigreed Trapnested
WHITE LEGHORNS
Our strain of Leghorns are outstanding for their
● LARGE BODY SIZE ● LARGE EGG SIZE
● GOOD LIVABILITY ● HIGH PRODUCTION
15,000 State Bloodtested Breeders. All our breeders are hatched from pedigree hens with egg records of 200 to 320 eggs per hen and our flock of 1100 pedigree hens has an average production of 250 eggs per hen.
Free Catalog and Price List.
STRAIGHT RUN, Sexed Pullets or Cockerels.
Booking Orders Now for June Delivery, or Later
GEORGE M. ANTHONY, Strausstown, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS

Purchased for your benefit....

$16,185.55 worth of R.O.P. BREEDING BIRDS AND HATCHING EGGS!

During the past two years our purchases of R.O.P. breeding birds and hatching eggs, for the purpose of improving the value of Pennsylvania Farms "Master-Mated" Mating Chicks, amounted to $16,185.55. For the past four years (our program is a consistent one) the figure is $36,332.73. R.O.P. breeding stock makes for efficient chicks—the kind you need more than ever now, for the only way to keep your profits up is to keep your costs down, through better livability and greater egg yield.

Speaking of egg yield, be sure to read the breeding specifications behind our "Master-Mated" Mating Chicks in our new catalog. Brief specifications are given here, but you'll want the whole story—a thrilling story when you realize what it will mean to you in egg and meat profits.

LOW PRICE POLICY

In spite of an expensive breeding program and rising costs of doing business, Pennsylvania Farms is still maintaining its low price policy, made possible by large volume, increased demand—more and more chicks going to old customers.

Breeding like this Cuts Your Costs of egg and meat production

WHITE LEGHORNS	200 to 338 egg background
NEW HAMPSHIRES	200 to 302 egg background
WHITE ROCKS	201 to 317 egg background
BARRED ROCKS	201 to 299 egg background
R. I. REDS	200 to 294 egg background

Typical Customers Results

75% PRODUCTION AT 6 MONTHS

"The pullets raised from your New Hampshire chicks started laying at 4½ months—50% at 5 months—and at 6 months were laying 75%." — Howard Bailey, Washington County, N. Y.

146 PULLETS—146 EGGS DAILY IN NOVEMBER

HATCHES EVERY WEEK

These egg records at the left are just a few highlights of the breeding specifications behind Pennsylvania Farms "Master-Mated" Grade Chicks. We get this outstanding improvement stock from the country's leading breeders. These breeders send detailed monthly trapnest records of each sire's dam to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture where they are officially checked and recorded. For each individual breeding sire we buy, these records give the dam's leg band number, her egg record, average egg weight, and body weight. That kind of work takes the guesswork out of your chick-buying. This is the 16th year we have worked under the supervision (breeder selection, legbanding, bloodtesting) of the Pa. Dept. of Agric.

B. C. Raffensberger, Owner-Manager

FREE Drop a card today for our new catalog filled with factual reasons and records telling why Pennsylvania Farm chicks produce more eggs and meat at lower cost. We'll also include our low prices for your 1945 chicks.

Supervised by PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY

STATE SUPERVISED-OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY, INC., Box E, Lewistown, Pa.

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EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE

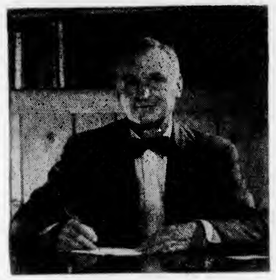
APRIL 1945

10 CENTS

Raise An Extra Brood for Meat

- - Page 7

A Statement to POULTRYMEN by the President of *Busseys*



Dear Mr. Poultryman:

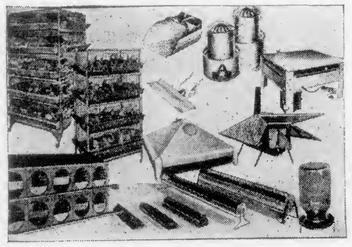
In these abnormal times I feel it necessary to directly address our many customers and friends You all know enough about conditions to understand why production has been restricted and why some disappointments could not be avoided.

In our service to the war effort we have learned many new things about improved methods of manufacture. At the same time we have developed new items and models which will go into production the moment the government will allow us to make them.

Some of these items are brand new, totally unlike anything on the market today. Some of the regular types of poultry equipment will come out with "new faces" and with labor-saving features to make poultry-raising easier and more profitable to you.

If we have merited your business in the past, I sincerely believe that our improved products will fully justify your confidence and doubly merit your future patronage.

Look for our ads from month to month. They will present new and better items for greater poultry productivity and profits.



Very truly yours,

L. M. Bussey

L. M. Bussey, President

Bussey Pen Products Co.
5151 W. 65th St.
Chicago 38, Illinois

THE NEW IMPROVED 1945

Pioneer POULTRY-PICKER

Pat. Nos. 2-302-525 and 2-300-157. Others pending.

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THIS MONTH WITH *Your Flock*

If you have the space, raise a brood of broilers. The meat shortage is expected to last most of this year.

Cull and market the hens that have stopped laying.

Read "Some Brooding Don'ts" on page 10.

Paint roosts and dropping boards or pits for mites.

Be ready for your chicks when they arrive.

Don't be careless with brooder stove fires.

Get chicks outdoors early when weather is nice.

More chicks are started in April than in any other month of the year.

Have a Clean House

If you haven't already cleaned the brooder house, do it now, so that it is thoroughly dry by the time chicks arrive.

Shovel out manure and litter. Sweep walls and floor, and flush with water under pressure if you can. Or soak floor with solution of one can of lye in 10 or 12 gallons of water. Let stand before scrubbing and scraping. Wear rubber boots for this job. Rinse floor with clear water. After the house is dry, spray or paint with a standard disinfectant. House should be thoroughly dried and aired before putting in chicks.

Feed Chicks on Arrival

As soon as the chicks are put under the hover, see that they have their first feed and plenty of water. Provide chick size insoluble grit also.

Newspapers Over Litter

To guard against litter eating until the chicks get accustomed to the feed, cover litter with several thicknesses of newspapers. Remove the top dirty layer each day. By the end of the third day, all of the papers should have been removed.

Remove the Runts

The chicks that aren't going to make much growth often show up after the first few days. They may have a shriveled, hunched-up appearance, and don't seem to go after the feed as they should. It hardly pays to keep these runts. Get rid of them.

Purple Heads, Sudden Death

Along about this time of the year, many farm flock owners lose layers from limberneck. The bird loses con-

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THROUGH THE *Editors Specs*

Chicken Meat Needed

The War Food Administration's request of March 8 for additional chicken meat production shows how quickly the food situation can change under wartime conditions.

From late in 1943 through the summer of 1944, the poultry meat situation was one of confusion. The War Food Administration tried to discourage the raising of broilers in its efforts to bring about a balance between livestock and feed supplies. Growers disregarded the warnings about the feed situation, for the price relationships had been favorable for quite a time, and the Army had indicated its continued need for poultry meat.

By last summer, however, the situation on the Delmarva peninsula had become critical, and many growers lost heavily. Dressing plant facilities and labor were inadequate to handle the large volume of broilers. Easing of meat rationing combined with hot weather reduced the demand for poultry. Along with that, the Army stiffened its poultry standards, and a smaller proportion of poultry that went into the processing plants met the Army requirements.

So sluggish was the movement of broilers that some pullets were in production before they could be sold. Hugh A. Johnson, economist of the University of Delaware, surveyed 76 flocks, which included over 873,000 birds, and found that the operators averaged only $18 per thousand chicks last summer to pay for family labor, the use of buildings and equipment, and profits. A year or so previously, reports of returns of $300 or more above feed cost per thousand broilers were not uncommon.

Army purchases of poultry meat this year will be double that of a year ago. It seems that chicken is a food that is quite important in building morale, and it is equally important as a food for convalescents. Stricter rationing of red meats is putting a greater demand on poultry meat supplies. Civilian supplies of poultry meat this year will amount to about 20 pounds per person against 24 pounds last year.

Whatever chicken meat can be produced in the next six months and marketed in orderly fashion should contribute a great deal to our nation's meat supplies.

There are indications since the Yalta Conference that America may assume a greater role in feeding the people of the liberated European countries. While some of the people freed last year seemed to be getting along fairly well on food supplies, even though below normal, the situation seems to have become worse in such countries as Italy and France. The United States, therefore, may furnish more food to European countries until they can get their own food production programs in order. It may not mean the shipment of chicken to Europeans, but when the demand creates shortages of other foodstuffs, it automatically creates a greater demand for poultry and its products.

* * *

A Higher Death Loss

The death loss in laying flocks in the United States last year showed an increase of 2.2 per cent over 1943, but it was still less than that reported for 1941 or 1942, according to a report issued by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics on February 20. The estimated laying flock mortality in 1944 was 18.4 per cent, compared with 16.2 per cent in 1943.

In terms of chicken meat, this 2.2 per cent increase amounted to about 65 million pounds of live poultry, a quantity that would mean much as far as present poultry meat supplies are concerned. It is equivalent to about

[Please turn to page 20]

We Contribute to Poultry and Egg National Board Consumer Program

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Buy Chicks of SNOW HILL Strains and You'll Find Your Poultry Problems Solved For You.

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3 U. S. R. O. P. SIRED MATINGS

WHITE LEGHORNS—*Nock's Hi-Quality Strain*
Md.-U.S. Approved—R.O.P. Sired

Many (15% or more) of our choicest Md.-U.S. Approved White Leghorn flocks are headed by R.O.P. pedigreed cockerels from dams with official records of from 225 to 275 eggs averaging 24 oz. to the doz. in the pullet year. Eggs set must average 26 oz. to the doz. and be free from tint.

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The War and Poultry Raisers

Poultry Meat Getting Scarcer

(See also pages 3 and 7)

From now until late in the year, city consumers will experience the most severe shortage of meats since the war began. Per capita supplies of meat are expected to drop from 146 pounds last year to about 126 pounds, but the supplies that reach the cities will probably be even less, because people living nearer the areas of production will have first chance at these meats.

The increased demand for poultry has resulted in widespread black market operations, and consumers in the metropolitan centers and even in smaller cities are finding it more difficult to purchase any chicken.

New York receipts of live poultry have been about two-thirds of normal, with very little poultry other than stock rejected by the Army coming from the Delmarva broiler section, formerly furnishing 80 per cent of the poultry for New York City. Efforts were being made to get the War Food Administration and the Army to release for civilian trade channels a certain percentage of the Grade B and C stock going through processing plants in the Delmarva area.

Because of the shortage of chickens and an increasing demand for edible viscera, most New York dressed poultry wholesalers were reported as handling gizzards, hearts, livers, necks, and cooked skin.

Connecticut was considering an embargo on shipments of poultry out of the state in order to conserve its supplies, but this met with considerable opposition.

Poultry Price Rise Asked

To get an increase in the production of poultry meat, the quickest way to increase meat supplies, the War Food Administration recommended a 2-cent increase to Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, but it was turned down by OPA which at last reports was in favor of an increase of a little better than 1 cent a pound.

The appointment of Fred Vinson to head RFC has caused some concern that a decision regarding a price increase may be delayed.

Black Market Prices Quoted

The War Food Administration's official daily market report of March 8 quoted the black market prices being paid in the New York wholesale market. Colored fowls were reported as selling at 45 to 48 cents a pound, while the OPA ceiling price was 30.9 cents. Broilers and fryers were reported as selling at 45 cents, or 10.6 cents above the ceiling.

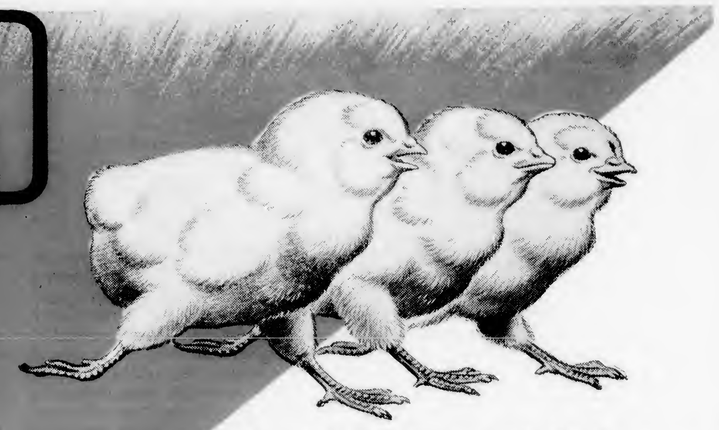
Black market operators looking for live poultry in New York State are reported as having offered as much as 50 cents a pound and more. It has resulted in the selling of many layers for meat.

Canned Poultry Set-Aside Not Working Too Smoothly

War Food Order 125, which required eviscerators and canners of poultry to set aside all their production for the Army starting February 14, is not working too smoothly. If the Army is to get the 70 million pounds of canned poultry it is after, the War Food Administration may

[Please turn to page 27]

BUILD UP



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Pratts Chick Starter contains nothing but the most wholesome baby foods for infant chicks. Quickly digestible. Powerfully nutritious. This spring, feed Pratts Chick Starter. Next Fall, when you house more good pullets than you expected, you'll know it paid. See your dealer. Demand Pratts Chick Starter.

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Preventing Poultry Diseases

A review of some of the practices being followed on many poultry farms in Massachusetts, the state which had the lowest poultry flock death loss for the country last year.

By G. T. KLEIN

PERHAPS more poultry raisers have been forced out of business by disease than by low prices for their products. If disease is such a factor in success, why is it that some growers have been able to hold losses to a minimum while others operating under similar conditions have failed? This is a fair question and I'll venture a summary of observations and a few speculations, though I do not pose as a disease specialist.

Disease problems are not uniform the country over. Naturally, the past 10 years of work in Massachusetts has made me most familiar with New England conditions. Earlier experiences in the Midwest have helped to broaden the perspective. Last year, Massachusetts had the lowest poultry death loss of all states, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Worms, for example, are not a serious problem in New England. Why, I'm not sure. It may be that good ranges, particularly good sod, have given protection. It is true that on individual farms worms are a problem, but usually, it seems, the worm trouble is associated with bare ground brooding. Certainly it is not absolutely necessary to rotate the range each year, though admittedly that is usually helpful.

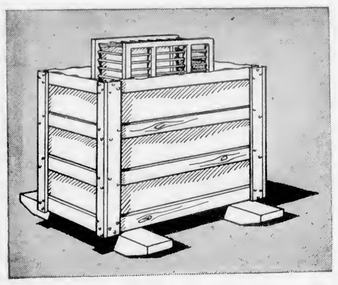
There are very practical questions that come up in connection with range management. When range is used more than one year, should shelters be moved? What is the best type of shade, assuming shade is an essential, These very definitely have a relationship to disease control.

Bare Spots on Range Dangerous

The bare spots on a range seem dangerous. It looks useless to move the shelters if the same range is to be used. It might be far better to keep the shelters in the same place, holding the base area as small as possible because moving is sure to cause a new bare area.

The question of shade is a debatable one, but I favor it and prefer artificial shade to crops. The same considerations enter into this preference. The best protection from worms seems to be sod, and you cannot have sod and growing crops that are rank enough to give shade on the same land. Crops do not give shade in time to be of benefit to early-hatched birds in New England. They are ready for housing before the crops have made enough growth to give shade. Artificial shade is ready when and where needed. It has many advantages.

BARE SPOTS on range are a definite disease hazard. Many poultrymen leave their shelters in the same position all season or for several years, if the pasture is permanent, but they change location of the feeders and waterers at regular intervals so as to protect the sod.



POULTRY CRATES carried from one farm to another by buyers can cause the spread of disease. A dipping tank, made of sheet metal with a wood frame mounted on skids, makes the disinfection job quite simple.

Immunizing for Bronchitis

Respiratory diseases give us considerable concern. Bronchitis is most serious in New England. It is a virus infection which commonly strikes in the fall and winter and causes an extreme drop in production and serious after-effects on shell texture and hatchability. This same disease causes heavy losses in young chicks.

What makes this disease so serious is that birds once having it remain carriers and spreaders indefinitely. Once introduced into a concentrated poultry area, it is likely to be a continuous problem.

Dr. Henry Van Roekel of the Department of Veterinary Science, Massachusetts State College, has worked

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RAY SMITH, Massachusetts R.O.P. inspector, carefully disinfects his rubbers and changes clothes before he enters pens so as to avoid introducing any diseases when coming from one breeding farm to another.

Raise An Extra Brood for *Meat*

If you have the equipment and space, and can get good chicks, you can help relieve the present meat shortage.

IF you have the space, the equipment, and can get some quality chicks, start an extra brood of chicks this month to sell as meat. You can help materially to boost meat supplies which have now reached the lowest point since the start of the war. Meat is expected to continue scarce until late in the year. Raising chickens for meat offers the quickest method of bolstering civilian meat supplies.

This is an emergency situation, so don't buy additional equipment or build new houses. When red meats become plentiful again, this demand and need for poultry meat will decline. Additional eggs are not wanted, so don't raise any more chicks than you did a year ago to replace your laying flock.

Breeds for Meat—For best results, get chicks of the dual purpose breeds. These include Barred Rocks, White Rocks, New Hampshires, and Rhode Island Reds, as well as the crossbreeds intended for meat. The most popular crossbreeds in commercial broiler sections are those which involve Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds or New Hampshires. Rapid economical growth and vigor are characteristic of the crossbreeds.

Figures from the University of Maryland indicate that it took 8.79 pounds of feed to raise a dual purpose breed chick to 2.64 pounds at 12 weeks of age. At 16 weeks of age, the average weight was 3.62 pounds with 13.62 pounds of feed consumed to date.

Don't Crowd—While crowding is a rather common thing on broiler plants, don't do it. Crowding increases the death loss, reduces the rate of gain, and results in less meat per pound of gain. Allow as much space as if you were raising the brood for flock replacement.

When to Market — Plan to market the meat chickens when about 14 weeks of age. That should put them at about a 3-pound weight if properly fed. If you grow them to a much larger weight and for a longer time, the amount of feed for a pound of gain increases. Each succeeding increase in weight becomes less profitable from a feed standpoint.

Before you put in an extra brood of chicks, see to it that you have a market for these meat chickens. Talk to your local poultry buyer ahead of time, or make arrangements with your co-op, if you belong to one. It is important that all meat chickens are not marketed at the same time.

Cull Layers Now — Help increase the meat supply by culling the slacker or boarder hens from your flock now. Hens not laying now are not worth keeping, and fowl is in good demand.

Three weeks old broiler chicks at the University of Delaware's broiler experimental substation near Georgetown.

All-Pullet Flock — If you have a heavy breed flock, think about starting enough straight-run chicks that you can have an all-pullet flock late this year. The advantages of the all-pullet flock are a higher rate of egg production, better distribution of egg production, better livability, more poultry meat, and more efficient use of labor and equipment.

The procedure would be to sell off all of the present laying flock sometime in September. That would be just about the time that most of the birds would be going into their first complete molt. Many poultry raisers have discovered that it is more profitable

[Please turn to page 29]

WFA Urges More MEAT from Early Chicks

Strong possibility that OPA will authorize an increase in poultry price ceiling.

The War Food Administration on March 8 issued a statement urging poultry raisers to increase chicken meat production to meet increased military requirements and to supplement meat supplies in the summer and early fall during the seasonally low period in livestock marketing. Civilian supplies of meat this year are expected to be the smallest since the war began.

With greatly reduced production of red meats, particularly pork, both the armed forces and civilians will have to depend more on chicken meat. Military and Lend-lease requirements are 670 million pounds of chicken meat, or double that of a year ago.

Under the provisions of set-aside orders which went into effect in the Delmarva and Shenandoah (Virginia) Valley areas on December 11, in certain Georgia counties on January 8, and 16 counties in Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma on January 15, the entire output of poultry in those areas is going to the military forces.

In asking for increased chicken meat production, the War Food Administration urged that farmers raise chicks for meat purposes as early as possible. Farmers who order extra chicks immediately should be able to begin marketing their birds by late July.

In addition to easing the shortage of civilian meats, and helping to meet military requirements, farmers who market their extra meat chickens as early as possible will avoid overloading the dressing plants during the peak chicken and turkey marketing season.

Even though straight-run broods of chicks are started for the purpose of producing extra meat, be sure not to keep any of these pullets for egg production. Extra pullets for egg production are not needed. For flock replacement purposes, start just about as many chicks as a year ago. The only justification for keeping the pullets would be if you sold all of your present layers near the end of their first year of production. That would enable you to have an all-pullet flock by the start of the new year.

Numerous requests have been made for an increase in the ceiling prices of live poultry. There is a strong possibility that such an increase will be announced by the end of March. Most of the requests have been for a 2-cent increase, but OPA is resisting that much of a rise, so whatever increase is granted may be less than 2 cents, but more than 1 cent.

Steps in *Caponizing*

By JOHN H. VONDELL

PHOTOS BY AUTHOR

1 A simple stand made of two 10 by 15-inch boards hinged, with strip of wood between to govern angle, is helpful. Place on coop or barrel. A cord, weighted at top and left, holds wings and legs.

2 The operation is done through a cut between last two ribs. Locate ribs with forefinger of left hand. Draw skin toward hip before cutting. Skin will slip back over cut when released. To avoid too deep a cut, hold knife so only ¼-inch of blade is exposed. Make cut 1-inch long about ¾-inch below the backbone.

CONTRARY to existing ideas, capons do not grow faster than cockerels, but they are **more tender at any age.** A capon is a castrated cockerel, the operation usually being performed when the bird is 4 to 8 weeks old.

A true capon does not crow, fight, or mate with hens. The comb and wattles remain small in size, but the plumage continues to grow like a typical male. Because capons are inactive, more fat is deposited and they remain tender long after the usual cockerel has become staggy. The highest market prices are paid for capons when they are 8 to 10 months of age and have often reached a weight of 9 to 12 pounds.

Breeds to Use—Cockerels of the general purpose breeds, or crossbreds, make good capons.

Tools Required—Only four instruments are necessary: A sharp knife, a probe with hook to tear the membrane, spreader, and forceps to remove the testicles. With the electrical method, the probe and the forceps are replaced by an electric forceps which removes the testicles by searing them off from the connecting tissue.

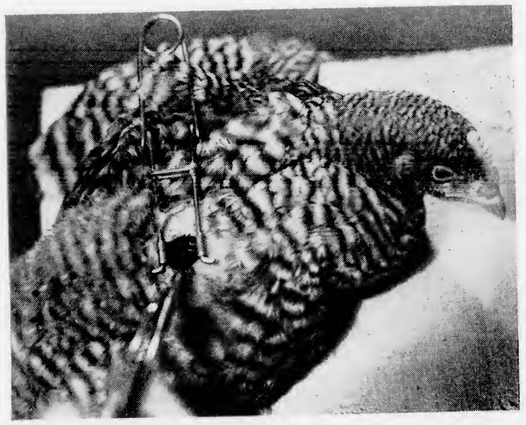
Starve Before Operation—It is important that the birds to be caponized should be starved 12 to 24 hours before being operated upon. This empties the digestive organs and makes the operation easier.

The Operation—The steps in the actual operation are given in the accompanying photographs.

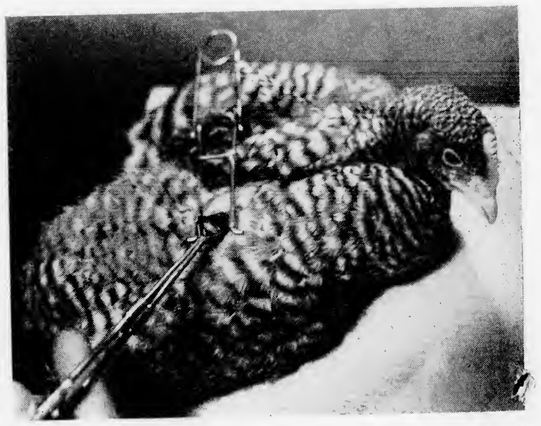
Some operators, especially beginners, find it easier to operate from both sides.

Slips—If the testicle is ruptured and a portion remains in the body, a "slip" will result. "Slips" resemble cockerels and have all of their activities, but can rarely fertilize eggs.

After the Operation—The birds can be fed immediately. Keep separate from rest of flock for a week. The skin heals quickly, but more time is needed for the muscles between ribs to come back together. When "wind-puffs" form under skin, simply prick skin to deflate.



3 After making cut, slip the spreader into place. The hooked probe is used to tear the membrane and bring the organs of the body cavity into view. The testes are located just under the backbone between the lungs and kidneys. They are usually a deep yellow, but they may sometimes be gray or even black.



4 Remove lower testicle first. Use care not to pierce large artery between testes, or bird will die soon. Raise upper testicle with probe to expose lower which may be slipped in jaws of remover. Once sure entire organ is in remover, and no blood vessels grasped, pull slowly out of cavity. Remove lower testicle same way.

TWO PENS OF FUL-O-PEP RAISED BIRDS

BEAT WORLD'S RECORD

IN 1944 EGG LAYING CONTESTS

GEO. A. PEARCE
Whitehouse Station, N. J., owner of both record-making pens

(*Above*) **WORLD'S RECORD NEW HAMPSHIRE PEN** that laid 3813 eggs for a total of 3943.35 points in the 1943-44 New Jersey-Passaic Egg Laying Contest. This new record *far exceeded* the former world's record of 3685.30 points, established in 1938.

(*Right*) **HIGH PEN AMONG ALL BREEDS** at the New Jersey-Hunterdon Contest. This pen laid 3769 eggs for a total of 3819.30 points which also exceeded the former world's record for New Hampshire pens.

CONGRATULATIONS *to Mr. Geo. A. Pearce for his outstanding achievement in producing* two pens *of New Hampshires that beat the previous world's record for egg production. These pens as well as all of Mr. Pearce's contest birds for the past five years were raised on the Ful-O-Pep Rearing Plan.*

Grow Healthy, Rugged Pullets, Yet Save up to 30% or More on Feed Cost the FUL-O-PEP Way!

LIKE MR. PEARCE and many other outstanding poultrymen, you too may benefit by growing your birds the Ful-O-Pep Way. Start with Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter then switch to Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash, fed according to the Ful-O-Pep Save-on-Feed Plan. This economical feeding plan may *save you as much as 30 percent or more* on feed cost. At the same time, raise big husky, profitable pullets, the kind that stay healthy and productive through many months of continuous laying.

SEE YOUR FUL-O-PEP DEALER TODAY for more information about this economical way to grow profitable pullets.

The Quaker Oats Company,
Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen:
Our pens at both the Passaic and Hunterdon Contest this year beat the previous world's record for New Hampshires. We also had high hen at both of the Contests. Our contest birds have been raised the Ful-O-Pep way for the past five years and they have outlaid other New Hampshires in the egg laying contests. Ful-O-Pep is a good feed in every way, and we are well satisfied with the results it produces.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Geo. A. Pearce
Whitehouse Sta., N. J.

FREE CHICK BOOK

A gold mine of Free Information on chick brooding, care, disease prevention and how you may save up to 30% or more on feeding pullets to maturity. Yours, free.

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW!

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, Dept. D-3
Chicago 4, Illinois
Please rush my Free Copy of the NEW 1945 Ful-O-Pep Book on how to grow livable, profitable pullets in 1945, yet save up to 30% or more on feed cost.

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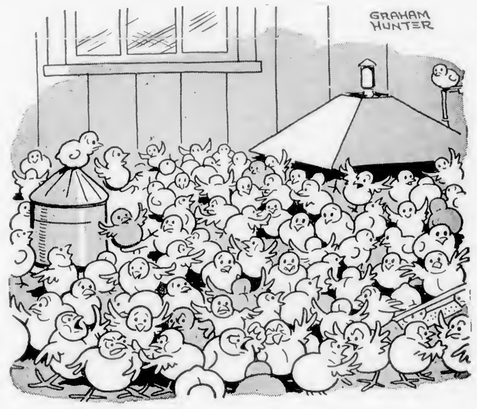
SOME *Brooding Don'ts*

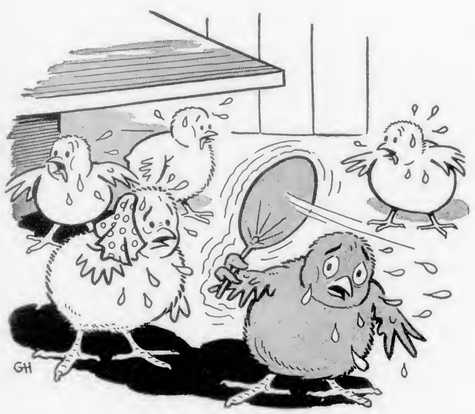
If you start with quality chicks, have proper equipment, use a good feed, and then practice ordinary common sense in taking care of your chicks, you should have no difficulty in growing 95 per cent or more of those chicks to maturity. People who have chick troubles, where not due to disease of an epidemic nature, are usually guilty of poor management. Their most common errors are crowding, overheating, and failing to provide enough feeders and waterers.

DON'T CROWD Your Chicks

Uneven growth, runts, poor feathering, a high death loss, toe picking, and feather pulling are among the troubles caused by crowding. When there are too many chicks around a brooder, the chicks near the heat may get too hot; those on the outer edge of the ring, too cold. Crowding causes a much heavier concentration of droppings, making it easier for the chicks to pick up infection. Ventilation also becomes more difficult, and there may be trouble with dampness, which is one of the conditions favoring outbreaks of coccidiosis.

Start no more than 250 to 300 chicks in average size colony house. If chicks can run outdoors, allow ½ square foot of floor space per chick to 6 weeks; ¾ square foot from 7 to 11 weeks; 1 square foot from 12 to 16 weeks; and 2 square feet until maturity.





DON'T Overheat Your Chicks

Too much heat may cause uneven growth, poor feathering, digestive upsets, and "soft" chicks that are more susceptible to outbreaks of coccidiosis following sudden changes in weather. High brooding temperatures also seem to cause more restlessness and cannibalism.

Try to provide a range of temperatures. The chicks should be able to get warm under the hover, but a cool room seems to aid appetites and promote feathering.

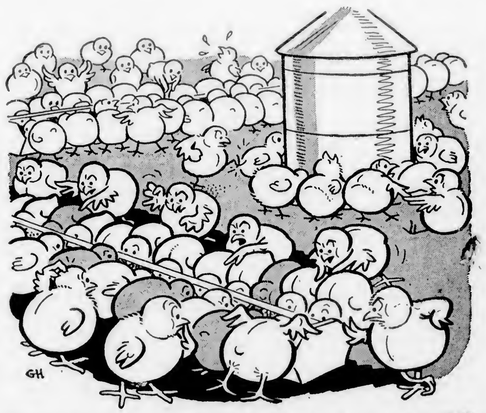
When the chicks are placed around brooder, figure 90 to 95 degrees F. 2 inches above floor at edge of the hover. Reduce gradually until it is 80 to 85 degrees at the end of three weeks; 65 degrees at end of six weeks. The best way to adjust temperatures is to watch the actions of the chicks around the brooder.

DON'T SKIMP on Feeders

When there is not enough space at the feeders, and all chicks cannot eat when they wish, the growth of the flock will be slower. The less active chicks that get pushed aside by the more rugged and bossy chicks soon become the runts. Most poultry raisers now put the feed on paper or egg case cup flats for the first few days, then use chick size feeders. When brooding with electric hovers, the feeders should be placed part way under the hover at first, so chicks will learn to eat. Change feeders as chicks grow.

Allow 1 lineal inch of feeder space per chick up until 6 weeks of age. Figure 2 lineal inches per chick afterward.

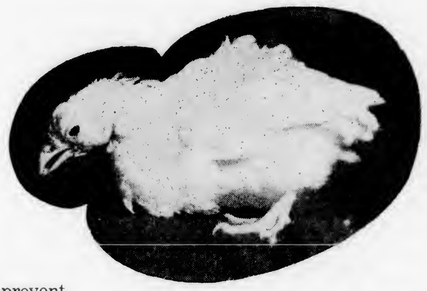
For a brood of 250 chicks, provide eight 1-quart mason jar founts the first week. Use two 3-gallon waterers for the second to twelfth weeks; five 3-gallon waterers afterward.



Leg Weakness IN CHICKS

How to identify different types of leg weakness in chicks, and what to do for prevention and control.

By F. H. LEUSCHNER



RICKETS caused by lack of vitamin D, results in a soft bone condition which makes it difficult for the chicks to stand or walk. (Pennsylvania Expt. Sta. photo.)

LEG weakness in chicks is not always a case of "rickets" caused by a vitamin D deficiency. By no means! The same tell-tale symptoms of poor growth, unthriftiness, ruffled feathers, and the unsteady gait that may show up at 4 weeks of age, or even earlier, can be due to a lack of vitamin A, insufficient riboflavin, gizzard erosion, slipped tendon (perosis), or coccidiosis, as well as "rickets." Vitamin deficiencies and gizzard erosion may show up at 2 weeks of age and earlier.

A poor job of brooding is usually at the bottom of most cases of leg weakness. Crowding is one of the main causes. Insufficient feeding space results in uneven, unthrifty, and even weakened chicks.

Sometimes in starting chicks under electric brooders in a cold brooder house, the chicks don't get to eating right, because they prefer to stay under the hover. Feeders should be placed part way under the hover. Waterers should be placed at the hover edge, while small waterers may well be placed under the hover for a few days.

Deficiency symptoms and lack of growth can result from too heavy feeding of grain, reducing the mash intake and, in turn, reducing the vitamin and protein intake. Even though chicks are started the first two days on grain to prevent pasting-up, grain feed should be very limited or withheld entirely until the chicks are 4 weeks of age.

Rations poorly compounded may fail to supply the essential proteins, minerals or vitamins. With our present knowledge of nutrition, this should not be a problem. Many times deficiency symptoms show up because the poultryman failed to follow the manufacturer's directions for this use of his feed. Improper storage or holding the feed too long may cause it to lose much of its vitamin value. This is especially true of vitamin A.

Various kinds of diseases can indirectly cause leg weakness. Coccidiosis, for example, causes a kind of starvation, for the feed nutrients cannot be properly absorbed by the damaged tissues of the digestive tract. Deficiency symptoms may follow. Too much of a supply of certain minerals in the intestines may tie up the protective substances in the feed so that the chick cannot benefit from them.

Chicks affected with vitamin D and riboflavin deficiencies or with slipped tendon may have yellow shanks. Those affected by coccidiosis, ulcerated gizzard and vitamin A deficiency usually have pale shanks. This is probably because the chick affected by coccidiosis or gizzard erosion fails to utilize the pigment in the feed and seems to lose what it did have. Furthermore, vitamin A is supplied by yellow corn, alfalfa meal, green feed, and leafy hays, as well as certain fish oils. Most vitamin A suppliers, therefore, carry yellow pigment. When these are absent from the feed, there can be no yellow pigment in the chick.

[Please turn to page 24]

Types of Leg Weakness in Chicks, Their Cause, and Remedial and Preventive Measures

General Appearance	Outstanding External Differences and Similarities		Internal Appearance	Cause	Condition	Remedial and Preventive Measures
May have smooth plumage, normal growth prior to leg symptoms	May have yellow color in shanks and beak.	Tendon slipped out of groove along hock joint. Enlarged hock, legs bowed. Shanks twisted to various angles away from hock.		Excess calcium or phosphorus or both. Lack of manganese, choline, biotin	Slipped tendon (perosis)	Avoid soluble grit or extra forms of calcium or phosphorus until chicks are 6 weeks old. Add 4 ounces manganese sulphate per ton of mash.
Uneven growth Ruffled feathers Unsteady gait Weakness	May have yellow color in shanks and beak.	Curled toes		Lack of riboflavin	Vitamin G deficiency	2-4 quarts liquid milk per 100 chicks daily or condensed milk. Add dry milk products, brewers' dried yeast or riboflavin supplements to mash. Add 5% alfalfa meal to mash. Feed cut greens or legume hays.
Uneven growth Ruffled feathers Unsteady gait Weakness	May have yellow color in shanks and beak.	Deformed and soft bones. Crooked legs, keel and beak.	Bead-like lumps on ends of ribs. Poor calcification of bones.	Lack of vitamin D, calcium or phosphorus	Rickets	Add ¼ pt. 400 D fish oil or equivalent per 100 lbs. all mash starter or to 100 lbs. scratch. Equivalent amounts dry forms vitamin D. Get chicks in sunlight. For lack of phosphorus add 2% steamed bone meal or up to 1% raw rock phosphate or 2% defluorinated rock phosphate.
Uneven growth Ruffled feathers Unsteady gait Weakness	Pale legs and beak	Watery eyes and nostrils. Eyes swollen, pasted shut, full cheesy material.	Whitish spots on lining of mouth and gullet. Kidneys swollen. Kidneys and heart may have white spots.	Lack of vitamin A	Vitamin A deficiency	Mix fish oil containing 1000 or more units vitamin A per gram at rate 1 pint to 100 lbs. grain or mash. Add 5% high quality alfalfa meal to mash. Feed fresh cut greens Chopped legume hays
Uneven growth Ruffled feathers Unsteady gait Weakness	Pale legs and beak	Tendency to lay on side.	Eroded areas on gizzard lining. Ulcers may be present.	Unknown Molds may be present	Gizzard erosion	Make stock solution 7 oz. copper sulphate per gal. water. Add 1½ oz. stock solution per gallon drinking water every other day for 10 days to 3 weeks. No metal containers.
Uneven growth Ruffled feathers Unsteady gait Weakness	Pale legs and beak	Bloody droppings (Cecal type only)	Cheesy material in ceca. Hemorrhages in intestines and ceca.	Specific organism	Coccidiosis	Good brooder and litter management. Preventive measures. Various curative treatments.

Chick Troubles

If you are having brooding troubles, these observations by a poultry serviceman in the Northeast may help you in determining the cause.

"I noticed some white specks around one of the cracks in a board near the floor. With my pocket knife, I dug out some little gray insects. They were red mites that had lived in the house over the winter."

EVERY spring I am called out to many farms where the chicks don't seem to be doing so well. Frequently, the brooding troubles are due entirely to the poultryman's failure to carry out important details. I would like to make a few observations, based on some of these visits, and also tell you about some of the conditions I found in various flocks.

TOO MANY PEOPLE, especially beginners, operate their brooders according to thermometer readings instead of watching the reactions of the chicks. To adjust the brooder to the correct temperature before any chicks are put under the hover, have the thermometer bulb 2 inches off the floor at the edge of the hover. It should register 95 degrees Fahrenheit at the start. From then on, however, let the behavior of the chicks be your guide.

If the chicks crowd the brooder, it means that you are running it at too low a temperature. If the chicks try to keep far away from the brooder, then it is possible that you are operating it at too high a temperature. The chicks should be evenly distributed in a circle around the hover. This applies to coal, oil, and wood brooders.

ELECTRIC BROODING is relatively new, so some special points are worth mentioning. Instructions usually call for a higher thermometer reading than with other type brooders. This is due to the fact that the thermometer bulb is often higher off the floor.

Because electric brooders retain most of the heat under the hover, chicks may spend much of their time under the hover rather than go out in the cooler room. In cold weather, put the ends of the mash feeders under the hover so that some of the chicks may eat out of them. A few of the drinking fountains should be placed up against the edge of the hover.

It is a good practice, too, to raise the hover several times a day during the early brooding period to force all the chicks out to the mash hoppers and drinking fountains. After all the chicks get accustomed to going out from under the hover to eat and drink, this practice may be discontinued.

TOO FEW FEEDERS and drinking fountains account for many stunted chicks. For every 100 chicks at the start, allow one 1-gallon fountain and 4 linear feet of mash feeders from which the chicks can eat on both sides.

Increase the size and capacity of the feeders and waterers as the chicks grow. Use automatic fountains as soon as the young stock is big enough to drink out of them.

WET LITTER was giving a lot of trouble to one poultryman whom I visited. From all outward appearances, the houses, equipment, litter, feed, and number and age of chicks was the same.

The only difference in the pens with the unsatisfactory litter condition was that they contained fast growing chicks of a heavy breed, while White Leghorns were being brooded in the others. The heavy-breed chicks were consuming more feed and water than the slower growing ones and, as a result, were giving off more moisture in their breathing and in their droppings. The answer to this man's trouble was to start fewer chicks of the heavier breed in a pen or else reduce the number in a pen as they grow larger.

Proper ventilation and good litter management, of course, also help to overcome this problem. The litter should be stirred frequently, adding new litter as needed. Moving the mash hoppers about in the pen from time to time also helps to prevent the birds from packing down the litter near them. Drinking fountains should be placed on low wire-covered platforms.

FOOD POISONING was what one broiler grower suspected in his 6 weeks old chicks. They were uneven in size. Some were staggering, while others were unable to walk. I picked up one of the birds that was lying on its side, and I squeezed its beak. The beak was quite soft in comparison to that of normal birds. I found this soft beak in other chicks that I picked up. Suspecting rickets, a check was made on the feeding system.

There were three feeders of mash and two feeders of scratch feed in the pen. But the mash was an all-mash! It should have been fed without grain. By feeding the grain with the all-mash, the vitamin D intake was lowered below the point necessary to prevent rickets.

Additional vitamin D oil was added to the ration. The weak and staggering birds were put in a pen by themselves so that they would not be crowded away from the feed by the more rugged birds. It was not long before the flock improved. It is important that poultry rations be fed according to the recommendations.

A POULTRYMAN friend of mine was setting up his brooder stoves for an expected shipment of chicks when I dropped in to see him. The brooder houses were made of rough native lumber covered with roofing paper, and they had been cleaned and disinfected the fall before just after the pullets had been housed.

While visiting, I noticed some white specks around one of the cracks in a board near the floor. With my pocket knife, I dug out some little gray insects. They were red mites that had lived in the house over the winter. The rest of the building was found to be badly infested. A good mite paint was used.

Had these mites not been discovered, it is possible that the poultryman would have had a stunted lot of chicks, for the mites probably would have soon been busy sucking blood from the chicks. It is a good practice to treat each brooder house, shelter, and laying house before putting in a new lot of chicks or layers. New

[Please turn to page 20]

STONEMO GRIT

protects the health and profits of

TOMORROW'S EGG PRODUCERS

● What happens to your chicks between the time you place them under a brooder until they start shelling out eggs or producing meat will largely determine their usefulness. When times are normal—and food is plentiful—a flock failure was not so important. But in this year of war, when every last ounce of production is vital—a flock failure becomes a serious matter.

START CHICKS RIGHT

An easy plan which everyone can follow to assure increased production is to start your chicks RIGHT. Be sure they get STONEMO Granite Grit from the very first day. Stonemo grinds the feed in the gizzard into very small particles so the chick may obtain full benefit of all nutrients. This mechanical action aids digestion, hastens growth, lessens mortality, and produces stronger pullets for the laying house. There is no better way to protect the health and profits of tomorrow's egg producers.

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Stonemo saves feed too. It has been shown on the farm and in the laboratory that where birds are fed Stonemo, along with their other rations, as much as 20 per cent less mash is consumed. That means more eggs at lower cost.

MEN WHO KNOW OFFER PROOF

Take a hint from the men who are doing a good job of breeding for high egg production. Profit by their experiences. A new informative booklet written by prominent nutritionists, research workers and others has just been released. Your request will bring you a free copy. It contains a clear explanation on the value and uses of STONEMO. Write today to Stone Mountain Grit Co., Lithonia, Georgia, or Barre, Vermont.

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Diary of a POULTRYMAN

By PERCY S. WHITE

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. White operates a commercial poultry farm of 4,500-layer capacity in Wayne County, Ohio. Keep in mind that his diary is published a year after the events described occur.

April 1 — In some areas, this is known as April Fool's Day, but it does not apply to this ranch, at least, as far as the work is concerned. Today is Saturday, and Kid White as well as the Old Man realize that if any work is to be obtained from Donnie and Janie, then Saturday is the day to get it accomplished.

Leaving Donnie to finish the last few chores, I tore out for town for a load of feed to tide over the week-end. I always watch the week-end and holiday feed situation. It would be a dire calamity to run out of feed when the warehouses would be closed tighter than a drum. This situation has never developed, but if it were not for my practical ability of being absolutely certain that I do have an "ever normal granary," I sure would be left holding the bag.

April 3—I am all hunky-dory for another batch of sexed chicks. These little fellows are about a week old as Walter Buss has been holding them in batteries. There was just too much work to do last week, so by mutual agreement, it was decided to wait until I rested up and caught up with my work.

It is rather difficult for me to reconcile myself to the fact that I was able to rest and at the same time catch up with the work. But this was where Donnie stepped into the situation. A little push when the tires are spinning on the ice means the difference between staying put and up and going. I have had the little push and I am now heading for that long hard pull of the brooding season.

"I had just dropped two heat lamps at about $1.50 each."

April 4 — Ordinarily I like to be reasonably deliberate about my departure for town, not allow myself to be worked into a tizzy, as it is hard on the nerves. This morning, however, I was past the tizzy stage even before I got into the little truck. I had just dropped two heat lamps at about $1.50 each. How it happened is beyond me, but the shattered glass was mute testimony that it had happened.

There was only one thing to do, and it had to be done quickly, for I was getting chicks in a few hours. Walt Joss must have thought his hardware store was on fire the way I charged down the aisle. When a down-trodden chicken man needs something, he needs it right then, and there is no time for explanation, arguments, priority ratings, or any other red tape.

April 5 — This heat lamp type of brooding lights the floor surrounding the hover. These crazy chicks eat all day, and then for a change they eat all night. They are somewhat like Kid White's three pies—barred, covered and uncovered. But neither the chicks nor Kid White has anything on me. I work all day and then haul feed all night, eat four times a day, and sleep when I can spare the time.

April 6—The old mortality is gradually creeping up on me, so far a slow process but sure. It is to be expected that some chicks will pass by the wayside the same as laying stock. During the past few days, I have either neglected, or did not have the time, to figure the per cent loss, but offhand I judge it to be at least 3 per cent. This might be a wee bit low, but if it is, I have boosted my spirits a fraction of a per cent or so.

Sometimes I feel that my spirits should be boosted, and today is one of those times. The burdens of life seem to be bearing down, due, perhaps, to the fact that the breakfast coffee was only lukewarm and weak. I like my coffee hot and strong enough to float an egg to the size of a dime. Cal Ebert tells me that he likes to have the density of the brine solution to float an egg to the size of a quarter when he puts down his hams and shoulders. Such coffee would be too stout for me.

April 7 — Deep bedding under the hovers is great stuff, absolutely necessary. It does have one drawback, which is that dead chicks are liable to be buried in it. I raked up a chick today that I bet died days ago, for it was mummified and shriveled to practically nothing at all.

The best type of rake that I have found so far is the light bamboo or wire lawn rake. The next best is our 30-inch wooden lawn or hay rake, although, it does not screen out the litter as well. I think the mummified chick I found today had been slipping through the teeth and failed to come to the surface.

Due to the lack of an acute sense of smell, I hunt dead stock by sight. Visitors have told me that they can smell mites in a chicken house as soon as they open the door. To my way of thinking, this would be quite a feat, well nigh a miracle, to be equipped with such a snozzle.

April 8—I am collecting supplies to wire the second and third floors for hovers. Two hundred and twenty volts run along the side of the barn to feed the block house. All I have to do is to tap the top and middle wires for the third floor and the bottom and middle wire for the second floor. The middle wire is the neutral, ground or cold wire, so by hooking on to the top for the third floor and the bottom for the second floor, the load will be equalized. This will give me 110 volts on each floor, with No. 12 wire enough for four hovers each or 2,000 sexed pullets.

April 10 — It makes no difference what the weather is on the outside this year. I am brooding chicks so that I work in my shirt sleeves, even take off my rubbers. For the past few days I have been able to open the block-house windows and still maintain sufficient heat so that the chicks do not act cold. A small fire in the boiler maintains a room temperature around 60 degrees, and one lamp under the hovers keeps the chicks comfortable. As night approaches, I start closing windows, poke the fire and turn on the other lamps in the hovers. Theoretically, the system is automatic; practically, it requires attention.

April 12—There is not any too much time after the regular work is done for me to do very much wiring, but I have managed to set the outlet boxes on the second floor. They are located on the ceiling at the west or back of the hovers directly underneath. The fuse block is on the west wall about two feet from the outside feed wires. Now all I have to do is to hook up the system, solder the connections, clamp the wires tight, spread the litter, set the hovers, place the chick guards, make additional hoppers, in fact, do practically everything. But I have made a start and this in itself is an item well worth noting.

April 13—Lost a hen today, also five chicks, and feel quite cheerful about the whole thing. I realize that it would have been equally as easy to have lost two hens and 10 chicks. For reasons that I am not able to fathom myself, the hen was incinerated in the house furnace and the chicks in the block house boiler.

It takes a long time to get some things in my head, but when I made a miscue with the screw driver in connecting the fuse block without turning off the "juice," I realized the error of my ways immediately. Anticipation might be 50 per cent of realization, but when a fellow gets a bolt of electricity shot through him, there is no time to anticipate.

April 14—Double yolk eggs are a mystery to lots of people. I have noticed, however, that most of our private customers like to get them, if and when they are available. Mrs.

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KASCO CHICK STARTER

Kasco All-Mash Chick Starter picks up your chicks the very first day and gives them the nutrients needed to keep them bright and healthy. When you feed Kasco Chick Starter you can depend upon it to help you get:

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BARRED ROCKS
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NEW HAMPS
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ALSO **STARTED** 4 WEEKS OLD 6 WEEKS OLD 8 WEEKS OLD RANGE SIZE

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GOOD Yesterday

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GOOD Today

In last year's contest, the latest to be completed, a pen of Cobb's "Rainbow" Reds topped all breeds at the Rhode Island Contest with a record of 3503 eggs; 3605.10 points. Three pens of "Rainbow" Reds at the Storrs Contest finished fourth, eleventh, and fourteenth among one hundred entries. And, note this, these four pens, fifty-two birds, set an average of 273.50 points per bird and led all breeds in the country in average number of eggs per bird. Thus it is evident that Cobb breeding — good yesterday, is still good today.

GOOD Tomorrow

Livability and production ability developed by years of careful trapnest, progeny test breeding certainly will not disappear over night. It is established. But regardless of this, the Cobb breeding program is being and will be carried on despite any or all wartime handicaps. Thus, in choosing Cobb's Pedigreed Chicks from any of the breeds listed below, you may do so with full confidence that you will be getting the ability which has been building profits for our customers these many years.

Now that government agencies are requesting you to start as many chicks as you started last year, it will be wise to get your order in prompt. Choose any of the breeds below—and here's a tip—Cobb's Sex-Link pullets are an especially good buy for egg producers at this time. Write Today—get our catalog—and get set for 1945.

COBB'S *Pedigreed* CHICKS, Inc.
Robt. C. Cobb, **Box 250, CONCORD, MASS.**

COBB'S *Pedigreed* **CHICKS**

COBB'S
Rainbow REDS
NEW HAMPSHIRES
SEX LINK CROSS
BARRED CROSS
BARRED ROCKS
"Invincible Rocks of New England"

The Chicks with the High I Q*
*(*I Q Means Inherited Quality)*

Snyder was out this afternoon for her dairy and poultry products. It seems that she was going to have some special company over the week-end, and she wanted to knock them cold with a few double eggs. A dozen and a half was all that we had in stock, but she thought that would be sufficient. I suppose it is quite a novelty to folks unaccustomed to the peculiarities of chickens to see a group of double yolk eggs. They are a great bother, for it is well nigh impossible to case them without the fear of breakage.

"I raked up a chick today that I bet died days ago, for it was mummified and shriveled to practically nothing at all."

April 15—Saturday, and Donnie and I pecked away at the work. I guess that is the best way to express it, pecking away. The second floor is now wired for hovers, the test-out working the first time, so there was no need to tear the whole works out. Whenever any of my work tests perfect on the first try-out, I really marvel at my own ability. Perfect working from the very start happens only occasionally, and the occasions are few and extremely far apart. A chick got caught by a toe nail in the wire mesh covering the water stand. Her friends and neighbors made short work of her as far as life is concerned, leaving only a skeletonal remains. I hope that this drawing of blood is not going to become a chronic habit.

April 17—Chick sexing is evidently down to a fine point if these sexed pullets are a fair sample. The best I can tell from a very inaccurate test count is that they are running around 2 per cent cockerels. This, to my way of thinking, is exceptionally good. The absolute count will be made as the cockerels are sold. Counting them as they are put in the coops may tell a different story.

Apparently all of the cockerels are going to live, for there has not been a death among them as far as I can tell. It is true that some chicks died early in life, and of these, I was not able to tell the sex.

April 18—All young stock is drinking from 10-gallon fountains, labor saving to say the least. The watering is done after supper as the birds—I suppose they are old enough to be called birds — have settled down to some extent. They stick around under the hovers and are not underfoot all the time. Donnie helps me on this angle of the business as the two of us work more efficiently. Three 5-gallon water buckets are used, Donnie filling them in the feed room while I do the toting.

The fountains are on screened frames 2½ inches high. The frame in turn is placed on 2 by 4 blocks, 4-inch side down. This keeps the litter from being scratched in the water. In a few days, I am going to turn the blocks up on the 2-inch side, "histing" the fountain so to speak. There is always a tendency for litter to accumulate under the wire screens until it forms a solid mass. Then the screen loses its value. When the 2-inch side of the 2 by 4 block is used, the chicks run under the screen and keep the litter leveled.

April 19 — The sum total of this month's feed bills is going to be staggering, if not a knock-out. It is only the beginning of things to come in the future. The little truck has a rated capacity of half a ton, so 12 bags is the absolute weight limit as far as I am concerned. I am laughed at as being old fashioned, 10 years behind the times, a dumb chicken man and similar compliments, but the facts are that the truck has the original tires after 30,000 miles. They are still awful good tires for the fix they are in, and there are many more miles in them. But as I was saying, of all the loads of feed I have hauled, the amount these chicks eat is bewildering.

April 20—The second floor is ready for chicks with the exception of filling the Mason jar fountains and plugging in the current. Walter Buss will bring them out late tomorrow afternoon, and after supper they will be placed under the hovers. This means more work, night work especially, but it is all in the game. It keeps the Old Man from dying of fatty degeneration of the heart.

Mrs. Bert Harter, over Doylestown way, tells me that after taking care of chicks, gathering eggs and kindred work, it is not necessary for her to take reducing exercises. Nature seems to have a way of her own of taking care of such details.

April 22—Eleven dead chicks this morning from the entire outfit. In order to round out an even dozen and also to fill the boiler with a full size charge of incinerating material, I tweaked the neck of a running gear hen. Little chicks do not make a very hot fire. Neither do running gear stock. It is the big old fat hens that turn a stove white hot when they start burning in their own fat.

The third floor wiring is progressing. Instead of starting at the base block and wiring to the far end, I started at the far end and wired towards the fuse block. It takes just as much wire either way. In this respect it differs from the time between Christmas and New Years and that between New Years and Christmas. But what is the use in being my own boss if I can't do as I want to do?

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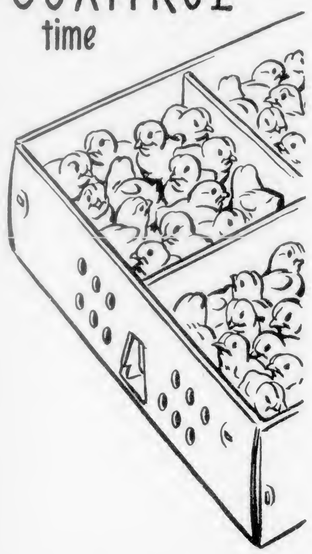
time



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Murray McMurray Hatchery, Box B45, Webster City, Iowa

April 24 — I have never known a year, at least during the last 18 or 20, that I have not killed a chick either by stepping on it or putting down a bucket. I got one, I hope the year's quota, by setting a 5-gallon bucket of mash on it. And luck of all luck, the victim was one of the few pugnacious cockerels. In other words, there was practically no loss worth mentioning.

Furthermore, the accident kept the record straight, and the precedent has not been broken. This in itself is well worth the loss, as it keeps before me the fact that weight and gravity are death dealing to small chicks. From now on I hope to bear in mind that I must set big feet and buckets down with care.

"When I made a miscue with the screw driver in connecting the fuse block without turning off the 'juice,' I realized the error of my ways immediately."

April 25—The board meeting of the egg auction was held last night. A directorship consists of more than histing one's feet on a desk and smoking a big black cigar. I hope the decisions that I helped make were sound. In this day and age, one never knows when a decision is sound. The rules are likely to be changed between midnight and dawn.

April 27 — Kid White has made a hard and fast rule—an unwritten law. Whenever I use anti-pick salve, I am to wash my hands before putting my work gloves on again. I apply the salve with my fingers and never think anything about it, just in the day's work. It has been my habit for years to drop my gloves on the kitchen register so that they will be warm when I need them. There was a near-riot at noon today. The furnace fan kicked in, and an unbelievable odor went all over the house. Of course, all the fragrance was lost on me, as I am saturated with various chicken coop and barn odors. But Kid White did not see it that way, especially when the Ladies Aiders were to meet here this afternoon.

April 28—There is a full quota of chicks on the third floor. I am through wiring for, I hope, some time to come. All I have to do now is to take care of the stock, keep the old nose right down tight on the grindstone. All of my spare time this afternoon was spent in putting my tools back where they belonged. I have a place for everything and try to keep every thing in its place. In theory, this works to perfection, but in practice, it is far from ideal. It does not seem possible that I could possibly use so many different tools.

The chicks were placed under the hovers after supper. I have mastered the technique — keep feed and water close to the hovers. This prevents lost chicks and piling-up on the outside.

April 29—This time I went to town during the day, as Donnie is home from school. My return load was feed, groceries, Janie's coat from the cleaners, a pair of shoes that Oscar Mervies had half-soled for Donnie, toilet soap from Boyd's Drug store, a dress pattern that Mrs. George Mann wanted Kid White to have, and last, but by no means insignificant, razor blades for the Old Man. All this caused much running to and fro, but when I have orders to bring certain articles home, Kid White means what she says.

Some Small-Type Turkeys Proving Prolific Layers

Some of the small-type turkeys, recently developed by the poultry scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in response to public demand for such birds, are proving to be excellent layers.

Records of the Bureau of Animal Industry show that, during 1944, one turkey hen bred at the Beltsville (Md.) Research Center laid 211 eggs and another 206 eggs. These rates of production are several times those of average turkeys, which normally lay from 40 to 60 eggs during the spring months and few if any during the remainder of the year.

The two high-producing turkeys are of the new Beltsville Small White breed. In addition to being good layers, the birds' market quality is above average, as judged by body conformation and early maturity of their offspring. Daughters of the same two turkey hens are now making good winter egg records. These developments, according to S. J. Marsden, turkey specialist of the Bureau of Animal Industry, indicated the feasibility of producing a strain of turkeys that are good layers as well as having desirable meat qualities for which the Beltsville Small White breed of turkey was primarily bred.

The eggs of the two turkeys mentioned also excelled in fertility and hatchability. The percentages for fertility were 100 and 94.7, and for hatchability of the fertile eggs, 83.3 and 82.4, respectively. The hens did not become broody during the year. Both of them laid more than half of their eggs during the five-month period January 1 to May 31, the season when hatching eggs are in greatest demand.

As is a frequent practice on modern poultry farms, the turkeys had the benefit of artificial lighting. Lights were maintained from 4 a.m. to daylight beginning early in December 1943 and continuing as needed during 1944.

It's good judgment for you to start with a proved plan in raising good chicks to sound, healthy adult life. Larro has such a plan . . . simple, effective . . . developed through the years by Larro Research Farm specialists after testing hundreds of thousands of chicks.

This workable plan recommends feeding of 2 mashes only . . . instead of 3. It calls for no hand-feeding of grains after the 12th week. And, it results in a decided drop in mash consumption as the pullets approach maturity.

Larro Research Farm has found these 2 steps sufficient to follow for a sounder method of feeding:

(1) Feed Larro Chick Builder the first 12 weeks . . . with grains hand-fed as directed.

(2) Feed Larro Egg Mash from the 13th week on . . . with grains hopper-fed to maturity.

Air View of Larro Research Farm

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TO YOUR CHICKS it means full development of their back-ground ability to grow and live to be good layers.

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EGG MASH for the Rest of their Lives

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Good Care

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We have the Good Stock

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Ellicott City, Md., Feb. 18, 1945
Dear Sir: I have gotten chicks from you for the past three years and I must say they have been tops. I have 107 hens from last year's chicks I got March 23, 1944 and I am getting from 80 to 93 eggs daily. They have been like this all winter. The lowest was 70 eggs a day. This is tops with me.
Yours truly, Mrs. L. D. ——

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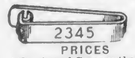

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Stick Method of Killing Poultry

Poultry that is to be dry picked is usually killed by the stick method. It consists of cutting the blood vessels in the throat just below the base of the skull, and killing the bird by piercing the rear lobe of the brain with a narrow-blade knife.

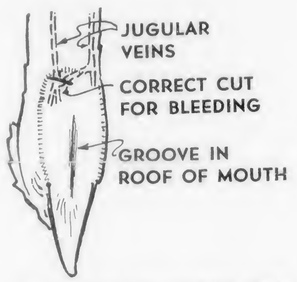

Fig. 1—Cut-away section of chicken's head showing correct location of cut for bleeding, and slit in roof of mouth to insert knife for debraining.

Chickens to be killed should be hung by their feet from shackles, so that the head will be about even with the face of the operator. Grasp the head with the skull in the hollow of the left hand. Hold the bird's mouth open with the middle finger of the left hand. Insert the knife and make the cut indicated in Figure 1. Don't make too deep a cut, or the bleeding may be unsatisfactory and the blood may accumulate under the skin.

Fig. 2—Cross section showing direction of knife to pierce the brain.

Immediately after cutting the veins, insert knife in slit in roof of mouth, push back to pierce the rear lobe of the brain as indicated in Figure 2, and give the knife a slight twist before withdrawing. If the stick has been done properly, the bird will usually give a characteristic squawk, and the feathers will be loosened. Hang a blood cup on the lower beak, and begin immediately to pluck the feathers.

Through the Editor's Specs

[Continued from page 3]

8 per cent of the poultry meat that the Army plans to buy this year.

The heaviest losses occurred in the western states, while the lightest losses occurred in the New England states where culling is more rigid and regular because of higher feed costs and the need for keeping flocks on an efficient basis. Massachusetts had a laying flock mortality of 12 per cent, the lowest in the entire country. The fact that it also has the highest egg per bird average of any state would indicate that high egg production does not contribute to a high loss in laying flocks.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island reported a loss of 14 per cent, while Maine and New York had 15 per cent, Pennsylvania 17 per cent, New Jersey and Ohio 19 per cent, Maryland and Virginia 18 per cent, and Delaware 22 per cent.

Crowding is probably the main reason for the increased laying flock loss, for nature has a way of reducing the number of chickens in a poultry house to the number that can live satisfactorily. The low egg prices of a year ago probably caused somewhat of an indifferent attitude in caring for the laying flock.

More frequent culling to remove the birds as soon as they go out of condition would undoubtedly reduce the death loss. Out of condition birds that are allowed to remain in the flock too long become a total loss; if detected early, they are still marketable.

Chick Troubles

[Continued from page 12]

buildings being used for the first time should be similarly treated.

A word of precaution: Houses painted with creosote products should be thoroughly dry before chicks are put in them, so as to prevent creosote burns.

UNEVEN GROWTH and rough feathering in chicks 3 to 5 weeks old was a condition that I found on a number of visits last spring. A post mortem examination showed sores in the lining of the gizzard. This condition is generally spoken of as gizzard erosion.

All the answers to this disease are not known, and I suggested a treatment which seems to give results. I recommended that a stock solution of 7 ounces of copper sulphate be dissolved in a gallon of water. This stock solution was to be used at the rate of 1½ ounces to each gallon of drinking water every day for 10 days. Earthenware or glass fountains should be used.

Some poultrymen believe that starting their chicks on scratch feed instead of mash the first two days seems to help in preventing this trouble in a severe form. Another advantage of starting chicks on scratch feed the first two days is that it seems to lessen the amount of pasting that occurs, particularly in chicks of the heavy breeds.

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Pasting-up in Chicks

Q.—What is the best way of keeping baby chicks from pasting up?—R. W. G., N. H.

A.—Pasting up of baby chicks can be prevented by starting them on chick-size grain before switching to chick starting mash. Tests conducted at Pennsylvania State College on 3,000 chicks indicated that from one-third to one-half of the baby chicks started on all-mash rations became more or less pasted up, while only 4 to 15 per cent of those fed grain during the first two days developed this condition.

Wants to Become Egg Grader

Q.—How and where in Ohio does a person secure necessary training and authorization as an official grader and inspector of eggs in accordance with U. S. standards? —D. S., Ohio.

A. — For information on becoming an official grader and inspector of eggs in Ohio, I would suggest that you write to Ray C. Wiseman, Ohio Department of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.

Odors and Flies from Manure

Q.—I am carrying 100 to 150 chickens on a town lot in a closely built-up section and am having trouble with odors and flies. How can I control them?—H. K.

A.—Odors and flies from poultry manure can be reduced or eliminated by the use of hydrated lime. The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station recommends the application of lime to the droppings at the rate of 1½ pounds daily for each 100 birds. It was found that lime not only made the manure unattractive to flies, but it also prevented the formation of maggots in manure piles.

In areas where the fly menace is quite serious, poultry raisers sometimes use fly screen on the windows, doors, and other openings in the poultry house.

The main reason why poultry raising is prohibited in many towns and cities is because of lack of sanitation. More frequent removal of the droppings is usually necessary, but any poultry manure that is being held should be stored in containers having tight covers. One way to build goodwill is to give the manure to neighbors for use on their lawns and gardens, but such a move will not offset the effect of bad odors coming from your poultry house through lack of sanitation.

Bloody Whites in Eggs

Q.—I am having quite a lot of trouble with blood running through the white of many eggs. It is not a blood clot. Can you tell me what is causing this and what can be done to eliminate it?—N. R. D., N. J.

A.—Bloody whites are believed to be due to the action of enzymes on blood clots, causing the blood to be distributed throughout the white. Blood clots occur as the result of rupturing of small blood vessels just before the yolk starts into the oviduct during the process of the formation of the egg.

Considerable work has been done on blood clots and meat spots at the Illinois Experiment Station. While the tendency for formation of blood clots seems to be inherited, the frequency increases as the season advances from December to July. Efforts to prevent blood clots by the use of various vitamins in the ration were unsuccessful, but both the number and size of blood clots diminished rapidly and steadily when the hens were turned out on range. It was impossible, however, to get the same effect by feeding green grass to the birds in confinement.

There is no positive means of detecting bloody whites except by opening the egg, although there might be a darker cast to the white when the egg is candled. It is likely that the percentage of bloody whites could be reduced by eliminating the birds producing eggs with blood clots. This would, of course, require the use of the trapnest.

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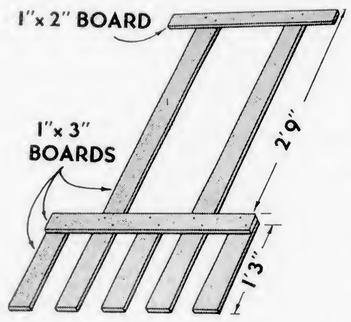
Assorted Chicks, our choice—$5.50 per 100.
All breeders bloodtested. Bred for size and egg production. Cash or C.O.D. Sexing 95%. Catalog Free.
Maple Lawn Hatchery. Box E. McAlisterville, Pa.

Plans for Litter Fork

Q.—On page 9 of your February issue, you show a wooden litter fork that can be constructed at home. Do you have any plans with dimensions?—P. K. C., Pa.



A.—Plans for the wooden fork used to stir litter, as suggested by Roy E. Jones, University of Connecticut, are reproduced here. The "tines" are about 10 inches apart from center to center of each one.

Feed Consumption Figures

Q.—On page 33 of your February issue, you state that a 3-pound broiler requires 12 pounds of feed, and a 4-pound broiler requires 26 pounds, or 14 additional pounds to produce the extra pound. Your figure of 12 pounds of feed for the first 3 pounds of gain seems in order, but perhaps you mean 12 pounds of feed for a 3-pound gain and 6½ pounds of feed for the 4th pound. Will you check on this?

I am planning to raise about 200 turkeys and would like some informaton on feed consumption up to marketing age.—A. G., N. J.

A. — You are correct in believing that there was an error in the statement on feed per pound of gain in our February issue. A 3-pound broiler would require about 12 pounds of feed, while an increase in weight to 4 pounds would require an additional 6½ pounds of feed, or 18½ pounds of feed altogether to produce a 4-pound chicken.

Figures compiled by L. E. Cline, University of Nevada, on feed consumption and growth indicate that it requires between 75 and 80 pounds of feed to grow a turkey to 28 weeks of age and an average weight of 17.09 pounds. This will vary, of course, with the breed and sex. The figures for different ages are as follows:

Age in weeks	Average weight of toms and hens in pounds	Feed consumed per turkey to date in pounds
4	.85	1.02
8	2.51	4.59
12	5.01	12.07
16	8.27	23.67
20	12.01	38.49
24	15.19	56.49
28	17.09	76.89

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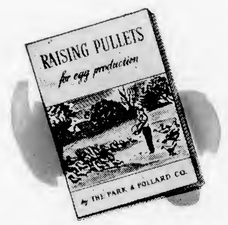

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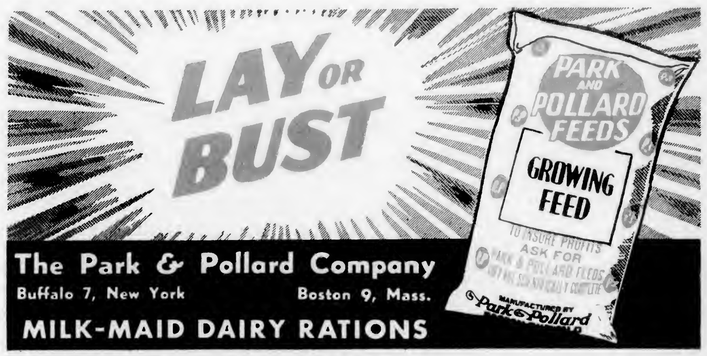

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WRITE FOR CIRCULAR

RALPH W. ANDERSON

Farm in W. Hanover—Mail Box 15E, Rockland, Mass.

Leg Weakness in Chicks

[Continued from page 11]

Of course, there are varying degrees of this loss of yellow pigment. So after noting this fact in chicks of the yellow skinned breeds, the next thing to observe is the action of the legs as an indication of the cause of the weakness or the unsteady gait. And at first it may be sheer weakness without any deformity of the legs. Weakness, in fact, may be the only external symptom, for the chicks may be getting some of the nutrients they need, just enough so marked external symptoms do not appear. That is why in some cases the services of an experienced observer or laboratory are necessary for an accurate diagnosis.

1. Riboflavin Deficiency

Toes curled. Chicks may walk on outer side of lower foot joint, toes drawn under. Chicks may hobble on one foot.

With a vitamin G deficiency or a lack of riboflavin, there is a characteristic curling of the toes. This may be followed by chicks walking on the outer side of the lower foot joint, toes being entirely drawn under. In advanced cases, chicks may hobble on one foot, resting on the hock joint of the other. These hocks will be enlarged, apparently due to mechanical bruising of the joint.

In its early stages, the curled toe condition can be corrected by supplying milk products or green feed, or by adding a riboflavin supplement to the mash. Usually 2 to 4 quarts of liquid milk will be ample per 100 chicks daily. Condensed milk can be fed on boards, in wooden feeders, or on top of the mash. Dried milk products, fermentation by-products, and brewers' dried yeast can be added to the mash on the basis of their riboflavin content.

2. Slipped Tendons (Perosis)

Hock enlarged, legs bowed. Shanks twisted to various angles away from hock.

Although the tendon is still in place in a riboflavin deficiency, it may have slipped out of its groove in slipped tendon, hock disease, or perosis. As a result, the lower leg may be drawn into various bowed or lateral positions, or the chicks may hobble on the joint after losing use of the lower leg and foot. Hock disease also differs from rickets in that the leg bones and the beak may be soft in the latter disease.

Chicks afflicted with perosis or slipped tendon may at first show smooth plumage, rich yellow pigment, and normal growth. With most other nutritional disturbances, the plumage

The curled toe condition is characteristic of riboflavin deficiency. Note the ruffled feathers. (Pa. Expt. Sta. photo)

is rough and growth uneven. It is generally assumed that the causes of slipped tendon must begin before chicks are 4 to 6 weeks of age. The trouble, however, may not become evident until after those ages.

Slipped tendon may be caused by feeding too much calcium, phosphorus, or both. Low protein meat scraps, containing a high content of bone, used as the principal source of protein, may be a cause of the trouble. Soluble grit, releasing large amounts of lime, fed too freely at an early age, may cause this condition.

It is known, too, that slipped tendon may result from a lack of either choline or biotin in the diet. In both cases, growth is materially affected. Brewers' dried yeast, distillers dried solubles, and fish meal are examples of sources of choline. Milk by-products, tender grasses and legumes, and brewers' dried yeast are good sources of biotin.

Slipped tendon can also be due to a lack of manganese in the diet. On the other hand, an excess of phosphorus may tie up the manganese in the intestine so the chick cannot use it. Adding one-fourth to one-half pound anhydrous manganese sulphate to a ton of mash may prevent other chicks in the flock from coming down with the trouble. Feed only hard, insoluble grit, until chicks are 6 weeks or more of age.

3. Rickets

Deformed and soft bones. Crooked legs, keel, and beak. Shanks and beak may still be yellow.

Giving chicks access to direct sunlight or adding some form of vitamin D supplement to the mash will help correct the soft bone condition of rickets due to a lack of vitamin D. Add one-fourth pint of a fish oil having 400 units of vitamin D per gram, or its equivalent, to 100 pounds of an all-mash starting ration. Dry forms of vitamin D may also be added on the basis of their vitamin D content. Then, too, one may supply additional vitamin D by mixing the above amount of oil to 100 pounds of scratch grain if chicks are older and consuming some grain. The grain should be mixed fresh daily and scattered on the mash.

Rickets are often caused by excessive grain feeding, since that reduces the amount of protective substances obtained through lowered mash consumption.

Rickets may also be due to a lack of phosphorus. Steamed bone meal and dicalcium phosphate are examples of good sources of phosphorus. Because of the danger of inducing slipped tendon in chicks under 4 weeks of age, however, this addition should be made with caution. Varying amounts of steamed bone meal up to 2 per cent may be added. Since meat scraps or fish meal contain about one-third of the phosphorus of steamed bone meal, rations containing 6 to 8 per cent of these should have enough phosphorus.

4. Vitamin A Deficiency

Unsteady gait. Pale legs and beak. Eyes and nostrils watery. Eyes may be pasted shut, full of cheesy material.

Vitamin A deficiency can look like a cold. There may be a watery discharge from the nostrils and eyes. Eyes may become pasted shut and swell with a whitish, cheesy material accumulating in them. In advanced cases whitish spots may appear on the lining of mouth and gullet. Post-mortem examination may reveal swollen kidneys which may show white streaks. The heart sac may contain whitish deposits in advanced stages.

Supplying additional fish oil containing vitamin A is a corrective measure for this nutritional disturbance. For example, an oil containing 600 or more U.S.P. units of vitamin A per gram can be mixed with scratch grain at the rate of 1 pint to 100 pounds of grain. Mixed fresh daily, the grain can be scattered on the mash. Or vitamin A fish oils may be mixed in the mash at the same rate.

If the mash has no alfalfa meal in it, 5 pounds to the hundred of a high grade meal can be added. Finely chopped leafy legume hays can be fed in hoppers or in the litter. When available, cut fresh green feed will be a real help, since some of the vitamin A may be lost while hay is curing or being stored.

5. Gizzard Erosion

Ulcerated areas in gizzard. Worn areas in gizzard lining.

Ulcerated gizzard or gizzard erosion can be determined only by examination of the gizzard lining which shows characteristic worn areas where the lining is broken. Brown spots may be dried blood. Ulcerated areas may be present. The entire explanation of this condition is not yet known.

Poultrymen have found, however, that many times the trouble is remedied by adding copper sulphate or bluestone to the drinking water. A stock solution is made by dissolving 7 ounces of copper sulphate in a gallon

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of water. This stock solution is to be used at the rate of 1½ ounces to each gallon of drinking water every day for 10 days to 3 weeks. Do not use metal containers. An excess of copper sulphate must be avoided, for it has a poisonous effect and may slow up growth.

6. Coccidiosis

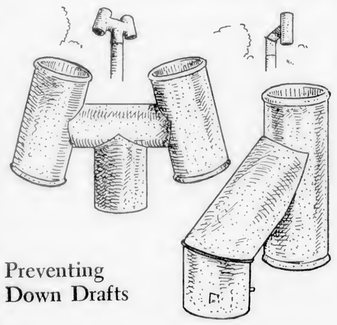
Bloody droppings, paleness, weakness, and lack of thrift.

Most poultrymen are acquainted with coccidiosis in its most common form, namely, the bloody droppings. Other forms fail to give quite so marked a symptom, but exhibit the usual paleness, weakness, and lack of thrift. These other types can be distinguished only by laboratory examination.

Sound management can help prevent trouble from coccidiosis. Maintaining a dry soft bed of litter, stirring daily so droppings are worked into the body of the litter, is no doubt an outstanding phase of good brooder management. In addition, one should avoid trouble due to crowding, faulty stove operation, wet litter, and inadequate ventilation.

Prevent Through Sound Management

Prevention is the best remedy for most chick ills. In these days of labor problems on the farm, management must do all possible to prevent trouble by giving chicks good growing conditions. Feed a well prepared ration, and feed it according to the manufacturer's directions. Don't try to improve on his formula or try to cut costs by heavy grain feeding or mixing ground grains in the prepared mash.



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A strong wind directed against an uncapped brooder stove pipe can cause down drafts that will extinguish oil burning brooders and interfere seriously with the operation of coal broders.

Here are two types of London chimney caps which will prevent down drafts and also cause less fluctuation in the draft going through the burner or the fire when the wind exerts a strong pull.

PEERLESS Automatic EGG GRADER

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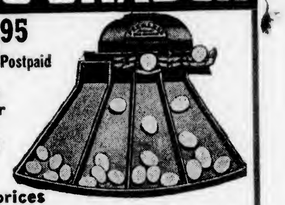

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The War and Poultry Raisers

[Continued from page 4]

have to extend its set-aside orders on live poultry beyond the broiler areas.

Some small wholesale houses have interpreted the order to mean that they cannot dress and draw a few chickens for neighboring restaurants, although this was not the intent of the order. A few plants that have been doing a large business in cut-up poultry, which is the same as eviscerated, through retail outlets in cities, maintain that the order will put them out of business if they must sell to canners only.

Poultry Priority for Hospitals

The War Food Administration on March 2 said that hospitals having trouble getting sufficient poultry supplies would be given priority assistance to obtain up to 10 ounces of stewing and roasting chicken per week.

Egg Consumption Up

In January, egg consumption averaged 33 eggs per person, an increase of 11 per cent over a year ago. If this rate were to continue, and enough eggs were available, it would mean a per capita consumption of 400 eggs this year. Last year's per capita consumption was 352 eggs, the highest on record.

Chain stores are reported as using 25 per cent more egg cartons than a year ago.

Less Need for Egg Support

The egg market continued firm through the middle of March, and it appeared that the need for government support of egg prices this year is becoming less and less. There has been some pressure on OPA to increase ceiling prices of fresh shell eggs this spring. Some Canadian eggs have been coming into the New York market during the past month.

Among the conditions contributing to the firm egg market are the increase in egg consumption resulting from the shortage of meats, heavy purchases of shell eggs for the Army, the smaller hatch of last year with fewer layers on farms, and heavy marketing of fowl in some sections because of attractive prices.

The amount of dried eggs that the government will buy this year is expected to be far less than the 265 million pounds indicated by Lt. Col. Ralph Olmstead of the War Food Administration last December. His figures indicated the total amount that the government could find outlets for if it became necessary to buy heavily in order to support the market.

It is possible that more dried eggs may be used by the Army in feeding liberated countries of Europe. The Army now admits that 1 pound of dried eggs is equivalent to 3 pounds of meat in feeding value.

Dried Eggs Offered for Feed

The midwest regional office (Chicago) of the War Food Administration on February 27 offered 14,499 pounds of whole dried eggs unfit for human use for sale to animal and poultry feed manufacturers, tanning compound manufacturers, or other industrial users. The powder had been denatured so as not to get back into human food channels.

Restrictions on Use of Cars for Shipping Eggs

The Interstate Commerce Commission issued Service Order 228 on February 28 (effective March 15) prohibiting railroads from supplying refrigerator cars for the shipment of eggs unless the eggs were packed in suitable containers and properly loaded. Wood cases, for example, must have full covers securely nailed. Wood cases must not be piled on top of fiber cases.

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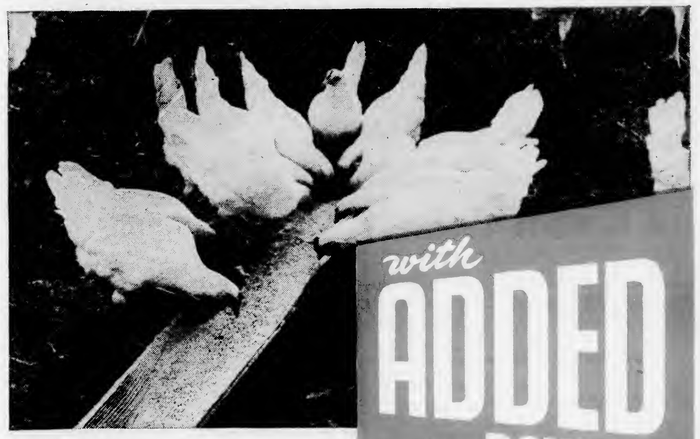

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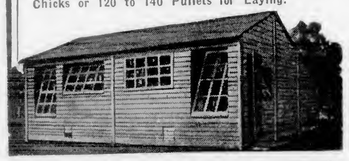

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R. O. P. WHITE LEGHORNS

20 Years of Intensive Breeding has Produced Families with Established Misner Characteristics — Sustained High Egg Production—Large Type Body White Leghorns—Uniform Chalk White Eggs. Write us today.

MISNER'S POULTRY PLANT

LYCOMING CREEK ROAD, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

PECKHAM FARM REDS

Produce EGGS at a PROFIT with our U. S. Pullorum clean, straight run or sexed R. I. Red chicks. PROFIT PRODUCING stock at FARM PROFIT prices. Practically Non-Broody. SEND FOR FREE CATALOG.

PECKHAM FARMS
3142 Acushnet Ave., New Bedford, Mass.

Heavy Shipments of Wheat to be Made to Europe

Some concern is being expressed in feed circles over the Army's plan to export 240,000,000 bushels of wheat to Europe by September 30. The shortage of freight cars in the west has hampered mills in getting necessary ingredients, and flour mill stocks of wheat have reached an unusually low point.

The Commodity Credit Corporation on March 9 announced that there would be no feed wheat allotments for April. Considerable feed wheat has come into the Northeast, and it may mean a shift to corn to quite an extent.

Egg Drying Industry Growth Has Been Phenomenal

The egg breaking and egg drying industry in this country has made phenomenal growth during the past four years. It is a direct outgrowth of the war.

When Lend-lease started the movement of food to Europe, large quantities of shell eggs were shipped. Lack of refrigeration resulted in the spoilage of many eggs before they reached their destination. Shipping space became scarce, and since dried eggs required only one-fifth as much space as eggs in the shell, it was logical that the eggs would be shipped in the dried form.

Prior to 1941, there were only 16 egg drying plants in the United States; at the end of 1944, there were 117 with a capacity for producing 400,000,000 pounds of egg powder annually.

Back in 1927, only 556,000 pounds of dried eggs were produced in this country. It dropped to less than half that amount in the next two years, then increased afterward. In 1940, the last full year before the war, the production totaled 7,487,000 pounds. Since that time, the annual production of dried eggs has been as follows:

1941	45,280,000 lbs.
1942	235,649,000 lbs.
1943	261,972,000 lbs.
1944	320,742,000 lbs.

POULTRY IN THE NEWS

Police were called to quell a disturbance at a public market in Syracuse, N. Y., where women struggled to obtain poultry, snatching chickens from stand operators or from each other.

Hatcherymen who sell sexed chicks can now get pink labels to put on the boxes of the "girl" (pullet) chicks, and blue labels for the boxes of "boy" (cockerel) chicks from the International Baby Chick Association.

Chinese eggs, says a dispatch from Chungking, are of such quality and shape that strictly fresh eggs will stand on end for several hours when winter is being displaced by spring according to the Chinese lunar calendar. Doubters of this occurrence, the government spokesman says, should conduct the experiment at the appointed hour next year.

QUICK HELP!

When LARGE ROUNDWORMS Hold Back Your Growing Birds

USE Dr. Salsbury's **AVI-TON**

JUST MIX IT *in the Mash*

Avi-Ton removes *both* large round *and cecal worms.* Contains phenothiazine. *Flock* treatment. *Easily* mixed in wet or dry mash, eaten readily, easy on birds. Used by thousands. Results at low cost. Get Avi-Ton *now*, at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. For *individual* treatment, get Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

GET THE *GENUINE* Dr. SALSBURY'S **AVI-TON**

For CHICKENS and TURKEYS

DENSMORE Quality Chicks

Government agencies request you start as many chicks as last year. Better order chicks now to make sure of replacements for your flock.

Va., U.S. Certified S.C. White Leghorns
Densmore pedigree male sired chicks from Virginia's oldest R.O.P. farm promise you profitable egg production.

Densmore, Va., U.S. Approved New Hampshires, White and Barred Rocks, Rock x Hamp cross chicks start you right for egg and broiler profits.

Write Today for story of Densmore breeding—also special reduced prices for May deliveries.

DENSMORE POULTRY FARM
Box 267-E, Roanoke, Va.

ALGER "Golden Hamps"

IMPROVED NEW HAMPSHIRES
MASS.-U.S. PULLORUM CLEAN

9,000 Breeders on our own farm. Show largest returns for every ounce of feed. Fast growth, quick feathering. Perfect Strain for Foundation Flocks. **Write today for Folder and Price List.**

ALGER FARMS, Sanford E. Alger, Jr.
Box 10 Brockton 5, Mass.

Trade-Mark Reg. at U.S.P. Off.

TOLMAN'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

MAY CHICKS $12.00 PER 100

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD, free). Tube Agglu. TOLMAN ROCKS famous for **Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield.** Ideal Combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for Free circular. **1 Specialize—One Breed, One Grade at One Price.**

JOSEPH TOLMAN, Dept. E, ROCKLAND, MASS.

FARMERS WISE CAPONIZE

CAPONIZE: Saves feed. It's easy. **NO** slips, kill **NONE**, any time. **ANY** age. **MARKETING:** Nation-wide. Army, Navy, Hospitals need them. **PROFIT:** 40 lbs. grain makes 9 lbs. capon. Get 52¢ and up. **INSTRUMENTS:** Speedy, latest, self-cleaning, battery or A.C. Will teach you. It's easy. Send 10¢ for Guide. **SIMPLEX ELECTRIC CAPONIZER. H. E. KRATZ, 6044 Ingleside, Chicago, 37.** $14.50 BAT. SET

SHELLENBERGER'S WHITE LEGHORNS

R.O.P. Sired Single Comb White Leghorn Chicks for March, April & May delivery. Straight Run, sexed pullets or cockerels. Free Catalog & Prices will be sent on request. Send card today.

C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM
Box 68, Richfield, Penna.

Raise an Extra Brood for Meat

[Continued from page 7]

to sell off the layers then instead of keeping them for another year of production.

By starting enough straight-run chicks to give you an all-pullet flock in the fall, you will also have enough cockerels that you can sell as broilers 12 to 14 weeks from now and contribute greatly to the meat supply.

Remember, however, additional eggs are not wanted, and you should have no larger laying flock next fall than you had last fall.

This Month With Your Flock

[Continued from page 2]

trol of its neck, the head becomes purple, and death occurs rather quickly.

Limberneck occurs when birds are given free range and pick up decayed animal or vegetable matter that has been frozen during the winter. Look around the premises to see that the layers can get at nothing of this sort.

Brood in Isolation

If you have any trouble with fowl paralysis in the laying flock in recent years, be sure that your chicks and layers do not have any contact. It is even a good idea for one member of the family to take care of the laying flock while another handles the chicks.

Prevent Cannibalism

If you are feeding a good ration, are not crowding your chicks, are providing plenty of feeder space, and are not running the brooder temperature too high, the chances are that you won't have any trouble with cannibalism among the chicks.

Should picking start, apply some anti-pick ointment to the affected chicks as well as a few other chicks. Once the pickers taste the bitter ointment, they'll probably forget about picking. Letting the chicks run outdoors usually brings cannibalism under control quickly.

Still another method is to paint the inside of the brooder house windows with a dark-red, opaque, flat-finish, lacquer paint. Blood appears colorless in that light, and the chicks won't be attracted to it.

Stir Litter Daily

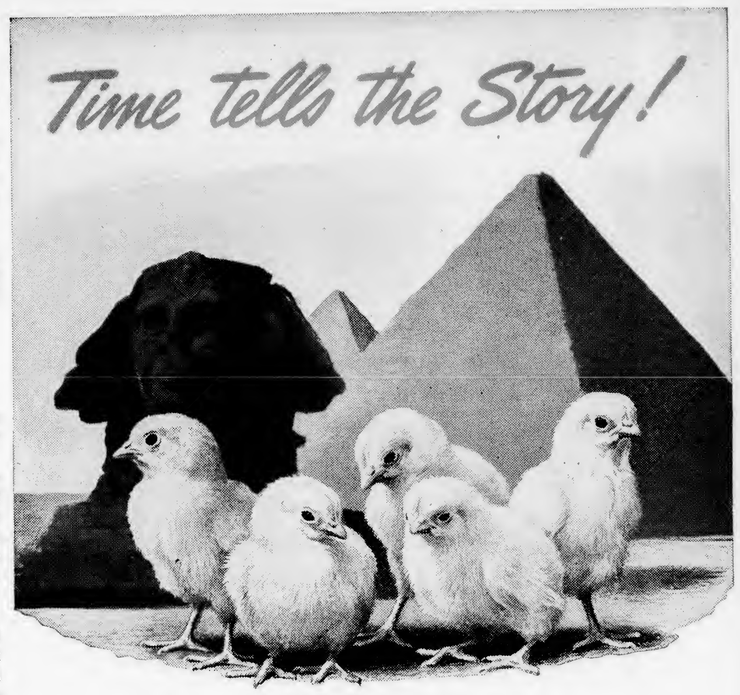
Keep the litter stirred daily. You won't have to change it if it stays dry. Dry litter is extremely important in controlling coccidiosis.

Make Nightly Checkup

Before you "turn in" for the night, make the rounds of the brooder houses to see that the chicks are contented and are not too hot or too cold.

Avoid Grass Eggs

If you let your layers have free run of the place this month, you'll



Time-tested C-Ka-Gene stops heavy losses from

BLOODY COCCIDIOSIS!

Yes, time has proved the effectiveness of Pratts C-Ka-Gene . . . proved it so completely that there is no longer any doubt of its ability to prevent heavy losses and severe setbacks from Bloody Coccidiosis.

After slightly less than seven years, C-Ka-Gene is now successfully protecting its second 100 million chicks. And all but the rare cases have been saved!

C-Ka-Gene is not a cure, preventive, or vaccine. It cannot, and does not, give chicks Bloody Coccidiosis. Instead, C-Ka-Gene works by the Immunity (permanent protection) method. If your chicks pick up deadly coccidia while eating feed containing C-Ka-Gene, here is all that happens:

C-Ka-Gene will permit them to have only a mild, harmless attack. Not even a visible slowing of growth will be seen. Little, if any, blood will be passed. Few, if any, birds will die. And, after that mild attack has run its course, your birds will be IMMUNE . . . protected from Bloody Coccidiosis for life!

No flushing, no costly litter sprays are necessary. Just add 1¼ pounds of Pratts C-Ka-Gene to each 100 pounds of mash.

See your dealer today. Demand Pratts C-Ka-Gene. If he can't supply it, use the handy coupon to order direct.

Pratts C-Ka-Gene

NOW SUCCESSFULLY PROTECTING ITS SECOND 100 MILLION CHICKS

Pratt Food Co. Dept. CK-149
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

Check size wanted. Send money order with name and address.

	East of Colo.	West of Colo.
☐ 100 Chick Size	$ 1.25	$ 1.35
☐ 250 Chick Size	2.75	3.00
☐ 500 Chick Size	5.00	5.50
☐ 3000 Chick Size	25.00	27.00

Prices are "delivered" anywhere in U. S. A.

find that they may gorge on the early spring growth of grass. It will mean a lot of "grass eggs," those deep yellow yolks. Maybe they do have a lot of vitamins, but those deep colored yolks cause a dark shadow when the eggs are candled, and such eggs are graded down.

Confine the layers until noon at least, letting them fill up on mash. They are not likely to overeat on grass.

Preventing Poultry Diseases

[Continued from page 6]

out an immunizing program to combat it. Growing pullets are innoculated with the infection on the range when 8 to 16 weeks of age. They are not severely affected, and our experience is that they get a lasting immunity. These pullets are innoculated in the trachea with the live virus produced in the laboratory. Only a half dozen birds in every fourth or fifth shelter need be given it. They will spread it over the range in about four days.

How Often to Clean?

It seems evident to me that live birds that have had disease are a far greater source of disease spread to newly-housed pullets than litter or houses. Except in cases of outbreaks of cholera or other bacterial diseases that would live over in litter or houses, the yearly cleaning of houses does not seem necessary.

It is a growing practice to clean laying houses in April or May, keeping the litter in the house throughout the summer and for the new flock of pullets housed in the fall. In fact, these new pullets use this litter the next winter. This is a step taken to insure dry litter, and it does the trick. We may run into some problem that will cause a change, but now it looks good as a labor saver and, personally, I would rather have the dry, year-old litter, even though it is filled with dry manure, than the wet sloppy mess that is so common in northern localities. It makes one scratch his head as he considers disease control, because these things upset past notions.

Brood Away from Old Stock

Cornell University poultry department has shown that the paralysis complex is easily spread from hens to chicks during the first month of brooding. That is a practical precaution to observe. Reduce your traffic between hen coops and chicks.

While we have good success with brooder-layer houses in Massachusetts, chicks and hens seldom use the building at the same time. Here again it seems as though the live bird is the important source of trouble. A nationwide program of keeping layers for only one year would certainly be a fine disease control measure.

REDBIRD FARM

World's Largest R. I. Red Breeding Farm

98% Livability Guaranteed First Four Weeks

Compare this Guarantee with those of other breeders. It is made on all our Champion, Grade-A, and Grade B Chicks. And when a chick is four weeks old, you need no further guarantee on its livability, vitality, or general practical value.

Customers give unsolicited testimony that REDBIRD Chicks start laying at 4½ to 5 months and average 50% production at 6 months, of 24 oz.-to-dozen eggs.

All breeders are Pullorum Tested—All bred and raised on our own 300-acre farm.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Our original strain, bred and improved for 35 years. 280-310 Egg records

NEW HAMPSHIRES—Our own special dual-purpose strain; outstanding for egg and meat production.

BARRED ROCKS—From 230 to 260 egg foundation flock, bred to full standard weight.

ROCK-RED CROSS — For highest grade barred broilers, and heavy-production pullets.

SEXING — Guaranteed 95% Accurate

Write for Free Folder and Chick Prices

REDBIRD FARM Route 23 Wrentham, Mass.

BLUMER'S WHITE ROCKS

Chicks ideal for flock foundation or replacement. All hatching eggs from our own 5,000 White Rock breeders under Penna. State supervision. Our White Rocks are an improved combination of high egg production and meat qualities. **20 Years Breeding White Rocks**—Send for catalog.

BLUMER BROTHERS

R. D. 3 MOSCOW, PENNA.

Graybill's PEDIGREED LEGHORNS

Chicks from Large Type WHITE LEGHORNS

Trapnested under Pennsylvania state supervision for 18 years. Strictly a breeding farm. Buy direct from a breeder for greater profits. 18 years B.W.D. Pennsylvania officially blood-tested. Males of 240 to 300-egg breeding head matings. Straight run or pullet chicks. No eggs bought — we hatch only from eggs produced on our own farm. Write for FREE CIRCULAR.

LEO J. GRAYBILL

Box 75, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHIK-SAVER ELECTRIC BROODER

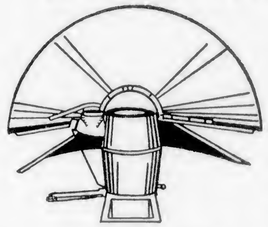
World's Biggest Brooder Value! Sets up in 15 minutes. Six 24" Feeders FREE. Send $1.00 and pay postman balance or write today for folder.

200 Chicks 40" x 40" Size 500 Watt Heater Thermostat Control

$7.95

THE NATIONAL IDEAL CO. 906 W. SUMMIT ST., TOLEDO. O.

Anderson's "COAL KING" BROODER STOVE



Large coal capacity, wide grates, heavy cast iron fire bowl, double thermostat, closed base prevents live coal dropping on floor.

Convenient shipment to dealers from Eastern warehouses.

See your Dealer or write to Dept. E,

ANDERSON BOX CO.

Indianapolis (6), Indiana

CARBOLA The Disinfecting White Paint

KILLS BABY CHICK DESTROYERS

Before you buy your baby chicks clean up your brooder house to destroy those unseen disease killers.

CLEAN BROODER HOUSE!

A brushing or spraying now may mean the difference between healthy or sick baby chicks. Hatcheries use and recommend Carbola. Brush or Spray it on to all interior surfaces. Kills germs, dries white. 1 pound covers 100 square feet. Best for laying houses, brooder houses, dairies, hog pens, rabbitries, pigeon lofts. Kills by contact such invisible germs as tuberculosis, bronchitis, diphtheria, abortion, hog cholera, colds. ALSO USE AS A DRY DIP AND AS A DRY DISINFECTANT BY DUSTING.

Hardware, seed, feed, drug stores. 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. 98c; 25 lbs. $1.90; 50 lbs. $3.50. Write for free handy egg-laying chart.

Carbola Chemical Co., Inc. Natural Bridge, N. Y.

DON'T LET YOUR CHICKS DIE!

SEND NO MONEY FOR OUR TOP QUALITY Pullorum Tested **BABY CHICKS**

Immediate Shipment. 100% live delivery guar.

Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Big Type White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns	$10.95-100 $5.75-50 $3.00-25

Heavy assorted, $8.95-100, plus postage.

Heavy breed pullets, $12.40-100; heavy cockerels, $11.40. Leghorn pullets, $18.90; cockerels, $4.50.

White & Black Giants, New Hampshire Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Light Brahmas, Rhode Island Whites.	$12.95-100 $6.75-50 $3.50-25

Heavy pullets, $13.50; heavy cockerels, $13.00.

All chicks are top quality, from purebred, blood tested flocks. Order today, at these special low prices. Pay your postman, C.O.D. Write for early order discount.

Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio

It is always hard to prove how diseases are carried to farms. The suspicion points pretty strongly to the live poultry dealer. Going from farm to farm, he has a good chance of carrying in infection in his poultry crates and on his clothing. The buyer is a necessary part of the poultry operations, but it is better to establish a boundary beyond which no one can pass and, in the case of the poultry buyer, to transport the birds to his truck which is stopped some distance from the poultry buildings.

It has never seemed like a sound policy to me to buy started chicks, pullets or breeding stock where they must be brought on a farm with other stock. Day-old chicks and hatching eggs are far safer.

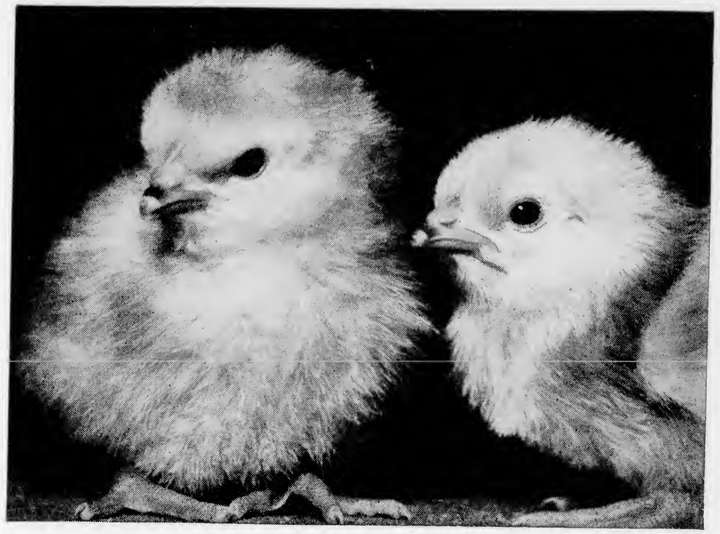
It just isn't safe to return birds from an egg laying contest or a poultry show. They can be held in quarantine for a period, but even after they are bloodtested for pullorum disease, there is still considerable danger that they may be harboring a bacteria or a virus that will cause trouble.

Poultry House Disinfection

Disinfecting poultry houses is a question that puzzles me. I'm sure treatment for mites with one of the carbolineums or similar materials is necessary once a year. This ought to be done fully a month before chicks go in the brooder house, because strong disinfectants can cause burning of the chicks unless chemical changes have a chance to take place. In cold weather, these are slower than in warm weather.

Pullorum disease still commands attention of the industry. After 30 years of bloodtesting, we continue to spend thousands of dollars a year to test and control the disease. Most of the 800 flocks tested each year in Massachusetts are Pullorum Clean, but there are a few breaks each year

Prompt removal of dead chickens so that they do not contribute to the spread of disease is aided by the use of a disposal pit built underground. It should be large enough that it can be used two or three years before it becomes full. Plans for the construction of such a pit appear in Briefiet No. H-30, "How to Build a Poultry Disposal Pit," obtainable by sending 6 cents in stamps to the Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.



FEED them FLORY'S for the job ahead!

PROFITS or LOSSES . . . which will it be?

Selecting the right feeds for your new chicks might make the difference. And in selecting any brand of feed, remember that it should never be on a basis of price alone, but rather on the final results.

FLORY STARTING and GROWING MASHES are excellent quality feeds that can be depended upon to do a real job. They are formulated to satisfy the nutritional requirements of young chicks and growing pullets.

This year, do the same as many large profit-minded, commercial poultrymen do—follow a sound, practical feeding program with FLORY FEEDS. It's an excellent way to make sure your chicks get off to a good start and ready for the big job ahead.

Your local Flory dealer is anxious to serve you in any way he can. Ask him for a Free copy of Flory's easy-to-follow Chick & Pullet Feeding Program, or write today for your copy direct to Flory Milling Co., Bangor, Penna., *Dept. E-4.*

Flory Feeds are sold only in New England, Long Island, New Jersey, and eastern Pennsylvania

FLORY

STARTING · GROWING · LAYING MASHES

TO SPEED VICTORY BUY *more* WAR BONDS!

NEW HAMPSHIRES
NICHOLS
BARRED ROCKS

Check this list of the ten outstanding factors in Nichols breeding. Here are the true foundations for quality that leads to better results and greater profits.

1. Outstanding Uniformity of All Breeding Factors
2. Beautiful Brown Eggs of High Interior Quality
3. High Hatchability
4. Abundant Vitality—High Livability
5. Extremely Early Feathering
6. Very Rapid Growth
7. Early Sexual Maturity
8. Early Large Egg Size
9. Excellent Meat Quality
10. Standard Type & Color

Illustrated Catalog tells the whole story of Nichols breeding—and why you can expect success with Nichols U.S. Approved-U.S. Pullorum Clean chicks. Write for it Today.

NICHOLS POULTRY FARM, INC.
BOX 12, KINGSTON, N. H.

Bulkley's
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Get Bulkley White Leghorns for better results. Bred since 1915 for livability, large white eggs, and high average egg yield. Breeders raised under plan which results in birds free of parasites and having body size, vigor, and stamina. Trapnested under U.S. R.O.P. supervision. Officially bloodtested.

Baby Chicks — Day-old Pullets — 4 Weeks Pullets
Write today for prices and dates
Allen H. Bulkley & Son, Odessa, N.Y.

COMBS
BARRED ROCKS

You'll have to comb the country to find better Barred Rocks.

The egg and meat production abilities of Combs Rocks are the result of years of specialized breeding work. Livability, growth, feathering, wonderful meat quality, high production of big eggs—Comb's Barred Rocks have them all.

3,600 N.H.-U.S. Pullorum Clean Breeders.
Write today for Combs folder and attractive prices.
WALTER W. COMBS
BOX E, HAMPTON FALLS, NEW HAMPSHIRE

RITCHEY'S
Penna. Accredited
WHITE ROCKS
Barred Rocks—New Hampshires
White Leghorns
R.O.P. Males in each breed
12 years State Bloodtested.
13 YEARS, NO REACTORS.
21 years producing Better
BABY CHICKS—95% living at 3 weeks or replaced.
RITCHEY'S POULTRY FARM
Box 505, GROVE CITY, PA. Write Today!

The bloodtesting laboratory at Massachusetts State College works overtime to take care of the 20 per cent increase in pullorum disease testing in Massachusetts.

which require retesting. All the time our disease men are running experiments to determine if there are short cuts that are just as good as the tube method which has to be used in the laboratory. So far, we haven't found it.

And coccidiosis remains a headliner on the disease list. Dry, deep litter is an effective control but is not absolute. It will pay to watch developments on use of sulphur and sulfaguanidine. Sulphur or sulphur-urea products in the mash period at a time is a preventive and sulfaguanidine at a rate of ½ per cent in the mash for a couple of days when first signs appear may give us just what we are looking for.

Six Points For Disease Control

1. Establish a good sod for range brooding.
2. Get on a pullorum-clean chick program.
3. Use deep dry litter for brooding, but don't overlook the possibilities of sulphur and sulfa drugs.
4. Enforce a quarantine program.
5. Carry over no hens except for breeders.
6. If bronchitis once strikes, see to it in following years that the birds get it at the right time.

Good Hatches From Air Shipments of Eggs to Brazil and Peru

Satisfactory hatches have been secured from eggs shipped by airplane from the United States to Brazil and Peru, indicating the possibility of shipping hatching eggs to European countries by air to help rebuild their poultry industries after the close of the war.

The first test shipments of hatching eggs by airplane were initiated by the poultry department of the University of Maryland, "control" lots being held at the university while the other lots were in transit. One lot of 180 New Hampshire eggs shipped from Washington, D. C. to Los Angeles and return, a distance of 5,200 miles, gave an 88.7 per cent hatch of fertile eggs as compared with a 91.5 per cent hatch of fertile eggs in the control lot. A second shipment of 180 New Hampshire eggs from Washington, D. C., to Miami and return, via New York each way, a distance of 2,500 miles, gave an 89.8 per cent hatch of fertile eggs as compared with a 90.4 per cent hatch of control eggs.

Subsequently the Agricultural Research Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture and the University of Maryland cooperated in making a shipment from Washington, D. C., to Recife, Brazil. Two lots, each of 180 New Hampshire eggs, gave hatches of 51.7 and 56.2 per cent, respectively, of the eggs set and an average hatch of 52.7 per cent of the 360 eggs shipped, there being eight cracked eggs.

Another shipment of 4,320 New Hampshire, Barred and White Plymouth Rock, and crossbred eggs was made from New York to Recife, Brazil, under the auspices of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Out of the total shipment of 4,320 eggs, 73 were cracked and 2,814 chicks were hatched, giving a 66.2 per cent hatch of all eggs set.

Later, a case of 360 Barred Plymouth Rock eggs was shipped by air export from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Lima, Peru, where they were incubated at La Molina Experiment Station, near Lima. The distance covered by airplane was 4,162 miles. These eggs were shipped under the auspices of the Cooperative Inter-American Food Production Service. There were three cracked eggs on arrival and out of 357 sound eggs 290 chicks were secured, giving a hatch of 81.2 per cent of eggs set and 80.6 per cent of all eggs shipped.

Based on the results of these trial shipments to Brazil and Peru, it is quite evident that hatching eggs can be shipped by air to various countries throughout the world.

If Anthracite Coal Is Scarce

If anthracite coal is hard to obtain for brooding, it is possible to use 30 per cent or more "mine screened nut" bituminous coal mixed with anthracite, according to Dr. Morley A. Jull, University of Maryland.

Stove or chestnut anthracite coal are about equally good, a slightly more constant temperature usually being possible with stove anthracite.

"Since this work or fight business, this little idea has doubled production!"

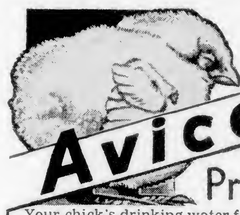
Best of All
ELECTRIC BROODER
BATTERY TYPE

Famous B73 Battery Brooder. Galvanized steel, porcelain insulated heating element, automatic switch, non radio interfering, wire floor 28" x 36", complete with ventilators and thermometer. Capacity 100 day old chicks — 50 four weeks. Use as single unit or as 5 tier battery. Save ration points—Raise your own broilers. Write for free catalogue.

Ask Your Dealer or ORDER DIRECT

$10.83

• Bring Scott your Poultry Problems •
BEACON STEEL
PRODUCTS CO., WESTMINSTER, MD.



Use Avicol To Protect

Your chick's drinking water from bacterial contamination. Many chick losses can be avoided. Filth from droppings in the water, unsanitary conditions, etc. cause bowel troubles. As an aid in helping fight this trouble at the source, protect your chick's drinking water with Avicol. Acts quickly Inexpensive. Used by experienced poultry raisers, with great success, for over 20 years Send 50c for liberal package Money refunded if not satisfied, so it costs nothing to try

Burrell-Dugger Co., 807 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Toxite
KILLS Red Mites Bed Bugs

Spray brooder house. Kills germs. Helps prevent disease.

Spray roosts and other breeding places. Kills red mites, bed bugs, blue bugs, fleas and similar pests. Use a common garden sprayer. One treatment usually lasts for months.
FOR COLDS—Spray thick mist in poultry house several times a day and above birds at night.
Ask your dealer or WRITE
TOXITE LABORATORIES, Box 3, Chestertown, Md.

2 LB. BROILERS IN 8 WEEKS
Write TODAY for complete information and factory-to-you, money saving prices
CHEWALLA BROODER CO. HOLLY SPRINGS MISSISSIPPI
CHEWALLA Sanitary BROODER

Magic Electric Welder

110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic are attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only $19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use. MAGIC WELDER MFG. CO., 241RZ Canal St., New York City.

QUALITY CHICKS

Per 100	Straight Run	Pullets	Cockerels
White Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$1.50
New Hamp. Reds	13.00	16.00	12.00

Plum Creek Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Sunbury, Pa.

Be Sure to Give Chicks
GERMOZONE
in their drinking water

Liquid, *Triple-action* Medicine works in Drink—in Crop—in Intestines

PRICES
4 oz. bottle . . 40c
12 oz. bottle . . 75c
32 oz. bottle . 1.50
64 oz. 2.50
128 oz. 4.50

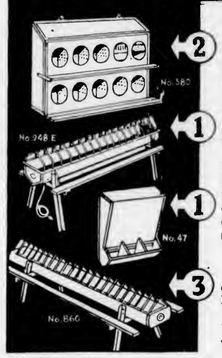
Your chicks need reasonable protection against germs and bacteria picked up direct from the ground or litter, besides those spread through the drinking water. Do as millions of poultry raisers have done for 49 years—give them the benefits of Germozone.

Germozone, the *liquid, triple-action* poultry medicine helps your chicks in 3 IMPORTANT WAYS! *1st. GERMOZONE ACTS IN THE DRINK!* Its effective antiseptic action destroys many germs and bacteria *there. 2nd. GERMOZONE ACTS IN THE CROP!* Ordinary drinking water tablets may purify the water itself, but many germs are picked up from ground or litter—these germs go right into the crop! When active Germozone water is drunk and goes into the bird's crop, this medicine acts against many germs with which it comes in contact, there, *3rd. GERMOZONE ACTS IN INTESTINES!* Even after Germozone has used up its germ-killing power *in the drink* and *in the crop*, it is still a medicine and has an astringent, soothing action back in the intestines.

Germozone mixes easily, instantly, uniformly throughout drinking water. No waiting around for tablets to dissolve! Give your chicks Germozone—for 49 years it has stood the test of time. At all Lee Dealers (drug, feed, seed store or hatchery).

1895 FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY 1945
GEO. H. LEE CO.
Manufacturers of Poultry Remedies
OMAHA 8, NEBRASKA

Plenty of Feed and Water Means BIGGER EGG PROFITS



"Plenty" is an important factor in the life of a hen who must produce "lots" of eggs. If she must fight and crowd to get feed, if she must go without water because there is none, if the nests are all full when she wants to lay, her egg production will be small. On the other hand, if she has "plenty" of feed, of water, of grit, shell, charcoal, plenty of nest room, she'll lay those EXTRA EGGS that PAY A PROFIT above the cost of her keep.

Follow the Oakes M. I. (Maximum Intake) PLAN. Provide "plenty" of feeders, fountains, nests and grit boxes . . . then watch your poultry profits climb. Ask your nearest Oakes dealer to show you the laying house outfit pictured at left. It's just right for 100 layers. The encircled figures indicate quantity of each item you should have.

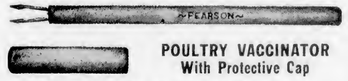
Write for Oakes M. I. Plan Booklet

Every poultry raiser should read this book. It may spell the difference between profit and loss in poultry raising. Write for your FREE copy today. A postal will do.

See your nearest hatchery, hardware, or feed dealer for OAKES "SANITIZED" EQUIPMENT for every poultry need.

THE OAKES MFG. COMPANY Box 115, Tipton, Ind.

FREE BOOK
OAKES M.I. Plan



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With Protective Cap

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BLOODTESTED BABY CHICKS

Wh., Bl. & Buff Leg. & Anconas	$10.00	$18.00	$1.75
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N. Hamp. Red, Rock-Red Cross	11.00	16.50	10.75
Heavy Mixed	9.50	14.00	9.50

Grade AAA Matings, any above Breeds add $2.00 per 100. 100% Live Del. Plts. guar. 95%. Hatches Mon. & Thurs. LeVAN'S CHICKERY, Box E, Rt. 1, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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PEDIGREED WHITE LEGHORNS and NEW HAMPSHIRES

They Have Everything

Production—
Highest average points per bird last seven years among all Leghorn breeders with over 500 birds entered in contests.

Egg Size—
Largest egg size last three years among breeders entering over 300 birds in contests.

Livability—
Highest livability last three years among breeders with over 300 birds in contests.
Highest livability last seven years all breeds for over 700 birds entered in contests.

Longevity, too—
A pen of Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorns entered at the Vineland Hen Test in October 1944 was the first complete pen of five-year hens ever entered at any official hen laying test. Birds in this same pen made a new world record over all breeds, all hen contests, for four years of continuous laying.

Send for 52-page catalog enlarging on these facts.

IRVING KAUDER
Box 101, New Paltz, N. Y.

Harco BARRED ROCKS R.I. REDS

H. A. RICHARDS, Owner

THEIR BREEDING SHOWS

In contests, baby chick and egg shows, or in R.O.P., wherever Harco Reds or Barred Rocks are entered they are outstanding.

If you want production, good egg size, good body size, and good livability, you'll get them all with Harco Reds or Barred Rocks.

Catalog.

HARCO ORCHARDS and POULTRY FARM
R. F. D. 4, SOUTH EASTON, MASS.

LEADER

White Leghorns

34 Years of breeding have put into Leader Leghorns those qualities which make profitable egg producers. **Over 12,000 Breeders**, grown on free range the way Nature intended, on our 280 acres. No Leghorn hatching eggs bought. **Bloodtested.** Males from 255 to 342-egg hens head matings.

Write for catalog and prices.

LEADER FARMS Rt. 2E YORK, PA.

LORD FARMS

STRAIN
S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Famous Grade A Chicks

Backed by 30 years trapnest pedigreed breeding. Also Reds, Rocks and Crosses. Penny postcard brings free illustrated catalog.

LORD FARMS, Box 30, Methuen, Mass.

Twichell Maintains Lead

The New Hampshire entry of H. S. & M. E. Twichell at the Western New York test maintained its position as the top pen in the standard laying tests of the country at the end of the fifth month.

The Harco Orchards pen of Reds at the same test moved up a notch during the month to second place, displacing the Babcock Poultry Farm pen of White Leghorns which dropped back to third place. Burr's Poultry Farm followed in fourth place, having moved up from sixth, Robert C. Cobb's Reds in fifth place, and the White Leghorn pen of Guy A. Leader in sixth place.

Ten High Pens, All Breeds, to March 1—(151 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	1719	1850.25	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	1683	1832.50	West. N.Y.
Babcock Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	1739	1827.95	West. N.Y.
Burrs Poultry Farm	W. Leg.	1708	1802.85	West. N.Y.
Robert C. Cobb	R. I. R.	1700	1793.75	West. N.Y.
Guy Leader	W. Leg.	1679	1765.90	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	1624	1755.55	Maine
Webster Plty. Fm.	R. I. R.	1660	1754.90	West. N.Y.
Robert C. Cobb	R. I. R.	1685	1752.05	Rhode Isld.
J. A. Hanson	W. Leg.	1664	1745.80	Rhode Isld.

High Pen in Each Test to March 1—(151 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	1719	1850.25	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	1624	1755.55	Maine
Robert C. Cobb	R. I. R.	1685	1752.05	Rhode Isld.
Robert C. Cobb	R. I. R.	1650	1719.35	Storrs
St. Paul Hatchery	R. I. R.	1676	1688.80	Florida
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	1592	1678.35	Penna.
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	1613	1672.40	Hunt., N.J.
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	1566	1656.50	Pass., N.J.
H. J. Hardin	R. I. R.	1560	1594.35	Georgia
Floyd's Plty. Farm	R. I. R.	1481	1487.55	Okla.
Cook Park Plty. Fm.	W.L.	1368	1397.05	Long Isld.
Del Rio Farm	N. Hamp.	1351	1381.65	Arizona
St. Paul Hatchery	R. I. R.	1330	1375.35	Missouri
Cornbelt Hatchery	Incross	1192	1174.50	Illinois

High Pen in Each Breed to March 1—(151 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	1719	1850.25	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	1683	1832.50	West. N.Y.
Babcock Plty. Farm	W.Leg.	1739	1827.95	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	Bd. Rks.	1545	1662.30	Rhode Isld.
Dunham Ped. Wh. Rks.	W.R.	1564	1640.20	West. N.Y.
Hall Bros. Hy. Crossbreds		1439	1490.05	Maine
Taylors Poultry Farm	W.Wy.	1411	1409.05	Penna.
Thomas Poultry Fm. Ancona		1329	1380.95	Penna.
Floyd Roberts, Jr.	Aust.	1210	1216.45	Okla.
Philip Maddux	Bl. Leg.	995	948.85	Penna.
Stephen Costa	Bl. Min.	832	894.10	Pass., N.J.
Rucker Plty. Fm.	Wh. Gt.	752	778.90	Missouri
Hogan Farms Hy.	Br. Leg.	638	628.45	Okla.
Willard Satterfield	Br. Leg.	616	621.50	Okla.
Lindstrom Pl. Fm.	Bf.Min.	562	531.25	Missouri
Ben H. Phenis	Wh. Min.	485	510.80	Okla
Mrs. C. C. Parlin	Lt.Sussex	576	509.90	Maine
Belldear Hatchery	Bf. Rk.	490	488.15	Illinois
Harry L. Phillips	Col. Rk.	461	471.80	Missouri
Walter C. Dobe	Barn.	203	217.40	Long Isld.

High Hen in Each Breed to March 1—(151 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Holser's Val. Farm	W.Leg.	146	160.60	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	147	160.20	West. N.Y.
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	144	155.60	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	Bd. Rk.	147	155.05	Rhode Isld.
Dunham Ped. Wh. Rks.	W.R.	142	152.80	West. N.Y.
Thomas Plty. Farm	Ancona	125	137.20	Penna.
Hall Bros. Hy.	Crossbreds	136	135.05	Maine
Taylor's Plty. Fm.	Wh.Wy.	123	128.60	Penna.
Floyd Roberts, Jr.	Aust.	125	125.05	Okla.
Philip Maddux	Bl. Leg.	124	115.40	Penna.
Rucker Plty. Farm	Wh. Gt.	108	113.25	Missouri
Art Horne	Bl. Min.	104	100.25	Okla.
Ben H. Phenis	Wh. Min.	83	88.30	Okla.
Belldear Hatchery	Bf. Rk.	88	86.35	Illinois
Hogan Farms Hy.	Br. Leg.	80	84.25	Okla.
Lindstrom Pl. Fm.	Bf.Min.	82	82.40	Missouri
Willard Satterfield	Bf. Leg.	80	79.25	Okla.
Walter C. Dobe	Barn.	72	78.60	Long Isld.
Harry L. Phillips	Col. Rk.	79	75.85	Missouri
Mrs. C. C. Parlin	Lt.Sussex	84	72.70	Maine

WARREN'S CERTIFIED RHODE ISLAND REDS

Massachusetts

WARREN REDS Still Lead In Contests of 1944-1945

Extracts from the available 4th Month Official Reports:

HUNTERDON, N. J.—Highest Pen, all breeds, and 2 Highest Hens, all breeds.
PASSAIC, N. J. — 1st Pen, all breeds, by 91 points; 2nd Red Hen.
FARMINGDALE, N. Y.—2nd Red Pen.
WESTERN NEW YORK—High Red Pen (Dec. Report)

30,000 WARREN RED CHICKS
For the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

That is the Bay State's 14th Consecutive Annual Award of Contract, Materially increasing the Number of Chicks for Farms, Institutions, and Public Works.

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Mass.-U.S. Pullorum Clean
16 Years without a Reactor
Sexing — 95% Accuracy Guaranteed
Write for Catalog and 1945 Price List

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Box 14, No. Brookfield, Mass.

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TWICHELL'S R.O.P. NEW HAMPSHIRES

LEADING ALL PENS
ALL BREEDS, ALL CONTESTS

To date Twichell's pen of New Hampshires at W. New York is leading all pens in the U. S. Also High New Hampshire pens at five official contests. Twichell in 1943-44 contests had highest N.H. bird for all contests, highest N.H. at Storrs, highest pens of breed at W. N. Y., Maine, Florida. Twichell chicks can show you some production records in your laying house. All breeders are U. S. certified—N.H.-U.S. Pullorum Clean. Order EARLY! Write for Catalog. Address Box E.

FAST FEATHERING • HEAVY LAYING • PULLORUM CLEAN

H.S. & M.E. TWICHELL, EXETER, N.H.

HALL'S BARRED HALLCROSS SEXED PULLETS

READ RECORDS OF 71 FARM FLOCKS

New folder on Barred Hallcross Sexed Pullets shows 97 per cent satisfaction among 71 flock owners! Gives details. Send for free copy. Pure-bred Barred Rock males on Pure-bred Rhode Island Red females produces these early, prolific layers.

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY INC.
Box 62. Wallingford, Conn.

PEDIGREED SINCE 1915

PARMENTER'S REDS

MAY CHICKS ARE PROFITABLE LAYERS
They Live Better—Lay Better—Lay more Eggs when prices are high.
Reds sold until May 14.
Sex Link Females until May 14.
RED MALE BROILER CHICKS for immediate delivery. Write for prices.
E. B. PARMENTER
477 King Street, FRANKLIN, MASS.

High Hen in Each Test to March 1—(151 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Holser's Val. Farm	W.Leg.	146	160.60	West. N.Y.
G. B. Treadwell	R. I. R.	148	157.35	Maine
Robert C. Cobb	R. I. R.	144	156.50	Storrs
Varco Orchards	Bd. Rk.	147	155.05	Rhode Isld.
H. S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	143	154.55	Florida
E. B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	142	154.10	Pass., N.J.
E. B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	144	153.70	Georgia
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	140	150.20	Hunt., N.J.
Foreman Plty. Farm	W.Leg.	141	149.10	Penna.
Lindstrom Pl. Fm.	Wh.Leg.	137	147.65	Long Isld.
Floyd's Plty. Farm	R. I. R.	141	142.85	Okla.
St. Paul Hatchery	W.Leg.	138	142.75	Missouri
Del Rio Farm	N. Hamp.	133	137.85	Arizona
Corn Belt Hatch.	Incross	125	132.00	Illinois

Ten High White Leghorn Pens to March 1—(151 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Poultry Farm	1739	1827.95	West. N.Y.
Burrs Poultry Farm	1708	1802.85	West. N.Y.
Guy Leader	1679	1765.90	West. N.Y.
J. A. Hanson	1664	1745.80	Rhode Isld.
Foreman Poultry Farm	1657	1672.20	Penna.
Mosher Ped. Leghorns	1686	1663.15	West. N.Y.
W. L. Hannah	1595	1660.50	Penna.
Dixie Poultry Yards	1640	1656.45	Florida
Holser Valley Farm	1609	1646.75	West. N.Y.
Guy A. Leader	1613	1640.50	Penna.

Ten High Rhode Island Red Pens to March 1—(151 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Harco Orchards	1683	1832.50	West. N.Y.
Robert C. Cobb	1700	1793.75	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	1624	1755.55	Maine
Websters Poultry Farm	1660	1754.90	West. N.Y.
Robert C. Cobb	1685	1752.05	Rhode Isld.
E. B. Parmenter	1638	1724.70	West. N.Y.
Robert C. Cobb	1650	1719.35	Storrs
E. B. Parmenter	1714	1715.35	Maine
Crooks Farm	1632	1710.35	Storrs
Parkman White	1657	1702.10	Maine

Ten High New Hampshire Pens to March 1—(151 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	1719	1850.25	West. N.Y.
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	1588	1647.90	Storrs
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	1577	1635.25	Maine
Stanton Poultry Farm	1547	1634.35	Florida
H. Guy Loose	1573	1630.15	Penna.
Robert C. Cobb	1554	1607.15	Rhode Isld.
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	1492	1592.45	Rhode Isld.
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	1567	1575.85	Florida
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	1531	1553.05	Georgia
Hubbard Farm	1473	1543.50	Penna.

Ten High Barred Rock Pens to March 1—(151 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Harco Orchards	1545	1662.30	Rhode Isld.
Dryden Poultry Farm	1600	1637.10	Storrs
T. N. Wilcox	1548	1585.50	Georgia
Harco Orchards	1496	1546.70	Maine
Louis D. Schaible	1564	1537.30	Pass., N.J.
Riley Poultry Farm	1506	1513.70	Penna.
David T. Cohen	1468	1507.15	West. N.Y.
Robert C. Cobb	1511	1496.70	Storrs
Harco Orchards	1429	1477.40	Storrs
Hockhockson Farms	1396	1476.95	Hunt., N.J.

Ten High White Plymouth Rock Pens to March 1—(151 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Dunham Ped. Wh. Rks.	1564	1640.26	West. N.Y.
A. C. Lawton	1509	1531.50	Maine
Riley Poultry Farm	1490	1471.50	Storrs
Howard P. Norcross	1439	1452.10	Storrs
Riley Poultry Farm	1462	1442.40	Storrs
John Spangenberg	1431	1403.05	Maine
Holtzapple Poultry Farm	1410	1398.35	Storrs
John Spangenberg	1441	1396.95	Maine
Mrs. M. F. Stuever	1342	1388.25	Okla.
Holtzapple Poultry Farm	1424	1376.90	Okla.

Seven of the 10 high pens to date in the country are at the Western New York test.

Harco Orchards had the high pen to date at Maine and Pennsylvania, Robert C. Cobb at Rhode Island and Storrs, J. J. Warren at the Hunterdon and Passaic tests in New Jersey, and the St. Paul Hatchery at Missouri and Florida.

Holser Leghorn High Individual

The White Leghorn hen of Holser's Valley Farm at Western New York maintained its position as high hen to date, but with a lead of less than half a point over the Rhode Island Red hen of Harco Orchards in the same test.

In the Leghorn division, Babcock Poultry Farm continued in the lead, followed by Burr's Poultry Farm, Guy A. Leader,

STERN BROS. Longevity Leghorns

NEW HAMPSHIRES • ROCK-HAMP CROSS

"HEN" CHICKS FROM 2 TO 5 YEAR OLD BREEDERS

A Customer's 200-Egg Flock Average

Son of Vineland Hen Test Winner

Mr. Ed Will of Odessa, N. Y., wrote to us on January 19, 1945, as follows: "Two years ago I bought some of your trapnested pullets, and despite the bad egg year last year, they turned out to be the most profitable bunch I ever had. They averaged over 200 eggs per bird for the flock, and on the strength of their record I was able to sell them to a hatchery, at a nice premium over meat prices, when I had to let them go."

Buy Yourself a Laying Flock! — We cordially welcome small orders as well as large ones, and give as careful attention to the selection and packing of a hundred chicks as we do for a thousand. In fact, many of our best and oldest customers are small farmers who buy just enough each year for flock replacements and a supply of broilers and roasters.

New Hampshire Mature Pullet

LONGEVITY LEGHORNS For larger eggs, early production, lowest mortality, bigger profits. Pullets from select mature hens and pedigreed hen-bred cockerels are the very best buy of all, for those who aim at heavy production for the top-price trade. Our strain has been Nationally famous for years, in our Pedigree and Commercial matings. All hatching eggs must weigh 27 oz. to the dozen, and all are pure chalk-white.

NEW HAMPSHIRES Large flocks of rugged breeders, bred to our standard, with a high percentage of old hens. Unexcelled for big brown eggs and superlative quality in broilers and roasters.

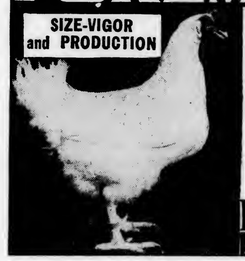
STERN-CROSS ROCK-HAMPS Many of our oldest customers buy these exclusively, for fancy-grade barred broilers and excellent layers.

AND 98% LIVABILITY IS GUARANTEED FIRST 4 WEEKS, ALL MATINGS (Experienced poultrymen know what that means!).—All Breeders Blood-Tested against Pullorum—. SEXING SERVICE: Pullets Guaranteed 95% Accurate.

STERN BROS. BOX D SOUTH VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

WRITE FOR CATALOG and PRICE LIST • ORDER EARLY AND BE SURE OF HEN CHICKS

FOREMAN LARGE TYPE LEGHORNS



ARE AMERICA'S LEADING PRODUCTION LEGHORNS

DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS FOREMAN LEGHORNS ESTABLISHED RECORDS NEVER EQUALED BY ANY OTHER LEGHORN STRAIN IN THE HISTORY OF LAYING CONTESTS.

These records include a new ALL-TIME HIGH for all breeds in both Florida and Missouri contests. Highest Leghorn pen Connecticut contest. High pen Breeder class Western New York contest. High pen all breeds in both Michigan and Oklahoma contests. High pen for total egg production in both Maine and Arizona contests. High Leghorn pen Long Island N. Y. contest. Highest five year average for Leghorns in Passaic N. J. Laying test.

"CREAM ALWAYS RISES TO THE TOP"

FREE CATALOG Buy Chicks from a Strain backed by 30 years of contest winning blood lines.

FOREMAN POULTRY FARM, Box 106-C, Lowell, Mich.

HELM'S Egg-Line CHICKS

ILLINOIS U.S. APPROVED CHICKS

HELM'S HEALTHY CHICKS. 200-339 egg R.O.P. Sired. Famous trapnest-pedigree strains. U. S. Pullorum Controlled for extra chick-health protection. Hold 4 World egg records. Leading breeds. Can supply special broiler chicks weekly, year around. Exceptional livability, growth, customers report. Sexed Chicks. Free Catalog. Free Brooding instructions. Write today.

Reasonable FARMER CHICK PRICES

ILLINOIS HATCHERY, Box 4, Metropolis, Illinois

PRODUCTION

"MAMMOTH" New Hampshire CHICKS

Contests and Trapnests helped build "Mammoth" New Hampshires. 7 to 9 pound hens. Lay larger brown eggs. Chicks easy to raise.

YOU do not need to CHOOSE between them can have both if you Springbrook MAMMOTH NEW HAMPSHIRES

Excellent for Capons. Write for circular. Order early.

SIZE

Bittner's *Springbrook Farm*, Westmoreland Depot, N. H

● Largest producer of U.S.-N.H. Approved New Hampshires Exclusively ●

Babcock's HEALTHY Chicks

MAKE GREAT LAYERS

Babcock breeding has developed Leghorns that lay lots of eggs and big, uniform eggs, both points that add to your profits. As one proof we offer our

1944 Official Contest Records

At Western New York: High White Leghorn Hen all U. S. contests, 342 eggs; 371.85 points. Fourth High Pen all breeds 3546 eggs; 3808.35 points. Georgia: First and Second High Pens all breeds. Storrs: First and Second High Leghorn pens, 3487 eggs; 3580.50 points, and 3474 eggs; 3539.25 points.

Write for New 1945 Catalog

It proves that every Leghorn chick we sell is directly related to the contest birds mentioned above. Write for it now. See why Babcock customers profit with Babcock Leghorns.

A Few Chicks Available in May

Babcock chicks sell fast. That's why we're sold out except for a few dates in May. Send your order now with 2¢ per chick to book it. We will immediately advise shipping date or return money.

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM Route 3 ITHACA, N. Y.

ANTHONY'S

Pedigreed Trapnested

WHITE LEGHORNS

Our strain of Leghorns are outstanding for their
● LARGE BODY SIZE ● LARGE EGG SIZE
● GOOD LIVABILITY ● HIGH PRODUCTION

15,000 State Bloodtested Breeders. All our breeders are hatched from pedigree hens with egg records of 200 to 320 eggs per hen and our flock of 1100 pedigree hens has an average production of 250 eggs per hen.

Free Catalog and Price List.

STRAIGHT RUN, Sexed Pullets or Cockerels.

Booking Orders Now for June Delivery, or Later

GEORGE M. ANTHONY, Strausstown, Pa.

They Win for Us·· They Pay for You

CROOKS FARM REDS

The Strain the Family Built

In 1944, ten pens (130 birds) at leading contests averaged 246.42 eggs; 260.08 points, 93.85% livability to place us 2nd among all breeders sending five or more pens. Five year (five pens or more) average shows us 1st in points, 245.69; 3rd in eggs, 233.21; 5rd in livability, 90.86%. Yes, Crooks Reds, year after year, are consistent high average producers of those big quality eggs that add on profits.

A Few Chicks Available for Spring

Can still accept orders for May and June delivery. Don't delay.

Write Today for Free Folder and Prices.

CROOKS FARM, Box 144C, North Brookfield, Mass.

COHEN'S

CONN.-U.S. R.O.P.

Average production of birds qualifying in 1943-44 R.O.P.:

ROCKS	R. I. REDS
245.1 Eggs	240.3 Eggs
Av. Weight, 25.9 oz.	Av. Weight, 26.1 oz.

SPECIAL — RED-ROCK Sex-Link Chicks

R.O.P.-Sired for heavy production

Also Pure Breed Rock and Red Chicks in Certified and pedigreed R.O.P. Matings.

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DAVID T. COHEN

Dept. C, Guilford, Conn.

J. A. Hanson, and Foreman Poultry Farm.

Harco Orchards held its lead in the Rhode Island Red division, followed by Robert C. Cobb, another Harco Orchards entry, Webster's Poultry Farm, and another Cobb entry.

Twichell entries occupied the first three positions in the New Hampshire group, Stanton Poultry Farm's Florida entry having displaced a Twichell entry in fourth place. The other Twichell entries ranked seventh, eighth, and ninth.

Harco Orchards displaced Dryden Poultry Farm for top place in Barred Rocks. T. N. Wilcox came up into third place, followed by Harco Orchards and Louis D. Schaible.

There was no change in the high five pens of White Rocks, Dunham Pedigreed White Rocks still being in the lead with a rather comfortable margin.

California Egg Laying Test

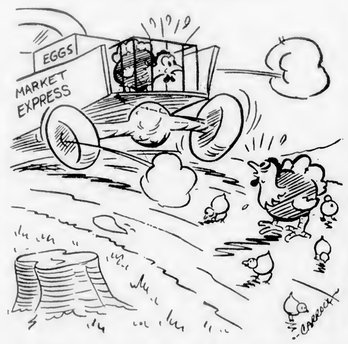
Ten Highest Pens to Mar. 1 (25 birds to an entry)

Breed	Owner	No. Eggs Laid	Value Eggs Laid	Value Eggs Over Feed
WL	Donsing Breeding Fm. & Hy.	2646	$103.06	$69.81
RIR	Hill's Poultry Farm	2717	104.59	68.05
WL	Nelson Leghorn Breed. Farm	2709	98.78	67.30
RIR	Bill Eglinton	2710	105.01	66.96
BPR	Dryden Poultry Breed. Fm.	2764	105.20	66.90
WL	Dryden Poultry Breed. Fm.	2660	101.31	65.75
WL	Horseshoe Poultry Ranch	2530	96.04	63.97
RIR	Bill Eglington	2592	100.58	62.83
NH	Howard Breeding Farm	2503	99.68	62.63
WL	Calif. Polytechnic Students	2509	95.43	62.60

Market Better Eggs

The following pointers are well worth remembering if you want to get the greatest returns for your eggs:

1. Gather eggs three or four times a day. Be sure your hands are clean when gathering.
2. Gather eggs in open wire baskets.
3. Keep nests clean.
4. Don't let broody hens sit on the nests.
5. Keep eggs in a cool, clean-smelling room and allow them to lose their body heat before packing. An ideal holding temperature is 50 degrees.
6. Candle all eggs.
7. Grade eggs according to size.
8. Pack eggs with large ends up.
9. Pack eggs in clean, attractive cartons and cases.
10. Market eggs at least twice a week.



"Will you look after the children for me, Gladys; I have to go to the market."

KERR CHICKS WIN AGAIN

● Kerr birds have again won top honors in Vineland, N. J., hen contest. 13 Kerr-bred S. C. White Leghorns laid 2382 eggs (2561.3 points)! High egg production is characteristic of the Kerr strain.

Every contest bird bred on 240-acre Kerr breeding farm. 120,000 breeders are blood-tested annually for Pullorum (B. W. D.). 100% live delivery guaranteed. Fair dealings for 37 years. Advance order discount offer. Write for price list, free Poultry Raisers' Guide.

KERR'S U.S. APPROVED CHICKS

N. Y.: East Syracuse, Binghamton, Kingston, Middletown, Schenectady; CONN.: Danbury; N. J.: Paterson, Jamesburg, Woodbury; PA.: Lancaster, Belleville, Dunmore. (Dept. 15.)

15 RAILROAD AVE., FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

KERR CHICKERIES

Wayside Farm

BUSINESS BRED **R. I. REDS**

This is our 19th year devoted to the breeding and production of profitable R. I. Reds. 4,000 blood tested breeding birds all on our own farm. Our birds have given a high rate of production and entire satisfaction to a host of customers throughout the East and South. They have also made very excellent records in Official Egg Laying contests with individual records up to and well beyond the 300 egg mark. This is the kind of stock you must have in these uncertain times.

STRAIGHT RUN CHICKS, SEXED PULLETS and SEXED COCKERELS AVAILABLE.

Illustrated circular and price list on request.

WAYSIDE FARM, J. C. Smith, Prop.

R. D. 2, Box E, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

BELL'S

Pa. R. O. P.

NEW HAMPSHIRES & BARRED ROCKS

ARE BRED FOR HIGH EGG PRODUCTION AND RAPID GROWTH

Fifty per cent of our New Hampshire pullets entered in Pennsylvania Record of Performance work for the year 1943-44 averaged 239 eggs each. Forty-two per cent of the Barred Rock pullets entered averaged 241 eggs each. Send for 1945 chick circular.

Pullorum clean since 1928.

BELL POULTRY FARM

CLARKSVILLE PENNSYLVANIA

RUTTER WHITE ROCKS

IT ADDS UP

A long record of top-flight R.O.P. records for high White Rock production plus a long record of steady customers who repeat orders year after year, add up to proven quality. Rutter White Rocks for meat, for egg production, for flock replacement or improvement. Folder.

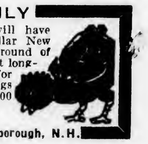
EVERETT R. RUTTER

BOX C, DERRY VILLAGE, N. H.

CHICKS ONLY

For some time to come, we will have only baby chicks to offer; Nedlar New Hampshire chicks have a background of progeny-test breeding with highest long-time R.O.P. average production for the breed—records over 250 eggs per bird for flocks of 560 to 800 R.O.P. candidates. Catalog.

E. N. LARRABEE



Nedlar Farm, Box D, Peterborough, N.H.

Buy War Bonds Regularly

News Notes

CONDITIONS

The **egg-feed ratio**, compiled and published weekly by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, shows the number of dozens of eggs required to buy 100 pounds of the laying ration.

Week-Ending	Average Cost 100 lbs. Feed	Average Egg Price per Doz.	Egg-Feed Ratio
Feb. 16	$3.00	$0.401	7.5
Feb. 23	$3.00	$0.391	7.7
Mar. 2	$3.04	$0.382	8.0
Mar. 9	$3.04	$0.378	8.0

Egg Production in February 1945 totaled 4,786 million eggs, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This was 11 per cent less than the record production of February last year. The Middle Atlantic States experienced a decline of 12 per cent in the number of eggs produced.

Bad winter weather brought about a decrease in the rate of lay per hen from 12.1 eggs to 11.7 eggs, or a decrease of 4 per cent. In the Middle Atlantic States the decrease amounted to 6 per cent.

During the month of February 1945 there were 409,331,000 hens on farms, which was 8 per cent fewer than in February 1924. In the Middle Atlantic States the decrease from last year was 7 per cent.

Chicks Hatched in February 1945, according to B. A. E., amounted to 108,501,000, which was 8 per cent below the hatch in February 1944. In the Middle Atlantic States, however, 6 per cent more chicks were hatched than in February 1944. This increase, together with the increase in the South Atlantic States, is largely accounted for by a strong demand for commercial broiler chicks. In other areas of the country there were substantially fewer chicks hatched, particularly in the West North Central States where the decline amounted to 34 per cent.

The number of eggs set in February 1945 also showed a decline of 15 per cent but a small increase occurred in both New England and the Pacific Coast States.

The number of chicks on order March 1 this year was 10 per cent less than a year ago.

Turkey Poults are experiencing their largest demand in history. The B. A. E. does not publish detailed figures on the number of poults hatched but a partial survey indicates that 93 per cent more turkey eggs were set and 111 per cent more poults were hatched this February than a year earlier. The number of turkey poults on order March 1, 1945, was 40 per cent larger than on March 1, 1944. Even though the supply of poults is available much earlier and is much larger than last year the demand for them may exceed the supply.

Shell Egg Holdings in cold storage on March 1, 1945, amounted to 524,000 cases compared to 2,008,000 on March 1 last year. Of the quantity on hand this year, Government Agencies owned 383,000 cases, thus leaving only 141,000 cases in civilian hands.

Frozen egg holdings on March 1, 1945, amounted to 85,392,000 pounds compared to 98,597,000 pounds a year earlier. Government holdings this year amounted to 30,073,000 pounds.

Dried egg stocks in cold storage increased about 3 million pounds during February and on March 1, 1945 amounted to 111,102,000 pounds.

Frozen Poultry Holdings on March 1, 1945, amounted to 184,152,000 pounds compared to a five-year average of 161,953,000. However, Government Agencies owned 94,562,000 pounds, thus leaving only about 90 million pounds for civilian use. An

***Put Your Rations into High Gear with* VERDI-VITE** THE WATER SOLUBLE VITAMIN CAPSULE

This amazing new water soluble vitamin capsule fortifies the broiler ration at a cost of only one penny per bird for ten weeks. Puts new pep into lazy feeds—increases the rate of gain—helps produce more chickens at lower cost.

Start Using It Today!

Instead of mixing messy powder-type preparations for your poultry — merely empty the contents of one capsule of VERDI-VITE into their drinking water each day, and you will be delighted at the difference in a week. You'll see how much sounder your broilers are—how they are gaining more weight—how good they look!

5 REASONS WHY

1. VERDI-VITE supplements feed with important and essential vitamins.
2. Encourages Better Health.
3. Promotes Rapid Growth.
4. Increases Egg Production.
5. Builds bigger profits.

UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION OF ESSENTIAL VITAMINS

VERDI-VITE contains Thiamin, Riboflavin, Pyridoxin and Pantothenic Acid, carefully combined into a single capsule. When the contents of the capsule are dissolved in the drinking water, a perfect distribution of these essential vitamins is achieved. You have no mixing—no mess—and no bother.

NOTE: 100 capsules of VERDI-VITE are sufficient for 500 broilers for twelve weeks! For laying birds use 1 capsule daily per 100 birds. Prices, 25 capsules $1.50; 50 capsules $2.75; 100 capsules $5.00. Shipped anywhere.

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FRANKLIN SQUARE, N. Y., BOX VV2

ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS AD
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Please send me _____ VERDI-VITE CAPSULES for which I enclose $_____

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Best of All

ADJUSTABLE FEEDERS

Model F-45: Ideal for broiler production. Saves feed and labor. Adjustable wire stand. Heavy welded wire grille. Welded ends. Galvanized construction. Dimensions: 60" long, 3" deep and 6½" wide. Packed 6 in a carton.

MODEL F-7: For chicks from day-old to 8 weeks. Great feed saver. Adjustable wire stand. Adjustable four-blade enameled tumble bar. Galvanized construction. Welded ends. Dimensions: 48" long, 2" deep, and 4½" wide. Packed 12 to a carton.

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Your copy of our new catalog describing the complete line of "Bestof All" Engineered Poultry Equipment is ready now. It will be mailed free and postpaid upon request. Get to know "Bestof All" and bring SCOTT your poultry problems.

BEACON STEEL PRODUCTS CO., Box E, Westminster, Md.

DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM R.I. REDS & CROSSES

R. I. REDS—Our hen was highest, all breeds, all 1943-44 Tests, 342 Eggs, 376.05 Pts. Our rigid breeding means higher egg production for you—larger body and egg size. Tube tested for Pullorum. Straight-run or Sexed Chicks.

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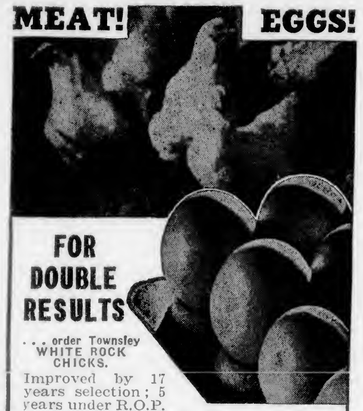
Rd. 6, PULASKI, N. Y.

CROSS BREDS—Amazingly healthy chicks that are proven producers of meat and eggs. A cross of our famous R. I. Reds and the best of Barred Rock males. Tube tested for Pullorum — Straight run or Sexed.

MEAT! EGGS!



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. . . order Townsley WHITE ROCK CHICKS.

Improved by 17 years selection; 5 years under R.O.P. Lots of Eggs! Real market quality! Multi-tested! U. S. Ohio Approved.

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Still time to get new Book and Chick prices! We hatch all year. White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Leghorns. Write today! Just address Box 671E

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TOWNSLEY TRAPNEST FARM and HATCHERY

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PLAN YOUR 1945 PROFITS with CHICKS OF DISTINCTION

You can depend on "Chicks of Distinction" because our flocks have been selected and bred for real money-making qualities these many years. Results prove they have this ability.

18 DISTINCTIVE BREEDS

Ind., U. S. Approved—Pullorum Tested

Heizer chicks bring you the better qualities of your favorite breed, highly developed. They mature early into splendid layers. You'll like them—sexed or straight-run—at reasonable prices.

FREE a new very helpful book on raising poultry—also beautiful 4-color catalog. Write for both books Today.

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BABY CHICKS HATCHING EGGS BREEDING STOCK Leghorns

Every Male From a 250-327 Egg Dam. Every Female From Dam And Sire With Proven Records 250-327 Eggs.

The Bodine progeny-test program has produced such sound improvement in this Leghorn strain that a basis for greater profit has been strongly laid. Bodine Leghorn chicks are sound producers. Ask about our heavy breeds in Rhode Island Reds and Rock-Red cross. Free Catalog.

ELI H. BODINE, Box A, Chemung, N. Y.

BLACK MINORCAS BEAUTIFUL PRODUCTIVE

Chicks, Eggs, Cockerels ● Free Catalog

ED. DOUGHERTY, Charlotte, E2, No. Carolina

unknown quantity of this poultry has been eviscerated and has, therefore, been set aside for Army canning under WFO 125. Large quantities of dressed poultry are owned by canners and these supplies have also been set aside for Army contracts under this same order.

The broiler chick movement on the Delmarva peninsula in February totaled 9,205,383 chicks, an increase of 20 per cent over a year ago, according to H. F. Williamson of the Neppco Hatchery Division. February settings of eggs increased 6 per cent over a year ago.

Farm egg prices on February 15 averaged 35.8 cents per dozen, compared to 31.9 cents a year ago. This year's February 15 prices were equivalent to 105 per cent of parity.

Live chicken prices on the farm on February 15 averaged 24½ cents a pound, or 125 per cent of parity, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Eight per cent more turkeys than last year can be expected in 1945 if turkey growers carry out their intentions, according to a survey of January intentions by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The increase in the North Atlantic States is expected to be 20 per cent.

February egg production totaled 4,786,000,000 eggs, 11 per cent less than a year ago, but higher than the production in any February prior to that time.

Farm flocks in February included 409,331,000 layers—8 per cent below a year ago, but 22 per cent above the 10-year average. The decrease in the North Atlantic states was 7 per cent under a year ago.

Dried egg production in January totaled 27,137,000 pounds, a decrease of 62 per cent from the output of 71,264,000 pounds a year ago, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

ORGANIZATIONS

The Northeastern Poultry Producers Council is postponing a decision regarding the staging of its 1945 Neppco Poultry Industry Exposition to see whether travel conditions change later in the year. Previously, until the ODT order, it had been decided to hold the exposition at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City.

Pres. Harry Rieck has appointed the following committee to advise Neppco on the layout and program for the next exposition:

Harvey C. Wood, Limestone Products Corp., Newton, N. J.; Ray Cook, Consolidated Products, Princeton, N. J.; Howard S. Smith, Trumbull Electric Mfg. Co., Plainville, Conn.; Harry J. Souder, The Poultryman, Vineland, N. J.; William M. Anderson, New England By-Products, Boston, Mass.; John Vandervort, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.; H. F. Williamson, Neppco Hatchery Division, Salisbury, Md.; Sam Reck, State Agricultural College, New Brunswick, N. J.; Hugh Thompson, Fanwood, N. J.

More uniform egg grades in the northeastern states are being studied by a five-man committee of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council which met with government representatives in Washington on March 13 and 14. The committee is working with the War Food Administration on any development of federal grades for eggs.

Committee members are H. C. Bermender, C. H. Stains, K. M. Souders, L. J. Graham, and J. Harold Ek. Also, representing state departments of agriculture on the committee, are A. W. Otte, Conn.; E. J. Lawless, Jr., Pa.; and J. C. Lambert, N. J.

The Neppco turkey division, Archie L. Mackie, New Hampshire, chairman, has appointed a committee to assist northeastern turkey growers in developing the most practical outlets for their turkeys

Melini's Chicks

Kills KEY TO PROFITS

N.J.-U.S. APPROVED

40,000 N. J.-U. S. Approved Breeders Tested Twice Yearly for Pullorum

Consult MELINI for Flock Foundations, Flock Improvement, and Flock Replacements

White Leghorns —Old Hens only, bred to selected U.S.-R.O.P. cockerels. All hatching eggs 24 oz. to the dozen and up; pure chalk white.

Minorca Leghorns —For Big Birds and Big Eggs. Old hen Leghorn breeders with selected sons of pedigreed Minorca hens; huge chalk-white eggs.

Other Standard Production Breeds and Crosses For Choice Broilers, Roasters, and Brown Eggs

New Hampshires, Rhode Island Reds, Barred & White Rocks, Light Brahmas, Special White Rock x White Wyandotte Cross, Rock-Red Barred, Red-Rock Sex-Linked (Cockerel Chicks of all heavy matings)

Expert Sexing—95% Accuracy Guaranteed.

ONE GRADE—ONE PRICE for Every Breed And a SQUARE DEAL for Every Customer.

98% Livability Guaranteed First Two Weeks.

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NEW HAMPSHIRES

HAYES FARM in NEW HAMPSHIRE

One of the Original Sources of the Breed

Naturally here must be tops in New Hampshire quality. Get the facts—see how steady repeat orders prove that there's money in Hayes chicks.

YOUR PROFITS DEPEND ON QUALITY

Get started right with Hayes straight run or sexed pullet New Hampshire chicks—or our Barred Cross chicks for broilers.

Write for Prices and early order discounts. We guarantee satisfaction.

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Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat. Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$3.00
Black or White Minorcas	12.00	20.00	3.00
B.&W. Rox, R.I. Reds, W. Wy.	14.00	18.00	13.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	14.00	18.00	13.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	16.00	22.00	13.00

H. Mix. $12; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., $10. Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B. W. D. 100% live del. Postp'd AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy.

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All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad, or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.— Will Ship C.O.D. Postpaid	Unsex'd 100	Pul'ts 100	C'k'ls 100
White Leghorns Leading Strains	$10.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
Wh. & Bl. Leg. Grade A Matings	15.00	25.00	5.00
Barred White and Buff Rocks	15.00	20.00	15.00
New Hampshires & Rock-Red Cross	15.00	20.00	15.00
Spec. Grade A N.H. Reds & B.Rks.	18.00	25.00	18.00
W. Wyand., Red-Rock Cross	15.00	20.00	15.00
White and Black Giants	18.00	22.00	22.00

Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 24th year.

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box E, Port Trevorton, Pa.

Start with Better Bred Chix from

HOMESTEAD FARM

End with Extra Profits

HOMESTEAD REDS GEARED TO THE TIMES

Don't delay. You'll appreciate the vigor, livability and high average production of Homestead Reds this year. Get the facts now before all hatches are booked. Chicks are going fast. Write for folder and prices.

HOMESTEAD FARM, Route 1-E, NEWTOWN, CONN.

A chicken picking contest was one of the features of the 12th annual Woodstown (N.J.) FFA Farm Show recently. Robert Waddington (left, with back to camera) was the winner, picking a 5-pound roaster in 2 minutes and 24 seconds. Other contests included apple packing, milk drinking, corn husking, wood sawing, and milking contests for boys, girls, and women faculty members. More than 800 people attended the show.

following the war. It is believed that proper marketing methods will make it unnecessary to reduce the number of turkeys raised in the Northeast after the war.

Committee members are Paul H. Margolf, State College, Pa., chairman; Alfred W. Otte, Hartford, Conn.; William N. Miller, Colden, N. Y.; Mrs. Alice Wolf Sattler, Monkton, Md.; and Gilbert W. Hayes, Groton, Mass.

The United Cooperative Farmers, Inc., Fitchburg, Mass., plans to build a $50,000 poultry dressing plant that will double its present facilities.

The Rockingham Poultry Marketing Cooperative, Broadway, Virginia, has changed its by-laws to permit the addition of 3,000 members. Its membership previously was restricted to 1,000.

Some 117,000 students in New England schools have heard the story of eggs and poultry through the lecture-film assembly programs of the New England Poultry and Egg Institute.

Institute Manager Harold Rotzel talks to the groups, shows colored moving pictures prepared by G. T. Klein and Rollin Barrett of Massachusetts State College, then holds conferences with food teachers, and leaves literature on eggs and poultry for distribution to the students.

The recent Worcester County (Mass.) Fair and Charity Circus included three exhibits of a poultry nature which attracted considerable attention. One exhibit included a mechanical hen flanked by a brooder and chicks on one side, and a model egg room on the other. A mechanical egg grader was kept in continuous operation.

A second exhibit consisted of 50 cages of poultry shown by members of the local association, while the third exhibit was an enclosure in which two egg films of the New England Poultry and Egg Institute were being shown continually.

The National Turkey Federation has informed its members that the War Food Administration is planning another embargo on the marketing of turkey hens at the end of the breeding season and on market turkeys in the summer and fall to enable the military services to get supplies for the 1945 holiday season.

The New Jersey Federated Egg Producers Cooperative, Toms River, N. J., paid its members a cash patronage dividend of $47,863 on March 8. It represented net savings for the fiscal year ending Sept. 26, 1943.

The Institute of American Poultry Industries has made a grant of $1,000 to Kansas State College to develop an early-feathering strain of White Plymouth Rocks. Dr. D. C. Warren is in charge of the study.

The "Neppco News Letter," containing a review of poultry developments, such as feed and fuel supplies, prices, market

Vita-Vim

"VITA-VIM FEEDS CAN TAKE IT"

VV/MFF—"Vita-Vim Means Finer Feeds"

Vita-Vim Poultry Mashes are built to do these things and more . . .

1. Encourage Good Health
2. Produce full growth
3. Cut down mortality
4. Prevent nutritional disease
5. Increase yearly production
6. Increase hatchability
7. Increase yearly net income

This year, give yourself a raise in pay by feeding the Vita-Vim Way.

You hope for fast growth and good livability from your chicks—you'll get it with Vita-Vim poultry mashes, because these feeds are scientifically made over the famous "Moseley Control System." Out of our wartime experience has come a new quality further advanced and more efficient than pre-war standards. No worry about vitamins, minerals, proteins, fats or oils. All of these important feed elements are carefully balanced and blended in every pound of Vita-Vim mash. It assures your chicks of a complete health-building ration.

FARM TESTED—Vita Vim Feeds are developed and tested at Mr. Moseley's Yellow Shank Farm, on his own flock of 10,000 layers and on the 30,000 chicks which he broods each year.

RALPH S. MOSELEY . . . *founder of Vita-Vim Millers. Vita-Vim Feeds are made in Buffalo, N. Y., World's largest Feed and Grain Center.*

Vita-Vim Millers 135 SCOTT STREET BUFFALO, N. Y.

Such an Easy Way to Help Chicks KEEP WELL!

Just Drop a Tablet in Their Water—Let Chicks "Drink to Their Own Health"

Thousands of successful poultrymen know from actual experience how Conkeys Dia-Tabs has benefited their flocks. They know that these handy tablets contain phenolsulphonates (intestinal astringent) and manganese sulphate to help, where there is a deficiency, control perosis. Low in cost—easy to use. Conkeys Dia-Tabs are regarded by many poultrymen as "economical insurance."

"An Ounce of Prevention Is Worth a Pound of Cure"

There's no profit in sick chicks—and epidemics sweep through flocks often with little warning. Watch sanitation and ventilation of bird houses and keep Conkeys Dia-Tabs in the drinking water—always.

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100 to 1 Powder
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Division of The G. E. Conkey Co.

Conkeys DIA-TABS

BACKYARD POULTRY KEEPING ● By G. T. KLEIN, Mass. State College

A practical guide book covering all phases of backyard poultry keeping, including plans for houses, brooding, feeding chicks, feeding layers, culling the flock, killing and dressing poultry, and also recipes for eggs and poultry. It is full of ideas which will help the backyarder get the maximum of eggs and poultry from his small flock. Cloth, 144 pages, 77 illus. $1.50, postpaid in U.S.A. Everybodys Poultry Mag., Dept. 287, Hanover, Pa.

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White Leghorn Chicks

from a breeding farm of 575 acres, housing over 25,000 breeders and layers, all of which have been grown on our 150 acres of free range.

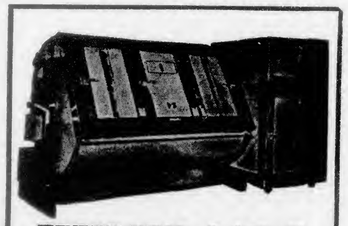
All Chicks sold are hatched from Eggs From Our Own Breeders.

Our 57 individual pedigree pens, with minimum Leghorn cockerels records of 240 eggs per year, are secured from the 3000 pedigreed pullets that are trapped yearly. Cockerels from these pedigreed matings are used to head all of our breeders from which we sell over one-half million chicks per year.

SEND TODAY FOR FREE DESCRIPTIVE FOLDER

Musser Leghorn FARMS

BOX E, MOUNT JOY, PA.



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Don't be satisfied with anything but the best—HUMIDAIRES—in incubators and hatching equipment. We manufacture equipment from the 400 egg capacity to the 30,000 egg capacity. Still making prompt shipments.

THE NEW MADISON INCUBATORS, INC.

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GARRISON—CROSS BREED SPECIALIST

I cross 'em and multiply your profits—add meat—and subtract feeding costs. Send for catalog about my new chick-arithmetic. Rock-Reds, Corn-Rocks, Original Garrison Heavy White Cross, Bram-Dots. Chicks that are tops!

EARL W. GARRISON, 17K. E. Commerce Street, Bridgeton, New Jersey

improvements, government actions, and similar information, has been started as a monthly service to members of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council.

The Maryland State Poultry Council has issued a 60-page yearbook containing useful poultry facts. Wade Rice, College Park, Md., is secretary.

OBITUARY

H. A. Bittenbender

H. A. Bittenbender, of Tuckahoe, New York, passed away at the Lawrence Hospital, Bronxville after a brief illness, Wednesday, March 7. He was 57 years old.

Mr. Bittenbender was director of the Animal and Poultry Nutrition Service Department of The Borden Company. A graduate of Iowa State College, he taught at Oklahoma A. & M. College and for fourteen years was head of the department and chief of the Poultry Section of the Iowa Experiment Station. Prior to joining the Borden Company in 1939, he was exposition manager of the World Poultry Exposition in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1938.

In addition to his wife, Mr. Bittenbender is survived by three sons, William, Captain Richard Bittenbender of the Marine Corps and John Bittenbender of the Navy.

PEOPLE

James E. Rice, who headed the poultry department of Cornell University for 30 years before his retirement in 1934, observed his 80th birthday on March 12 in Miami, Florida, where he and Mrs. Rice spent the winter. They will return north to their farm at Mexico, New York, in May.

Enjoying excellent health, Professor Rice has been working daily on the writing of his memoirs and takes one day each week to play golf. Professor Rice was the first professor of poultry husbandry at Cornell University, one of the founders of the Poultry Science Association, one of the organizers of the World's Poultry Science Association, president of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council for a number of years, and chairman of the Seventh World's Poultry Congress at Cleveland in 1939.

Carl Frischknecht has obtained a leave of absence as extension poultryman of Utah State Agricultural College to become senior marketing specialist of the War Food Administration, Washington, D. C.

A. F. Kish has been named assistant poultry husbandman at the University of Delaware, having resigned as assistant state supervisor of farm labor in New Jersey to accept the new position.

Lyman Peck, formerly of McMillen Mills, has opened an office as a feed consultant at 54 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.

THE TRADE

Dailey Mills, Inc., manufacturers of Double Diamond Feeds and specialty products, moved into its new offices in the Exchange National Bank Building, Olean, N. Y., on March 1. Last August, fire destroyed the firm's mill at Binghamton, N. Y., and it was decided to erect a new modern mill at Olean after investigating the shipping facilities there. The six-story mill building is about completed except for the installation of machinery.

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New Hamnshires, White and Black Giants, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orps.	$10.90	$10.90	$12.90
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AA Grade 2c higher, 10 free with each 100; AAA Grade 4c higher, 15 free with each 100. 90% sex guarantee.

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John B. DeHaven

Allied Mills, Inc. are setting up expansion of present extensive research facilities according to John B. DeHaven, president of the corporation, who has announced the acquisition of a 220-acre tract near Chillicothe, Ill., where a new research farm is now being established.

"Research demonstrated its value long before the war emergency, but since Pearl Harbor the amazing results of agricultural and industrial research have been so evident that no one can doubt the important part that research will play in all postwar re-adjustment," states Mr. DeHaven. "Our expansion in this field is dedicated to the purpose of helping American farmers produce livestock and poultry products more efficiently and profitably.

"Not only are we establishing a completely new research farm, but in addition we are enlarging our already extensive research center at Peoria, with the erection of a new research administration building that will house the headquarters of the Allied Mills Research Division and headquarters for our Industrial Engineering Department. Due to constantly expanding research activities, our present location and facilities are inadequate."

Mr. DeHaven announced that the new research farm is ideally located 15 miles north of Peoria, overlooking the beautiful Illinois River. Improvements are now being made and building will be started as soon as materials are available.

Dr. J. E. Hunter, Director of Research, is in charge of all Allied Mills Research activities.

Harco Orchards and Poultry Farm was the sweepstakes winner at the New England Baby Chick and Egg Show, held at Meriden, Conn., February 20 and 21. Harco chicks scored high with 99⅓ and high dozen eggs with 96¼.

Lucius A. Howard

Lucius A. Howard, recently employed by the Limestone Products Corporation of America, is now working with that company as Field Representative. Mr. Howard is a graduate of Massachusetts Agricultural College and comes originally from Brockton where he was raised in an agricultural atmosphere. Of recent years he has been located in New Jersey.

MISCELLANEOUS

A separate poultry branch in the U. S. Department of Agriculture is the aim of a bill being drawn up in Washington for presentation in Congress. Previous efforts to get a separate poultry branch have been unsuccessful.

Chick transit insurance is expected to be available to hatcherymen this spring as a result of negotiations between the transportation committee of the International Baby Chick Association and an insurance company. Coverage would insure against loss or damage to the shipment of chicks or any part thereof, provided the chicks were shipped in approved boxes, from the time the chicks left the hatchery until they reached their destination, and it would be limited to shipments that would reach their destination in 72 hours.

The parcel post premium rate would be 25 cents for $100 valuation, while the

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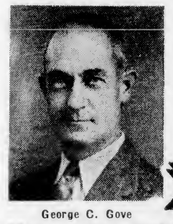

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railway and air express premium would be 15 cents for each $100 valuation. In making adjustments, three chicks would be deducted as the normal loss for each box of 100 chicks.

New York State 4-H Club members can participate in a poultry demonstration contest designed to teach them more efficient methods of producing, handling and marketing of eggs and to explain these methods to adult groups, according to R. C. Ogle, poultry extension specialist of Cornell University.

Cash awards for a state championship and for each of 10 zones in the state will be provided by The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, which will also pay the expenses of regional winners to the state contest.

Misc. Pub. 555, "Directory of U. S. Register of Merit Sires and Dams Qualifying under the National Poultry Improvement Plan, 1942-43," can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. It was compiled from records of 177 breeders in 135 states.

Urge More Capons — New Jersey 4-H and FFA members have been urged by L. M. Back and W. Frank Knowles, New Jersey College of Agriculture, to help hurdle "one of the greatest meat shortages in our history" by raising more poultry this year, particularly capons.

They estimate that a 7-pound capon will sell at $3.50 next December and January, that it will be possible to raise capons at a cost of $2.25 per bird with feed costs remaining about the same. For capons, chicks of the heavy breeds should be started on or before May 1, and they should be caponized when 6 to 8 weeks old.

Massachusetts had the lowest death loss of chickens on farms in 1944 according to a report of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Mortality in the Bay State was held to 12 per cent while the United States average rose from 16.2 to 18.4 per cent during the past year. In 1943 the mortality in Massachusetts was 12 per cent which was a tie with four other states for low place. During the six-year period, 1939 to 1944, it has not exceeded 14 per cent and has averaged but a small fraction above 12 per cent.

Infectious Bronchitis

Infectious bronchitis is referred to as chick bronchitis and gasping disease, but it should not be confused with laryngotracheitis. Bronchitis affects chickens of all ages, but causes the greatest losses in chicks under three weeks of age when the mortality may range all the way from 5 to 90 per cent. It is especially damaging in battery brooder rooms. Chicks that recover may be so stunted in growth that they are hardly worth keeping. The disease spreads rapidly, and it lasts for about 10 days to three weeks.

Mortality in laying flocks is usually quite low, the greatest loss being that due to the drop in egg yield. Birds that have recovered are believed to be carriers of the disease, but are usually immune to further attacks themselves.

Symptoms: In chicks, rapid gasping and difficult breathing with the beak pointed upward are the most noticeable symptoms. Convulsive coughing may also occur. Appetites are poor and chicks are listless. A watery nasal discharge occurs a few days after onset. Faces may be swollen. If a chick is held to the ear, a snapping, crackling sound may be heard. A post-mortem examination may reveal cheesy plugs in the windpipe, while the air sacs may have a cloudy appearance or contain cheesy material. A stringy, clotted material may be found in the heart sac.

In laying birds, gasping, coughing, and sneezing may cause some confusion with laryngotracheitis, but the death rate in the latter disease may be high. More or less sticky slime or mucus is found in the windpipe and bronchial tubes. Sometimes it may be blood stained, but bloody mucus is nearly always found in laryngotracheitis.

Control: Medication of the drinking water may be helpful in preventing further spread of the disease. Spraying powdered chlorine preparations lightly over the chicks and in the litter after they have settled down for the night is said to be helpful as a relief measure, but no drug treatments offer positive control.

Avoid dusty litter. Don't crowd. Maintain an even temperature in the brooder house. Feed a well balanced ration, adding extra vitamin A.

Destroy infected chicks. If a large proportion of the flock is infected, it may be advisable to dispose of the entire flock, then clean and disinfect thoroughly the house and all equipment, allowing house to remain idle for several weeks before putting new chicks into it. If the layers only are infected, it might be advisable to dispose of them entirely, following with a thorough cleaning and disinfection several weeks before the new pullets are housed.

Since the disease is spread by contact with infected birds, contaminated feeders and waterers, and the clothing and shoes of the attendant, it is a good idea to have separate caretakers for the chicks and the laying flock. Chicks should be brooded at some distance from the laying flock.

When infectious bronchitis gets into a battery brooder room, it is usually necessary to get rid of all chicks and then clean the room thoroughly from floor to ceiling, following with fumigation.

In Massachusetts in densely populated poultry sections where there has been bronchitis, a new practice is to introduce the disease into flocks of growing pullets when the effects are not serious. This makes the birds immune to further outbreaks, and there is no danger of the laying flock being thrown out of production by this disease later.

Don't Forget Grit

Growing chicks as well as mature layers need grit to help grind feed and aid digestion. Grit can be obtained in sizes to suit the age and size of your birds. Keep it before them at all times.

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OVER THE *Garden Gate*

WITH UNCLE HENRY

Ten essentials for a good garden this year:

1. Avoid poor soil, lacking in organic matter.
2. Use lime to correct soil acidity.
3. Turn under manure and supplement it with a 4-12-8 or similar complete fertilizer at the rate of 25 pounds per 100 square feet.
4. Prepare seed bed finely and deeply when soil is not too wet or dry.
5. Plan the garden in advance.
6. Plant varieties of high quality adapted to your locality.
7. Thin vegetables to correct distances while small.
8. Cultivate frequently, but not too deep—say 1 or 2 inches.
9. Plant crops the family likes—but be sure to plant some greens, some root crops, some seed crops.
10. Can, freeze, dry or store the surplus.

Weeds in your lawn can keep you digging and cussing all summer. About as often as not, or maybe more so, you can lick the weed problem on the lawn by keeping weeds from going to seed, and at the same time crowd out the weeds by growing lots of good grass. You'll be surprised how little trouble you have with weeds if you give the grass all it wants to eat and drink.

Supplying vitamins in the national diet is said to be a hundred million dollar business. Maybe that estimate is too low. Anyway, a natural question for gardeners is: "Which vegetables are rich in vitamins, and which one of the vitamins belongs to each vegetable?"

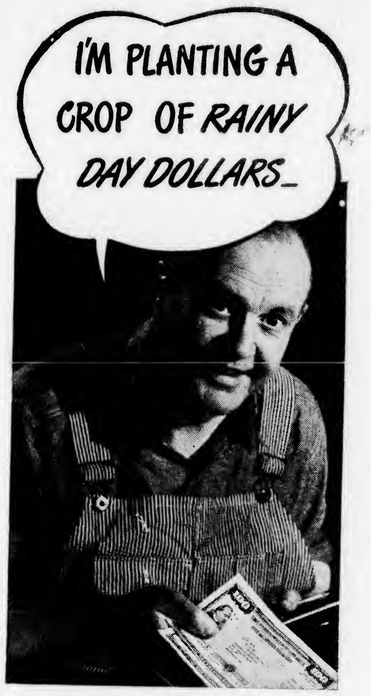
If you have a Victory Garden bulletin, you can find the answer in it. If not, just remember that spinach and kale are tops in vitamin A; lima beans and peas are tops in vitamin B_1; kale and peppers are tops in vitamin C; kale and mustard greens are tops in vitamin G. Highest in calcium are collards and mustard greens. Highest in iron are beet greens and chard.

Unused seed doesn't raise any vegetables; so, don't leave a half packet of seed lying around, unless you intend to use it for later plantings. Either plant it or let some other gardener use it.

Get the rows straight when planting, especially if you are going to cultivate with a wheel hoe. To get 'em straight, you can use a marker, or stretch a string. Another good idea is to lay a board on the soil, mark out the row alongside, then kneel on the board and place the seeds evenly.

Seeds that germinate slowly, such as celery and parsley, can be hurried along by soaking the seeds in tepid water for from 24 to 48 hours. This works all right for peas, too. Seeds that are soaked must not be allowed to dry out before planting.

Test your sprayer before bugs move in on your choicest vegetables. Otherwise, you may find a hole rusted in the tank, or a bum gasket, or a hole in the rubber tubing. Better discover these breakdowns before it's too late, and order repairs right away. Also, lay in whatever pesticides (new word, that—not yet in the dictionary) you are going to need.



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EPM Ads Are Dependable

Turkey NOTES

By J. C. TAYLOR

Turkey Outlook—Government reports indicate that 8 per cent more turkeys will be raised this year over the record crop of last year. This represents about 39,500,000 turkeys.

There is no reason why there shouldn't be an increase in turkeys, for there were approximately 6 per cent more breeding hens on farms February 1 than there were a year ago. Hatcheries report increased orders and more eggs set in January than in 1944. Many things, of course, might happen to offset these production figures, but with the shortage of red meats and poultry, all signs point to a good year for the turkey raiser.

When to Feed Poults—When to give the poults their first feed has produced many a discussion and many an argument. Results of tests and research indicate that turkeys can be fed after 24 hours.

A recent experiment conducted by one of the large feed companies indicates that mortality increases the longer feed is delayed. Where the poults were fed 24 hours after hatching, livability after six weeks of age was 97 per cent. At 48 hours after hatching, it was 90 per cent; and at 72 hours, 73 per cent.

The secret in good feeding is to select a ration and method of feeding and to follow it throughout the growing period.

Teaching Poults to Eat—Many poults starve to death, not because of lack of feed, but because they have not been taught how to eat or where to find the feed. This is especially true if you are using an electric brooder. Electric brooders confine the heat under the hover while the room is cold. Under such conditions, the young poults do not venture out beyond the heat, and it is necessary to place some feed under the hover.

When the feed is given for the first time, be sure to tap the edge of the feeder or the floor with your finger to attract the attention of the poults. See that some of them are eating before you leave. Special attention must be paid to poults brooded under electric brooders to be sure they come out for feed.

Be sure to have everything ready for the poults when they arrive—plenty of feeders and waterers, and a brooder that is operating smoothly. Hardware cloth is used here as a guard to keep the poults near the hover the first few days. Old burlap sacks are laid over the litter so as to prevent litter eating and to give the baby poults a firm footing.

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The Home Page

Betty Neal
Editor

Care Saves Linoleum

Much linoleum is vigorously scrubbed and often scratched by a coarse brush, when dusting daily with a dry mop and an occasional washing with a neutral soap and lukewarm water would have kept it in prime condition.

When washing is necessary, either clear water or lukewarm, mild soapsuds, followed by a rinsing with clear soft water, are suggested. Strong soap should not be used because the alkali dries the oil in the linoleum, often makes it brittle, tends to fade it and may even soften the paint on felt-base coverings.

For washing, use a fairly dry mop—one that does not have too much water clinging to it—and then wash and rinse only a small section at a time with overlapping strokes. A mop that is too wet may allow water to seep under the floor covering and loosen the cement or cause rotting of the base.

After washing and rinsing, wipe the linoleum. When it is thoroughly dry, apply either a self-polishing wax or a paste wax. The paste wax usually lasts longer but requires more time and effort in the polishing.

Rings Under Rugs

Used jar rings, not safe to re-use for canning, may add to the safety of the home if sewed under small scattered rugs to keep rugs from slipping and causing falls. Rug padding sold for this purpose has been scarce in many stores since the war.

Prewar rubber rings are best for rug use, according to household equipment specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Reclaimed rubber may leave black marks on the floor and the rug.

Sew rings on under edges and corners of rugs.

Treasure Your Woolens

Storage of winter clothing calls for even more careful preparation of woolen things than it has in other years. This year, all-wool garments are something to be cherished for there won't be many more like them until the war is over.

Before putting any wool things away, hang them in the air and sun, then brush or shake them thoroughly. Do this with garments, bedding and blankets. Soiled garments should not be stored. Moths are attracted to soiled spots, especially food spots. Most spots can be easily and inexpensively removed at home, or the dry cleaner can easily clean the larger stains.

To be sure of keeping moths away from woolen garments, keep them in sealed bags, boxes, or chests. Sprinkle them thoroughly with 5 to 6 tablespoonfuls of paradichlorobenzene or naphthalene after they've been placed in the storage compartment, or tie the paradichlorobenzene in a piece of muslin and put it on top of the clothes.

Fluffy Omelet For Five

An omelet that melts in the mouth, is golden brown, and stands as light and fluffy on the plate as it did five minutes before in the oven, is the result of this recipe:

1¼ cups of milk	6 tablespoons of flour
3¼ tablespoons of butter, melted	¾ teaspoon of salt
	6 eggs

Heat the milk in a double boiler; melt the butter, add the flour and salt. Stir the butter and flour into a hot milk; and cook all until the sauce thickness. Allow it to cool. Beat the egg yolks until they are thick; add the white sauce to the beaten yolks. Beat the egg whites until they stand in moist peaks; then fold them into the mixture. Pour this mixture into a greased casserole or a baking pan, and bake it in a 325 degree oven for 40 minutes.

To prevent the omelet from becoming tough and rubbery, says the N. Y. State College of Home Economics, set the casserole dish in a pan of water while baking. This keeps the cooking temperature low enough to prevent the egg from becoming tough.

Don't Scorn Small Oranges

Small oranges are richer and better-flavored than large oranges, hence a better buy for the family's breakfast juice!

Horticulturists of the United States Department of Agriculture have tested samples of Florida oranges over a three-year period, have found that the juice from the little oranges generally is higher in quality—that is, higher in solids, acid and vitamin C—than that from medium sized fruit, and higher still than that of the large fruit.

Quick Jam Tarts

Make pie crust pastry as usual. Roll out between ⅛ and ¼ inch thick. Cut into rounds with a biscuit cutter. Bake four rounds at a time in your waffle iron. Serve with thick jam.

Smart Wrap-Around

The wrap-around is one of the most useful daytime styles. It can be put on and off without mussing the hair and it opens flat for laundering. The type shown in No. 4929 is especially neat and attractive. Any woman could use several.

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Send 20 cents in coins for these patterns to **Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Box 197, Pattern Dept., 243 W. 17th St., New York 11, N. Y.** Write plainly size, name, address, style number.

Just off the press! It's new, different, thrilling—the Book of Patterns for Spring 1945. FREE pattern for four aprons printed in book. Send 15 cents more for your copy NOW!

Saving Soap

Soap consumption is increasing, but whether this is because Americans are cleaner in wartime than in peacetime is open to question. The most likely answer is that women and girls, as well as men working in factories, shipyards, and railroad yards require more laundry. Clothes of such workers become badly soiled and need quantities of soap to keep them clean.

This heavy demand on the soap supply makes it necessary for everyone to make soap reach as far as possible in order to save fat and glycerine, important both for the manufacture of soap and for essential war materials. The following are some ways to save soap:

Use soft water whenever possible.

Use water softener instead of extra soap.

Remove the wrapper from cake soap so soap can dry and harden. Hard soap goes further than soft moist soap.

Keep the soap dish dry.

Use only enough soap to make the right suds for laundering. Too heavy suds prevent the water from going through the fabric.

Dishes scraped and rinsed well will require less soap in washing.

Save all scraps of soap. Dried, they may be put through the food chopper and used as chips; melted, they may be used as soap jelly.

* * *

If the kitchen chimney gets sooty inside, chop up an old dry cell or flash light battery and toss the pieces into a very hot fire. It's the zinc that cleans the soot, so any zinc pieces, such as mason jar tops, will do as well.

Recipe of the Month

Three Ways to Soft Cook Eggs

The cooking periods below assume that the eggs to be soft cooked in the shell, are to be cooked immediately upon removal from the refrigerator and that the eggs weigh about 2 ounces each. In each method have enough water to come at least 2 inches over top of the eggs.

Poultry and Egg National Board

Cold Water Method: Place eggs in pan, preferably on a rack. Add cold water. Heat slowly to simmering point. Remove at once for a soft egg. Or turn out heat, cover, and hold 3 to 5 minutes. Serve at once.

Hot Water Method ("Coddled Eggs"): Bring water to boiling point in saucepan. Reduce heat sufficiently so that the water is kept hot but neither boils nor simmers. Transfer eggs to hot water with tablespoon. Let eggs remain in water 5 to 10 minutes depending upon the consistency desired. Serve at once.

Double Boiler Method: Pour boiling water into upper and lower parts of double boiler. Transfer eggs to upper part of double boiler with tablespoon. Cover. Simmer water in lower part 12 to 15 minutes. Serve at once.

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Science MARCHES ON

By CARL H. SCHROEDER

Dubbing of the males of the light, big-combed breeds is a recognized commercial practice in the British Isles even though the milder winter weather is less likely to cause frozen combs and wattles than the frigidity of the frozen northern tiers of states in this country. Inasmuch as the bulk of the evidence shows dubbing does no harm and can do considerable good, the practice deserves to be adopted more widely in the cold sections of this country, where appearance is not a matter of concern.

In tests conducted by the British National Institute of Poultry Husbandry (H. Temperton and F. J. Dudley, Harper-Adams Poultry Jl., Vol. 21, N.S. 1.7) dubbed pullets averaged 17.1 more eggs per bird than non-dubbed sisters. No other significant differences were observed.

As the authors point out, the test is open to criticism because wartime conditions tended to lower the plane of nutrition and efficiency of management. Nevertheless, the results are highly indicative and they check with this reviewer's experience that a dubbed pullet is worth about an extra dozen of eggs. Or, to put it another way, the price of frozen combs and wattles is about 12 eggs per bird.

* * *

Grit consumption by turkeys has been arousing the curiosity of the practical operator and engaging the interest of researchers because of the inordinately large amounts occasionally consumed by some confined flocks. The cause of these "grit sprees" is not fully understood. Pondering the problem, the question arises: Do wild turkeys in their natural habitat consume grit and, if so, how much?

The report of the Alabama Wildlife Research Unit sheds some light on this question. L. G. Webber (Game Breeder, Vol. 47, No. 2, 28) records that during the winter months gravel constituted about 4 per cent of the total volume of the content of "winter stomachs." The term "stomach" refers to the crop and/or gizzard. For reasons not given, it was impossible to obtain the gizzards from all birds examined. This being the case, the reported volume is necessarily too low.

On the basis of weight, the volumetric 4 per cent of gravel would represent a much greater proportion of the "stomach" content. Notwithstanding the evidence with chickens that they can get by without grit, the large amount of grit found in the crop and gizzard of wild turkeys in their wild state all but proves that grit has some biologic significance.

* * *

Breast blisters in chickens are associated with the depth of the body in relation to body weight, according to Drs. S. Bird and V. E. Hollinsworth of the Canadian Department of Agriculture (Scientific Agriculture, Vol. 24, No. 12).

The authors reason that nature develops these blisters or "keel bursae" to protect the keel against more serious damage from friction or pressure exerted when the bird is resting in a sitting position. It is deduced that the absence of blisters in females is due to their rounder breasts and shallower body conformation. Although some of the evidence submitted is circumstantial, the authors make a pretty good case for their theory.

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The 2-4-6 Broiler Plan

7'x10' Summer Shelter

"What does it cost to ship a Ton a Mile?"

FOR moving one ton one mile by rail, the average charge—and note that word "average"—is less than one cent.

O.K., you may say, that ought to make freight rates simple. Why not "sell a ticket" for moving freight, just like selling a passenger ticket? Take the number of tons, the number of miles, the average charge, and figure it out?

We wish it could be that easy. But here is the problem.

Some freight is cheap, heavy, little subject to loss and damage. Some is valuable, light and bulky, difficult, risky and expensive to handle. Such differences in the character of freight call for differences in rate making. No one would suppose that charges should be the same on a ton of coal as on a ton of diamonds.

To charge even as little as one cent per mile for hauling a ton of some of the heavy, low-priced commodities would mean, in many cases, making rates so much higher than they are now that such commodities could not move over the long distances we have in this country and be sold at a profit in distant markets.

On the other hand, rates on more valuable articles can be much higher than the average without making any appreciable difference in the price at which they are sold.

So, to make it possible for all sorts of freight to be moved to market, and at the same time meet the necessary costs to the railroad of doing the job, there came to be these differences in freight rates—with the result that shippers, railroads and the public benefit from the amazingly wide distribution and use of all sorts of commodities all over America.

"Prices" tailored to the public interest

Rate-making seems complex. But that's because commerce is complex. Rates, or transportation prices, must be made for the movement of tens of thousands of different articles over various routes between tens of thousands of places, all over the country, and under all sorts of conditions. If those prices, as a whole, are too low, the railroads won't be able to meet the costs of doing business. But if transportation is priced too high, the traffic doesn't move — and that is not good for either railroads or shippers.

And so it is that over the years the railroads have worked on a basis of "what is best for our customers is best for us." It is to the interest of every railroad to build up the area it serves. It wants to encourage the growth of industries. It wants to encourage agriculture. It wants to encourage mining, lumbering, every other type of business. Rates are figured out for just that purpose—to meet the needs of commerce—and are revised to respond to changes in those needs as they come about.

Where the I.C.C. comes in

Many years ago, the Interstate Commerce Commission was established to prevent undue discrimination in railroad rates as between shippers and communities, and to see that rates are "just and reasonable."

All railroad rates are open covenants openly arrived at after discussion between the railroads and shippers. All rates are published, are filed with the I.C.C., and are open to anyone to see.

But in any case, a shipper who isn't satisfied has the right to ask that the I.C.C. step in and investigate. And more than 250 volumes of I.C.C. reports show how active the Commission has been in this respect.

This principle of tailoring transportation prices to the public interest has stood the test of time—and no man who has made a sincere and expert study of the problem has found a better system for all concerned.

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THIS MONTH WITH *Your Flock*

Adjust feeders as chicks grow.

Cover backs of range shelters with bags or insulation board panels to break strong winds.

Be on guard for coccidiosis. Don't let litter get damp.

Keep after lice and mites. Warm weather causes them to multiply.

Separate pullets and cockerels early, and put the cockerels on a broiler mash to get maximum growth.

Next to April, this is the most important month for starting chicks. If you need some reminders on starting chicks, refer to this column in April issue.

Watch Brooder Temperature

Warm, sunny days may cause you to become careless about maintaining the brooder heat. A sudden drop in temperature at night can cause crowding and overheating, possibly resulting in an outbreak of coccidiosis. See that you are providing the right amount of heat for your chicks, whatever their age. Don't let the fire go out.

Getting Chicks Outdoors

If young chicks hesitate to go outdoors on warm days, putting a few feeders and fountains in the outside enclosure may help to get them out. There should be a mound of earth or a wood runway, so that they can return to the brooder house if they want to keep warm.

Tend Chicks First

If you are taking care of both chicks and layers, always do the chick chores first. And be sure the chick quarters and the laying house are at least 100 feet apart.

Layers are often carriers of diseases that are easily picked up by chicks. By tending the chicks first, you reduce the chances of carrying disease from the layers.

Teach Chicks to Roost

You can put low roosts in the brooder house as early as three weeks after the chicks are started. Don't force the chicks to go up on the roosts, but let them start by themselves.

Roosting frames should be not over 6 inches high at the front and should be sloped up a little toward the back. The perches can be 1 by 2-inch lumber spaced 8 inches apart on center. Cover the underside of the perches

[Please turn to page 20]

THROUGH THE *Editors Specs*

Plan for Grade Uniformity

Whenever meetings are held to discuss methods of increasing egg consumption, the discussion is almost sure to get around to the fact that a large proportion of consumers in this country never do get to taste good quality eggs.

For more than year, the War Food Administration has been making a study of existing egg laws throughout the United States and the means by which a standardized attractive product might become more generally available to the benefit of both the producer and the consumer. The study revealed an utter lack of uniformity in egg laws in the various states. Many of the laws are poorly framed. The degree of enforcement varies.

As a result of conferences held in the various states, the War Food Administration has come forth with a plan (see page 10) by which the states may get together voluntarily to bring about a uniform system of grades and standards for eggs and poultry throughout the country. The plan agrees closely with certain principles set forth in Plank 3 of the post-war plan for poultry published in this magazine in February 1944, namely, (1) that voluntary adoption of the grades be sought, (2) that enforcement be left up to the states, and (3) that there should be no interference with private brands.

Mere adoption of uniform grades and standards won't mean immediate stepped-up egg consumption. It will require a great deal of educational work, starting with producers and continuing through every step in handling eggs until they reach the consumers. To be effective, these grading standards will have to be enforced, and the experience of several states in the Northeast with "fresh egg" laws indicates that a program of spot checking and education can accomplish a great deal, and it can be done economically.

Some individuals are fearful that adoption of any plan for uniform grades and standards, even though done cooperatively and voluntarily with the Federal government acting as the coordinator, would be that foot in the doorway by which a compulsory system of grades might be imposed upon the poultry industry.

There has long been a trend, even before the war, toward Federal control of economic life in this country, and no one can predict at this time when and where it will stop. Here, however, is a chance to work together on a plan for uniform grades and standards that should be to the benefit of the poultry industry as well as the consumers. If there is the right kind of cooperation, no one should have any excuse to come forward and suggest a compulsory program.

The egg and poultry marketing improvement plan should be studied thoroughly by all poultry groups. There are many details that will have to be ironed out, but the general program is one that should get underway as soon after the war as possible.

Tighter Food Situation

It was only last fall that there was considerable worry that there might be 25 million cases of surplus eggs to deal with this spring. That surplus has failed to materialize. The egg market is firm as this is written.

Egg consumption this year started off at a rate that, if maintained, would amount to 400 eggs per person for the year. But there won't be that many eggs for civilians. It will probably figure out to 350 eggs per person, just about the same as last year. The Army is not getting enough eggs now, and the United States won't be able to supply as many eggs as Eng-

[Please turn to page 22]

BE CONTRIBUTE TO POULTRY and EGG NATIONAL BOARD CONSUMER PROGRAM

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The War and Poultry Raisers

Black Market Drive Nets 700 Retailers In New York

More than 700 retailers of poultry in New York City received summons for ceiling price violations from city department of markets and OPA inspectors during the three-day period ending March 28.

Although some consumer groups reported price ceiling violations, many housewives were antagonistic toward enforcement officials and seemed perfectly willing to pay as much as 80 cents a pound for dressed poultry. Some shops closed when inspectors entered, then reopened at night to accommodate housewives who had been tipped off as to when to return. Other dealers were reported as having moved dressed poultry to their homes, making deliveries in response to phone orders.

March receipts of poultry in New York City were about three-fourths as much as a year ago. Some live poultry was being released from the Delmarva peninsula, but the amounts were not large, and the prospects for increased supplies appeared none too good for some time.

Only 10 per cent of the dressed poultry coming into New York City the first week of April was for civilian use. The rest went to the Army.

All poultry stores in downtown Rochester, N. Y., closed their doors on April 2 in protest over OPA'S failure to enforce price ceiling levels at the farm. O[illegible] countered by saying that dealers refused to supply names of poultry raisers asking over-ceiling prices and thus prevented an investigation.

Delmarva Processors Turn Down Poultry Release Quota Plan

Poultry dressing plant operators in Delmarva area turned down the War Food Administration's plan to release limited quantities of poultry for civilian trade after meeting certain weekly goals.

Under WFA's plan, announced March 27, a weekly processing goal was to be established for each processor in the designated broiler areas in which the set-aside order (WFO 119) was operating. Plants exceeding their goal are allowed to retain half of the excess quantity—less the poundage of set-aside poultry rejected by the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps—for distribution to civilian outlets. Goals are based on an estimated processing capacity of each plant of an authorized processor in a 40-hour week.

Delmarva plant operators said that individual plant quotas are so high that it would be impossible to dress and market any poultry over such quotas at a profit.

To make matters worse as far as dressed poultry supplies for civilians were concerned, the Quartermaster Market Center began buying Grade C poultry which had previously been rejected and gone into civilian trade.

Davis Grants Price Increase on Broilers, Fryers and Roasters

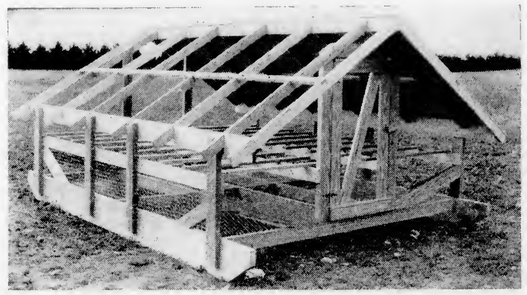
William H. Davis, the new director of Economic Stabilization, on March 23 announced that producers' ceiling prices on broilers, fryers, and roasters had been increased an average of 1¼ cents a pound throughout the country for the last six months of the year. The move was made to encourage farmers to grow more chickens for meat to help make up the

[Please turn to page 24]

PLANS FOR 9 by 10 Summer Shelter

This view shows the escape door, which animals cannot enter, but which the pullets can use to leave shelter early in morning.

This shelter measures 9 by 10 feet, and will provide roosting quarters for 150 pullets. It was developed at Pennsylvania State College, and with slight modifications, the specifications are the same as those given by Carl O. Dossin, extension poultryman.



This photograph shows the framework before application of the roof. See plans below for frame construction details.

THE skids are 2 inches by 10 inches by 12 feet long. The studs for the sides of the shelter are 2 inches by 4 inches by 2 feet 10 inches long and are spiked on the outside of the skids three inches from the ground. Corner posts or studs are braced both ways with 2-inch by 4-inch material to add strength to the building. The plates are 1 inch by 6 inches by 12 feet long and are nailed on the inside of the studs.

Front and rear sills are 2 inches by 4 inches by 8 feet 8 inches long cut into the skids and set on edge. Floor joists are 2 inches by 4 inches by 9 feet 8 inches long and are spiked against the front and rear sills. The floor joists are spaced for 3-foot poultry netting. The center floor joist is so placed that the caretaker may walk in the shelter. To prevent the birds from going under the wire floor, boards 1 inch by 6 inches by 8 feet 8 inches are fastened to the front and rear sills with hinges or straps. These boards are raised when the shelter is moved.

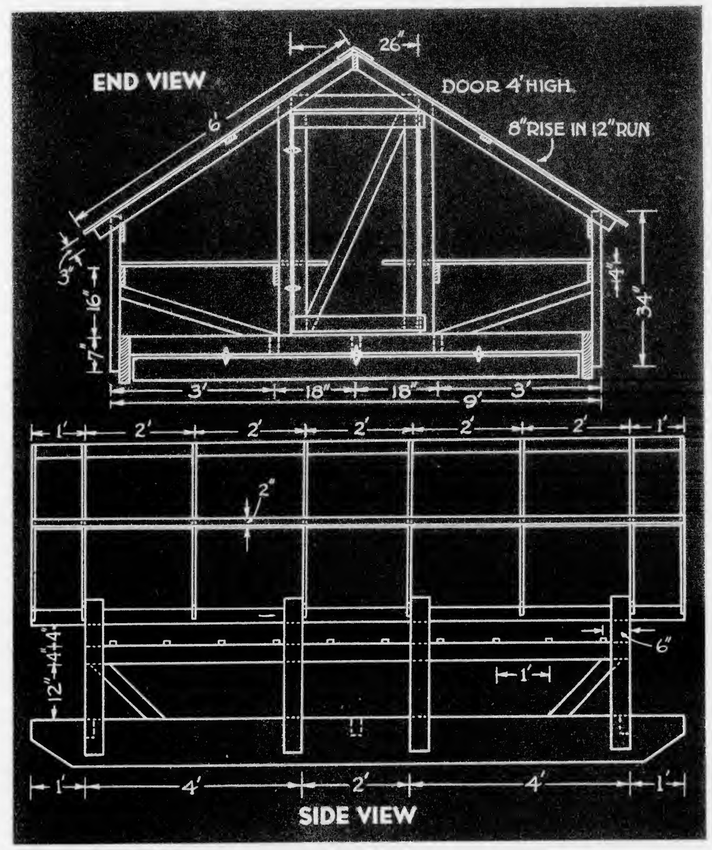
Studs in the front and rear of the house are 2 inches by 4 inches by 4 feet 6 inches spiked on top of the front and rear sills. These studs are placed 35 inches from each end of the front and rear sills and are 26 inches apart.

Rafters and Roof

The rafters are 1 inch by 3 inches by 6 feet long and are cut to one-third pitch (8-inch rise on 12 inches). A strip 1 inch by 2 inches by 12 feet long is set into the rafters on each side of the roof to keep them evenly spaced and to make the roof more rigid. Plates are notched so that the rafters set into them the entire three inches.

Two sheets of wall board 6 feet by 12 feet may be used for the roof. It can be insulation board, or the gypsum-type wall board. It should be nailed on with 1½-inch galvanized roofing nails. The nails should be placed about one foot apart to allow for expansion and contraction of the material with the weather. Sheets of metal roofing have been used on shelters with quite satisfactory results. Some folks have also built shelters with shingle roofs. They have also given good results. When shingles are used, shingle lath must be added to the bill of material.

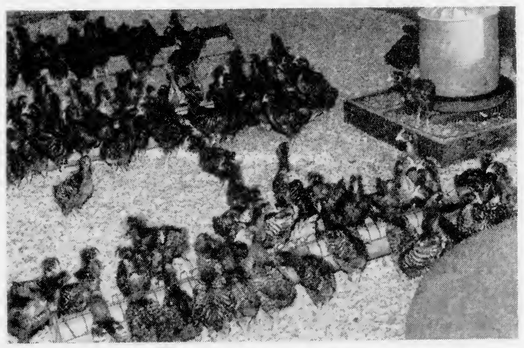
[Please turn to page 27]



THE 2-4-6 Broiler Plan

2 WEEKS IN THE STARTING STAGE

This is the critical stage. Temperatures must be right. Chicks must be taught to eat and drink. Starting chicks in batteries helps to get them off to a good start.



4 WEEKS IN INTERMEDIATE STAGE

They've been transferred to the floor. It may be necessary to fence them in to the heat for a day or two. Provide ample feeder and waterer space if you want results.

6 WEEKS IN THE FINAL STAGE

Heat is no longer needed. Keep them eating. Maintain a dry litter to prevent coccidiosis. These Rock-Red broilers averaged 3½ pounds each at 12 weeks, were very uniform.

If you can help to boost the nation's meat supply in the present shortage, here's a simplified program for producing broilers.

By JOHN H. VONDELL

WITH the emphasis on meat of all kinds, broilers are playing an increasingly important part in the poultry program. There are few forms of meat production where a complete food article can be ready for the table 12 weeks after the initial investment. Broiler raising, for that reason, can be a modest sideline or a tremendous business.

Broiler production—the actual raising part—falls into a series of three distinct steps.

First, is the starting, or cradle stage, of about two weeks. During this stage they must have very comfortable temperature, and learn to eat and drink.

The **second** stage extends from the second through the sixth weeks. During these weeks, the brood is growing fast and the problem is to give them brooder heat, plus a cool room, and keep the hoppers and waterers in line with the increased demands.

The **third** stage is the most difficult. Most of this time they are without direct heat. Room ventilation must be watched constantly. Large hoppers and fountains are needed. There is a constant menace from coccidiosis. And it is with a sigh of relief when the 12 week period is reached and off they go!

It is unnecessary to say anything here about broiler chicks. The only profitable kind are pullorum free, grow fast, feather rapidly, and dress off well.

The First Step — "2 Weeks"

For the first stage—the first two weeks—one of the best methods to really get the chicks off the mark rapidly and uniformly is to use a battery brooder. One of the electrically heated, five-deck brooders, with the heating elements in the center or rear, and feeders and waterers around the sides, is preferred. The temperature should be a little over 90 degrees in the heated part the first week, then it can be reduced a few degrees the second week.

At the start, put the feed on papers on the battery floor the first two days to be sure all chicks learn to eat. Do the same with the waterers. Several 1-quart fountains is sufficient. The regular water pans and feeders on the sides are filled at the same time. Within two days, the chicks should be using the side pans entirely.

Do not crowd the brooders; 150 chicks is about right to start in a brooder deck 30 by 60 inches. One must remember that chicks double their weight every 10 days, and in no time ample room changes to crowded conditions.

Of course, it isn't necessary to start them in batteries. We think that it is one of the best ways, however. Probably most people start them right on the floor under an electric, coal, oil, or hot water brooder. If they are started in batteries, we shift them to one of the above floor brooders at the end of two weeks. They will do better to shift at this age than to wait another week or two.

At the start, the chicks are fed fine hard grains and a little fine grit for the first two days to prevent "pasting-up." Then a complete broiler starter mash is used as the main feed right through the 12-week growing period. Hard grit facilitates food grinding.

The Second Step — "4 Weeks"

When they are moved from the battery to the floor, it is necessary to fence them near [Please turn to page 21]

An oil drum with a float valve and pan on a wire platform make a good range watering system. To prevent bad spots on grass, it should be moved regularly.

The sides of this range feed hopper form runners so that feeder can be moved from one spot to another very easily.

Labor Short-cuts for Pullets on Pasture

Here are a few ideas on how to make feeding and watering of range stock a lot easier.

By E. I. ROBERTSON

PASTURES pay three dividends in rearing pullets: (1) Less purchased feed, (2) lower feed cost through the use of less expensive feed, and (3) better pullets. Balanced against these dividends is the cost of establishing and maintaining a good pasture and the labor required to care for the pullets. That the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages is shown by the growing popularity of poultry pastures.

Poultrymen have devised a number of labor short-cuts to care for pullets on pasture. When these short-cuts are used, the labor required is not out of proportion to the benefits received. The pullets must be housed in small units, otherwise many of the benefits of range rearing are lost. This decentralization, in order to spread the pullets over the entire area, is the chief cause of the extra labor in growing birds on pasture.

Most of this extra work is getting feed and water to small groups of birds. Some extra work is required in the rotation of equipment which equalizes pasture grazing. Without this equalization, bare spots develop around the houses and feed hoppers, while more remote areas grow too tall. Adequate equipment, applying the extra labor at the right time, and ingenuity have enabled some poultrymen to reduce the labor of caring for pullets on range.

Range Feeding

When pullets are moved to the range when 8 to 10 weeks of age, larger feed hoppers can be used to shorten the feeding operation by reducing the frequency of feeding. Many poultrymen have a schedule of filling the feed hoppers, one, two, or three times a week, rather than daily. Such a practice requires covered feeders to prevent loss of feed from heavy or continued rain. Where uncovered range feeders are used, poultrymen usually feed daily. After light showers, pullets are then able to consume the wet mash before any souring occurs.

To prevent bare spots around the feeders, it is necessary to move them to a new location. Usually once a week is sufficient. This is most easily done when the hopper is empty. By moving the feeder away from the house, pullets are encouraged to use more of the range area. A few minutes each week devoted to moving feed hoppers will pay dividends in more even use of the pasture and will reduce the bare area around the shelters.

Alson Van Wagner, Hyde Park, N. Y., constructed his range feeders with runners so that they could be moved more easily. By lifting one end of the hopper, it can be dragged to a new location without tearing the sod.

Water Fountains

Supplying water for pullets on range may look like a big job where running water is not available. Many poultrymen, however, prefer to haul water to their birds rather than have stationary fountains. While hauling involves some labor, there is no labor spent in laying a pipeline each year. Furthermore, the fountains can be moved when necessary to prevent bare spots.

A large oil drum or barrel equipped with a stand, water pan, and float makes an ideal water fountain. With one fountain for each house of 100 to 125 pullets, filling the barrels once a week is sufficient in most cases. During hot, dry periods, evaporation may require more frequent watering.

If water is supplied in this manner, the fountain can be kept near the house when the chicks are small, but moved farther away as the birds get older. This is another means of encouraging the pullets to use more of the pasture area.

With a movable water fountain, it is possible to regulate the grazing of the pullets by moving the feeders, [Please turn to page 22]

Prevent Through VACCINATION

Protection against Fowl Pox and Laryngotracheitis can be obtained only by vaccination. Do both at one time when birds are 6 to 12 weeks of age.

FOWL POX

Fowl pox (also known as chicken pox, diphtheria, sorehead, and canker) is a highly contagious virus disease affecting chickens and turkeys. Outbreaks usually occur in the fall and winter months, but can occur at any time of year. Mortality generally low, but loss of egg production makes it costly.

Contact of one bird with another, eating of infected material, and mosquito bites are among the means of spreading fowl pox. Ordinary sparrows are believed to be quite a factor in spreading this disease.

Birds that recover from fowl pox are immune to further attacks for the rest of their life.

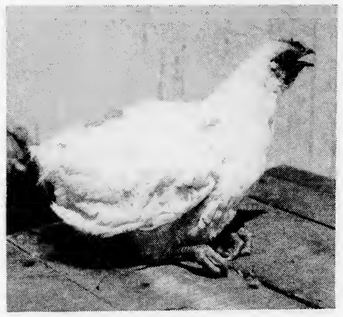
Symptoms: Watery blisters appear on the head parts of the bird, gradually turning brown and then forming a black scab. When dry, these blisters have a wart-like appearance. Lesions in the form of yellowish or whitish patches may appear in the throat, interfering with breathing. These seem firmly attached, but eventually loosen and drop off. These cankers or lesions in the throat, however, can cause suffocation.

Prevention and Control: Prevention consists of vaccinating for fowl pox when birds are 6 to 12 weeks of age, and vaccination should be part of every poultryman's disease control program. Use regular chicken pox vaccine applied according to the instructions of the laboratory producing it. Flocks suffering from coccidiosis, worm infestation, or other diseases at the time of vaccination may have a high death loss.

Pigeon pox vaccine confers its immunity for only a few months, so it should be used only in outbreaks after a flock has come into production. The reaction is not as great as when chicken strain pox vaccine is used.

Pigeon pox vaccine should not be used on turkeys. Turkeys that are to be kept as breeders should be revaccinated before being put [Please turn to page 23]

LARYNGOTRACHEITIS



Laryngotracheitis is a virus disease affecting all ages of chickens, but doing its greatest damage in laying flocks in the fall and winter months with a death loss ranging from 5 to as high as 80 per cent. Egg production is severely curtailed. Birds that recover are immune to further attacks, but may be carriers for an indefinite time, transmitting the disease to new birds brought into the flock. Attacks on young chickens are rare, but usually occur in warm weather, and mortality is light.

Symptoms: Onset of disease is sudden and spread is usually rapid. Sneezing or coughing and a thin frothy eye and nasal discharge are among the early symptoms. Breathing is difficult and accompanied by rattling, whistling, or gurgling sounds. Affected fowl assumes sitting position, extending neck forward and upward, gasping for air when inhaling, then returning to natural position with head down and beak closed. Eyes may be partially or entirely closed.

As disease advances, the nasal discharge is likely to consist of bloody, cheesy clots. When discharge is absent, there may be swelling of the sinuses below the eye, but this is not usual. Comb is apt to be dark.

A port mortem examination reveals bloody or yellow thick mucous, or cheesy material in windpipe. Usually, blood is not present in infectious bronchitis, which is one of the differences between the two diseases. Thin, easily removed, whitish or grayish membranes sometime form on the walls of throat. Death comes from suffocation and weakness.

Prevention and Control: Vaccination is the only effective way of preventing laryngotracheitis. It has no curative effect on birds already infected. Vaccinate when birds are 6 to 12 weeks of age, doing it at same time when vaccinating for fowl pox.

Practice vaccination (1) if there has been an outbreak of laryngotracheitis on [Please turn to page 19]

EGG LAYING CONTEST RECORDS SHOW FUL·O·PEP RAISED BIRDS HAVE THE STAMINA TO LIVE AND LAY!

Six out of Top Ten Breeders with Highest Livability Records at 1943-44 Contests were Ful-O-Pep Users!

Among breeders having 5 or more pens entered in the 1943-44 National Egg Laying Contests, 6 out of the top 10 breeders with the highest livability records were Ful-O-Pep users. They are—

	No. Birds Entered	Livability
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Crooks Farm, No. Brookfield, Mass.	10 pens (130 birds)	93.84%
Geo. M. Heberer, San Antonio, Texas	6 pens (78 birds)	93.58%
Thomas Mettler, East Millstone, N. J.	7 pens (91 birds)	93.40%
David T. Cohen, Guilford, Conn.	7 pens (91 birds)	92.30%
Holser's Valley Farm, Troy, N. Y.	10 pens (130 birds)	91.53%

Mr. Guinn's record of 94.87% livability was the *highest of any breeder* with 5 or more pens entered in the '43-44 Contests.

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Let's *Standardize Our Products*

Uniform grades and standards for eggs and poultry can probably do a lot in maintaining a high consumption level after the war. Here is a plan under which the states can voluntarily bring about this uniformity.

Even though the grade terms would be the same everywhere, private packers and co-ops would continue to use their own brand trademarks.

EVERYONE in the poultry industry wants to see the industry come out of the war in a healthy and stable condition. We all want to see consumption of both eggs and chickens continue into the years ahead at as high a rate as possible. This will mean better profits for all concerned while they are producing and distributing a genuinely healthy and appetizing food.

Such a rosy future, however, does not await us if we simply sit and talk about it. All elements of the industry from farmer to retailer have got to be constantly at the job of giving Mrs. Housewife the kind and quality of eggs and poultry she wants. The sooner the whole industry can gear itself up to doing the job on a big scale, the sooner we can attain our objective.

During these war years, it has been a relatively easy job to get consumers to eat more eggs and poultry. The shortages of other foods and swollen pocketbooks have turned the trick. In fact, during the first two months of 1945, egg consumption was galloping along at the yearly rate of 400 eggs per person, a rate of consumption that would have been undreamed of a few years ago.

But the big question mark and the big challenge ahead of us is this: "How high can we keep it after the war when more plentiful supplies of meats and other foods are available?"

Three Things That Must Be Done

Essentially there are three things that must be done. **First** of all, the poultry industry must produce a standardized attractive group of products. **Second,** eggs and poultry must be sold at as cheap a price as possible commensurate with fair production costs. **Third,** we must advertise them as producers and distributors of other foods are doing.

Of these three steps, the first is by far the hardest. It calls for the active interest and help of everyone engaged in the industry. The second step can generally be left to the law of supply and demand. The third phase is now being attacked by the Poultry & Egg National Board in a most helpful manner.

In order to start some serious discussion of ways and means of tackling the job of standardizing eggs and poultry, the Dairy & Poultry Branch in the War Food Administration has recently prepared an outline of a long range program for obtaining the cooperation of all elements of the industry. This outline has been prepared after holding many conferences with state officials in charge of grading and inspection work, and with numerous groups of producers.

At this stage of develoment, the plan is purely tentative and subject to revision upon the suggestion of interested groups at a national conference to be called later.

Objectives of Standardization Plan

The major objective of the plan is to establish more efficient marketing methods based on uniform standards, terminology, and grade certification. In order to accomplish this rather broad objective, other aims are to develop simple and uniform quality standards; to formulate uniform grade names, labels and designs to identify clearly graded products all the way from producers to consumers; to encourage each state to consider the establishment of an official voluntary grade certification program; to train a sufficient number of graders and inspectors; to increase the amount of attention given to studying marketing problems and scientific research; and to develop a comprehensive educational program to explain the benefits of the plan to every one from farmer to housewife.

The War Food Administration is urging those officials in each state in charge of grading work to call a meeting soon of all groups in their state who have an interest in such a plan, for discussing it thoroughly from the standpoint of developing a better plan than the suggested one or for proposing desirable modifications in the present one. After all the states that wish to do so have held such meetings, it is proposed that a national conference be held to draft a final national plan. This will then be referred to each of the participating

[Please turn to page 18]

LACK OF UNIFORMITY in size, shape, and color results in an unattractive pack of eggs.

Here's why you buy out Hubbard's New Hampshires *every year!*

For 18 years, Hubbard Farms has carried on a program of Pedigree Breeding and Progeny Testing.

In this program, Hubbard Farms has sought out and selected for its breeding pens only those families of New Hampshires which show to the greatest degree *all* the characteristics needed for a practical, profitable poultry strain.

The pictures on this page show some of the important steps in the breeding work for Hubbard's foundation pens.

At the top, a New Hampshire hen is being taken from a trapnest. Hubbard's breeding birds are trapnested 365 days a year, and a record is kept of each hen—what male she was mated to, and which eggs she laid.

Then, (picture two) each egg is marked with the legband number of both the sire and the dam.

The third picture shows the identified eggs being put into a Pedigree hatching tray. The separate wire compartments—each of which receives the eggs from only one dam—keep families separated, so that after the chicks are hatched, Hubbard knows their sires and dams.

The fourth picture shows a chick being wing-banded—with the permanent identification of the chick's parents.

As each chick grows and develops and lays, Hubbard continues to check all breeding points. The individual as well as the entire family must measure up well in all respects, or she will not be chosen for the breeding flock.

Customers who buy Hubbard's New Hampshire chicks buy the blood lines of proved parents. They buy strong, vigorous chicks that are U. S. Approved and Pullorum clean; chicks that live, grow fast, mature early, and become excellent producers of both eggs and meat. In a word, they buy profit-bred chicks.

And that is the reason Hubbard Farms has to say so frequently, "Sorry, we are sold out."

Hubbard Farms

One of America's finest Breeding Farms

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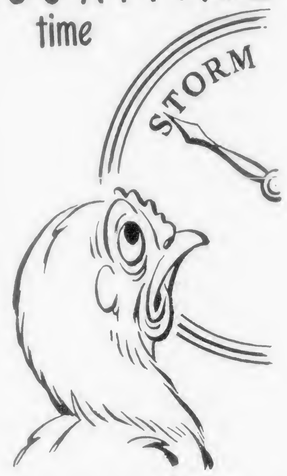


Don't wait until the paper says "rain tomorrow" to get a supply of COXITROL.

Rainy weather is cecal coccidiosis weather. COXITROL will help prevent an outbreak of coccidiosis *if used in time*. Start using COXITROL when humid, damp weather sets in.

It pays to avoid coccidiosis if you can, but if you do have an outbreak, COXITROL will help reduce death losses. Get COXITROL *now* from your Dr. Hess Dealer.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc.
ASHLAND, OHIO

EPM Ads Are Dependable

Diary of a POULTRYMAN

By PERCY S. WHITE

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. White operates a commercial poultry farm of 4,500-layer capacity in Wayne County, Ohio. Keep in mind that his diary is published a year after the events described occur.

May 1—It is the beginning of a new month and the beginning of a new week. To my weary bones, it is definitely not the beginning of a new man. During the week-end I have contracted a cold, a nasal disturbance, so to speak. This in conjunction with my creaking joints makes my self-styling of being the "Old Man" a settled fact.

Time goes on with the young stock too. The older they become, the more feed they eat, and naturally the more I have to haul. These chicks eat all day, and they turn around and eat all night by the light of the heat lamps.

May 3—I am learning a few tricks, even for an old fellow. For the past few mornings, these chicks have been raving crazy, for the feed and water has been "all," as the natives say. This expression locally means that there is no feed or water available.

During the night, the feed and water has been consumed, and naturally they are hungry and thirsty at the morning feeding. Last night when I got home from the mill, I decided to try a new wrinkle. I get new wrinkles in my face quite frequently, but it is very seldom that a new wrinkle, a brilliant brainstorm, as to the conduct of the ranch actually works. This one did, and the solution is as simple as falling off of a log. I replenished the fountains and hoppers at 12:30 a.m.

May 4—The grass on the ranch is beginning to grow. The sides of the main drive look rather shaggy, also the front lawn. As far as the lawn is concerned, Donnie and his power driven lawn mower can take care of that.

I have run the power mower a few times or rather I ran after it, snapping the corners with both feet off of the ground. My long suit is mowing the road banks with a scythe. The snath is the old fashioned straight stick, and the blade is the Old World type, hard hammered steel. The blade is sharpened with a hammer, beaten out to a razor edge. I take my time, slow and easy, but I seem to get there just the same.

May 5—For the first time in a long, long time, the ranch was left unattended. Kid White gave me a lift with the noon work, so we had an early dinner. Then both of us went to town, she to do absolute necessary shopping and I to the egg auction and warehouse. She needed some groceries and I most heartily agreed, for I am tired of a dandelion diet. After she had stocked up at Albert Miller's grocery store and our own stuff in the cold storage locker plant, I am not sure if we had more food or feed as a return load. The outward appearances are that we are going to be reasonably well fed for the next few days.

All places of business where I deal are closed when I do my night hauling of feed with the exception of the warehouse and the police booth on the village square. I give the latter a wide circle as I swing around the square, for old Owl Eyes is always peering out to see if the peace is being disturbed. Neighbor Cal Ebert, of whom you have read before, retired from farming and moved to town. He is now on the "force" as night patrolman, and has often told me of seeing me pass through the square, night hauling.

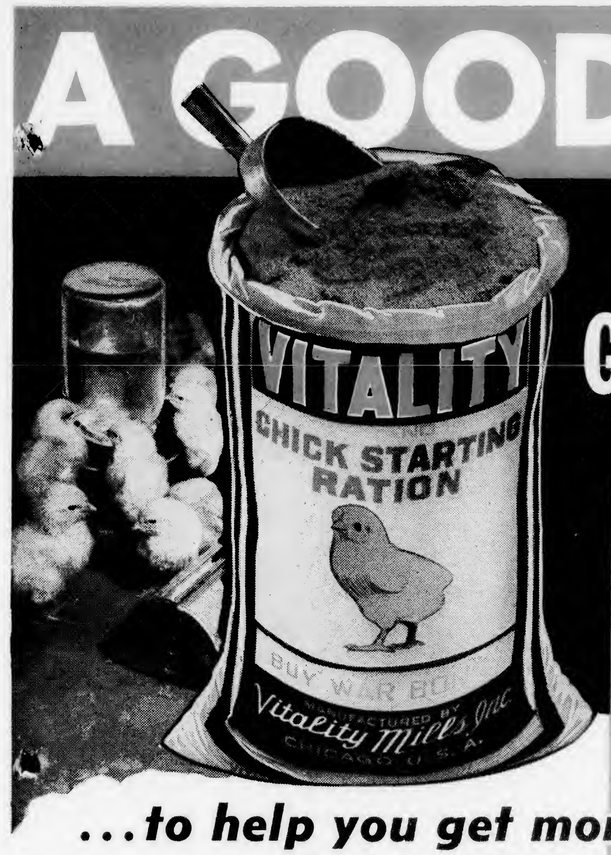
"I give the police booth a wide circle as I swing around the square, for old Owl Eyes is always peering out to see if the peace is being disturbed."

May 6—When I reach up to the master switch and pull down, the heat is turned off for 16 hovers at one jerk. This is one of the very few ways I have of making money — by not spending it. But as long as the heat is off, I watch the chicks doubly close. There can be a slip in such monkey business and if a slip should occur, if the chicks should pile up, the current saved would be insignificant to the loss sustained. I do not go so far as to "outen" the fire in the boiler, because the cost in fuel and time would not justify the end, but I can save on the electric bill if I work my head.

May 8—Additional side planks on the chick hoppers naturally increases the holding capacity. The hoppers in the west end of the block house have been so equipped, thus lightening my burdens. Even with this I am fast becoming a beast of burden. A 5-gallon bucket of feed fills a surprisingly small percentage of feeders when the total number is taken into consideration.

A load of feed disappears shortly after it is emptied into the bin. If it were not for the fact that a load of feed in the bags takes up so much floor space in the feed room, I doubt

A GOOD FEED ...and a GOOD METHOD



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That's the Vitality program. Not just "Feeds for Sale." But an earnest desire to help you raise more of your chicks—get more eggs, meat, pleasure, and profit out of your chickens.

Take VITALITY CHICK STARTING RATION. It's made as good as our laboratory men, nutritionists, blenders, and practical poultrymen —putting their heads together—can make it. Choice quality ingredients . . balanced . . blended in big, accurate, efficient machines . . full of appetite-coaxing and growth-stimulating qualities for your chicks.

We'd like to have you use it according to the sound, proven, economical, easy-to-follow method shown in the Vitality Poultry Raiser's Manual. And we'd like to hear—direct from you or through your Vitality dealer—that you're happy and proud about the results.

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The feeds that contain Vita-Fier a vitamin fortifier that provides vitamins A, D, and G for greater livability, faster growth, stepped up appetite.

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Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer can not supply you. Price 50¢, $1.00, $2.50, and $4.00.

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seriously if it pays to empty it. There would be more waste of feed trying to bucket it out of the sacks, but it sure would save backaches in dumping it in the bins.

May 9—The front lawn is looking pretty nice. Perhaps this is due to a large extent to the fact that it took so long to get it mowed, due to the press of the other work. We can live without the grass being cut, but we cannot live too long if we do not take care of the stock.

Kid White has a few seeds planted in the west garden. This spot is so small that we have to spade it and it is used for small crops only—beans, peas, radishes, and lettuce. Donnie and I have a standing job of spading whenever there is a few minutes time. Both the spade and rake are left on the job, ready for instant use. The big truck patch is too wet to plow and, from all indications, will be for some time to come.

May 10 — Rain and wet weather make no difference in brooding chicks this year. It is a wonderful thing to my way of thinking to be able to take off my hat, coat, and rubbers and care for chicks when the thunder rolls and the lightning flashes and the rain comes down in sheets. If it gets too dark, I turn on the lights and everything is nice, warm and cozy.

A few days ago, I thought the house had been hit by lightning, but it hit a tree over in Pim Mowrey's woods, which is only a short distance away. As far as the chicks were concerned, the effect was the same, for there was one grand rush for the hovers. Then as if nothing had happened, they all came streaking out again. They seemed absolutely unconcerned about the whole matter.

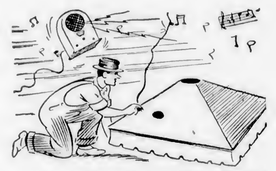
Some day, probably when I am able to retire on the profits of my labor, I want to make a study of the inner workings of a chicken's brain. Right now I know definitely that a chicken is by no means as dumb as is generally thought.

May 11—As the season progresses, the cows and sheep require less time and labor. In a few days the cows can stay out in the pasture at night, which in itself is going to save at least an hour a day.

May 12—Rain or shine, the Friday trip to town has to be made. Kid White has some standing orders for dressed hens and dairy products that must be delivered. And it is somewhat of a relief to me to go to town in the daytime, for I seldom see anyone worth mentioning except the mill boys, when I do my night hauling.

May 13—I know several cow men who have radios in their barns, but I do not know of anyone else who broods chicks by radio. It has been impossible for me to come to the house to listen to my favorite radio programs, so I took the radio to the brooder house.

The radio is about the size of a small shoe box and is not loud mouthed. When the perch screens are used as an aerial, the result is like that roll of thunder. At the first squeak, all chicks rush for the hovers, but after this, they pay no attention until the contraption is turned off. Then the quiet is so appalling that



"It has been impossible for me to come to the house to listen to my favorite radio programs, so I took the radio to the brooder house."

they stampede again. Tonight the Grand Old Opry from Nashville will be on the air. Bath night and old time music make Saturday a day of beauty and joy forever.

May 16—I am beginning to run into trouble which I knew would happen many months ago. The pan sections of the 10-gallon fountains are starting to rust, pitting out, so to speak. One sprung a leak this morning and before I realized what had taken place, considerable territory of the floor had become soaked.

The solution of such a problem used to be very simple, for I could substitute a spare pan. That day has passed, for the spares are shot also. It just so happens that there was a very small supply of Dave Harris' waterproofing compound sticking around, and I availed myself of it. The bottom of the pan was painted, a triangular piece of cotton feed bag was placed over the leak and a second coat of paint applied. While this was drying, I got down on my hands and knees and cleaned up the wet litter with a dust pan.

May 18—Egg production, especially on the first floor of the barn, is just pretty good. The trouble is that we do not have enough skim milk for all of the stock. After Kid White saves out enough milk for ourselves, her customers, and the three bottle fed lambs, there is not very much left for the stock. That which is left is given to the laying stock on the first floor, probably because it is the shortest distance of disposal. It seems to make a difference in egg production.

Every year there is a couple or so of bottle fed lambs. Something always goes wrong and they have to be fed by hand. If I had to give individual treatment to each bird on the ranch, I would be a raving maniac in short order. I feel at times that I am fast approaching this stage. For instance, the float valve in the egg cooler stuck and the fan threw water all over everything that was in range, and almost everything was. Fortunately, Kid White came to my aid.

May 19—Night hauling and night eating is an inseparable combination if I have to do the hauling. The third egg has been added to the menu, two pieces of milk toast, two glasses of hot chocolate and three eggs. Kid White says no one but a lunatic would eat so much and then go to bed, but she does not like to see the dirty dishes in the morning. I am either just plain dumb because I cannot do all the work during the day or else the days are too short.

I got a few pounds of extra feed in the bulk last night at the mill. The boys shoot the bags down a slide from the second story, right on to the truck. They come down faster than greased lightning. The truck boy failed to check the speed and the bag landed square on the floor of the truck, splitting from top to bottom. I salvaged the residue this morning with a dust pan and whisk broom.

May 20—Before the chicks start to lay, I will have to do an awful lot of work and spend large sums of money for feed. Some of them will not live long enough to lay. There were two of this type this morning. The ashes have been scattered on the truck patch, a very costly form of fertilizer. If the family had, each year, garden sass to the cost of the chicken ashes that are scattered on the truck patch, there would be no necessity to sow a seed. In fact, I could make money on the deal, for there would be plenty to sell.

May 23—The little cockerels are learning to crow, taking a self-tutored course in voice culture. Some of them make weird noises like lost souls crying out in the wilderness. Years ago I used to laugh at such antics, but with present day conditions, I sympathize with them. I often want to "histe" my voice, stomp the ground, and tear my hair. In my more sober moments, I realize it would do no good. The best thing to do is to follow the practice of the cockerels and try to crow it off. I feel better anyway.

May 24 — Quite a few chicks are starting to roost, although they usually jump down when I do the late night or rather, early morning, feeding. This night man work is great for keeping the hoppers full of feed. Of course, I am my own night man, doing such chores at my more leisure hours. Kid White says it has got to stop, but she is unable to give a logical explanation as to how it can be done. There were a couple of dead this morning, and I tweaked the neck of a ratty cockerel.

May 25—The cats are completely at loss to understand why they cannot go to the block house. In years past, two or three went through the house with me every night. They looked forward to it as a special treat, for there was a scattering of mice. Then all of a sudden they are shoved out with a broom every time they even come in the feed room.

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I realize that they do not understand, that each one thinks it a hard, cold and cruel world. There is nothing I can do but to keep them out, for I have seen enough little piles of red bird, blue jay, and sparrow feathers to know that my cats are perfectly capable of landscaping with white ones. Every little patch of white feathers they would leave would cost me around 45 to 50 cents—too costly for cat feed. But I do feel sorry for the cats when I have to high ball them out with the broom. Today "Grandma," the founder of the army, sat down in the drive and just looked at me.

"The cats are completely at a loss to understand why they cannot go into the block house."

May 26—The chicks on the second and third floors of the barn are being night-fed. They are getting older, bigger and stow away the feed. I dread the first of the month, for the feed bill will be staggering if not an entire knock-out.

To feed less is only to court trouble, and my courting, sparking, spooning, bundling or necking days are over, says Kid White. If this is the case, her word being the law both on and off the ranch, the only thing I can do is to feed abundantly. Pour it in them, so to speak. Fortunately, the hoppers are so constructed that there is very little waste if any care and precaution whatsoever is used. It does not take great mental ability to pour feed into a hopper, but it does require clear thinking to know when to quit.

May 27—Donnie was not much help to me today, neither was Janie or Kid White. Janie is a regular fuss button and had a thousand and one things to do that did not pertain to housework. She can put up an argument that is so logical that it cannot be disputed, although at the same time, Kid White and I know the wool is being pulled over our eyes.

Donnie's activities were outside the realm of chicken houses. He mowed the lawn, enlarged the lamb creep-feed, and hauled a load of junk to the gully. It is an old family custom to clean up at least once a year, and like the old pine tree, to haul it away. Worn-out buckets, rusty tin cans, sprouted potatoes, broken bottles and Mason jars, dilapidated fly swatters that have hibernated all winter, broken window panes, old stove pipe, all these and many articles too numerous to mention, made a load of just pure junk.

May 30—The way I can cut the electric brooding bill by pulling the master switch, warms my heart. On the second and third floors I unscrew the fuse plug. The effect is all the same, the heat goes off and the meter clock settles to a slow drag as the egg room fan still runs. At night, however, the disk spins fast and furious, and I realize I am spending money, even though I am asleep.

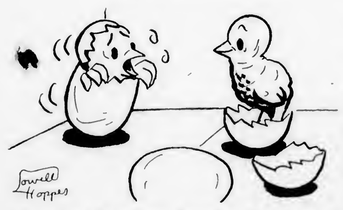
May 31 — There was a death loss last night that was caused by pure oversight or over confidence on my part. A group of chicks, probably for cussedness, settled down in a dark corner. This was the first time they have ever slept in that spot, and I overlooked them. Sometime during the early morning, they evidently got cold and started to push against the wall. A gang of cold chicks pushing against each other at a 45 degree angle can flatten those next to the wall like sardines. And when a corner is involved, the results are bound to be disastrous. Those in the corner do not have a ghost of a chance if the pressure is applied for any length of time. There are only two things to do. Pick up the dead and not to let it happen again.

Electric Heating Cable Prevents Freezing of Water Pipes

Even though the temperature dropped as low as 20 degrees below zero in his poultry house last winter, Walter Schait, Tompkins County, N. Y., did not have any trouble with frozen water pipes, nor did he have to get up at 4 a.m. to see that the layers had water when the lights went on automatically.

Taped to his water pipes were 270 feet of soil heating cable supplied with electric current and controlled by a thermostat. Only enough current is used to prevent freezing; it shuts off when the water is warm. In addition, thermostatically controlled immersion-type water warmers which maintain a temperature of 40 to 50 degrees are used in the drinking fountains.

The installation of the heating cable was one of the projects of the New York Farm Electrification Council and was supervised by C. N. Turner of Cornell University. It took a half-day to install the heating cable; the cost of the cable and the thermostat was $20; and the cost of current during the coldest weather was only about 12 cents a day.



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RELIEVES IRRITATION as in simple
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RETARDS GROWTH OF
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In addition, Lacto-G supplies a large amount of *lactose* which is extremely effective in speeding the complete metabolism of calcium and aids assimilation of total feed intake.

Lactose also helps promote health by stimulating the development of favorable flora in the intestines which offset the toxic effects of harmful, putrefactive organisms.

For over 13 years feeds fortified with Lacto-G have made an outstanding record helping reduce mortality and promote good health, sturdy growth and high production.

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"ZIP" ELECTRIC BROODER
Ready for immediate use except bulb
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Save chicks & money! "Zip" Brooder is 32" x 32", double ceiling, durable fibreboard, has wood frame, muslin curtains, 6' electric cord, plug, socket. Comes flat. Zip! It's open. 100-watt bulb gives heat & light for spring brooding.

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Pen pedigree sired chicks top value at $15.00 per 100. Want Barred or White Rocks? Leghorns? N. H. Reds? Send only $1.00. Pay postman balance plus small C.O.D. charge—or mail $15.95 with order. Chick orders booked only for shipment within 900 miles of Ft. Wayne. In Western States add 50c for Extra Shipping Costs.

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BOX 276-D Fort Wayne, Indiana

WENE U.S. LICENSED VACCINES Protect for Life

Cost is less than one egg per bird. Safeguard your flock. Chick embryo origin Tracheitis and Fowl Pox vaccines. Easy, quick. Ask your dealer or write. Dealers wanted.

TRACHEITIS WENE POULTRY LABS. Dept. V-E5, VINELAND, N.J. FOWL POX

Let's Standardize Our Products

[Continued from page 10]

states for its approval and adoption.

The plan contemplates that the program will be administered in each of the cooperating states by a state agency such as the state department of agriculture or the bureau of markets, or any other group. Any state may establish higher grade requirements than will be adopted in the national plan, and this should do away with any criticism from some states, such as the ones in New England, who have already adopted state laws with higher minimum requirements than are now carried in the specifications of the Federal grades.

In order to encourage the widest participation, it is being recommended that the authorized state agency should include representatives from the state department of agriculture or the division of markets, the poultry department of the state college, the agricultural extension service, producer and consumer groups, and such others as trade associations.

Methods of Financing

To finance the administration of the grading and inspection work, the agency should receive funds from state appropriations, from service fees, or from both sources.

Other responsibilities to be assumed by the state agency are to employ and train graders, inspectors and supervisors; to authorize the use of approved grade designations by dealers, processors and others; to hold annual or semi-annual marketing conferences, and to conduct educational programs in the state.

Coordination of Plan

Since the plan is based upon state operation of the program, some measure of national coordination will be necessary. It has been made quite clear that there is to be no dictation from the top. Any changes to be made in the plan from time to time are to be decided upon by all the participating states in much the same manner as is now done under the National Poultry Improvement Plan, in which 45 states are now participating.

This coordination will be done by the War Food Administration, and its chief function will be to render service to the various states. It will attempt to obtain uniform interpretation of grade standards in the states, to supervise inspection and grading work, to develop educational material, and to arrange and conduct regional and national conferences for the purpose of bringing about improvements in the plan. Several permanent committees are being recommended as desirable in connection with these conferences to cover such subjects as grade standards, grade labeling, educational programs and a grader training program.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

Year	Eggs Consumed	Chickens Consumed
	No.	lbs.
1909	293	19.6
1910	306	19.6
1911	329	19.8
1912	311	19.9
1913	303	19.4
1914	295	19.3
1915	313	19.2
1916	299	18.4
1917	281	17.7
1918	284	17.8
1919	303	19.0
1920	299	18.3
1921	299	17.8
1922	316	18.9
1923	327	19.4
1924	324	19.2
1925	318	19.8
1926	339	19.7
1927	342	21.0
1928	338	20.2
1929	334	19.8
1930	329	21.5
1931	331	19.4
1932	311	19.7
1933	295	20.3
1934	287	18.8
1935	278	18.1
1936	287	18.1
1937	306	18.0
1938	308	16.8
1939	311	18.6
1940	316	18.0
1941	311	19.4
1942	311	21.5
1943	343	28.1
1944	349	23.0

During the last 36 years, per capita consumption has not shown any material change, either upwards or downwards, except during the recent war years. Better products, well advertised, will be necessary to keep consumption up to the wartime level.

One of the major causes in the past for the lack of interest in the grading of eggs and poultry has been the thought that any widespread adoption of some such plan as the one outlined here would tend toward the elimination of trade brands. A great deal of effort and expense has been spent in the development of these brands, and dealers as well as some cooperatives have been consequently hesitant to favor any program which might tend to eliminate them. In this connection, the preliminary draft of the plan states the following:

"Use of uniform grade standards and terminology does not require or even suggest the elimination of trade brands. In fact, it is suggested that trade brands should be continued to strengthen pride on the part of the person or firm packing eggs or poultry and to increase confidence on the part of the dealer and consumer in the grading skill, efficiency and integrity of such packers."

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third in a series of three articles on the general subject of the need for more uniformity in the way eggs and poultry are packed and sold. The first, "Our Jumbled Egg Laws," appeared in January, while the second, "Better Marketing Needed," appeared in February. This article outlines a plan by which this uniformity, benefitting all concerned from producers to consumers, can be accomplished. Opinions from readers will be welcomed.

Preventing Laryngotracheitis Through Vaccination

[Continued from page 8]

the farm in previous years; (2) on healthy flocks in congested poultry areas where the disease is prevalent, (3) on susceptible birds which are added to the flock in which the disease is or has been present, and (4) on the remainder of the flock if the disease has broken out in one pen or one section of the farm. Once vaccination is started, do it each year.

Laryngotracheitis vaccine is applied by brushing on the cloacal (vent) membrane. Examine for "takes" on the fourth or fifth day. A "take" is indicated by a swelling of the cloacal lips and a reddening of the mucous membrane. Birds that do not show a definite "take" should be revaccinated at once. Follow manufacturer's instructions carefully when using vaccine.

In active outbreaks, use disinfectants in drinking water to reduce spread of disease. Inhalants or astringent sprays may afford some relief to birds by opening obstructed air passages. Results from such treatments in cold or damp weather will be improved by providing some heat in the houses.

Teaching Turkey Poults to Eat

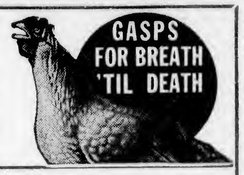
Even though there may be plenty of feed and water before them, thousands of turkey poults starve to death each year because they have not been taught to eat and drink. Here are five suggestions from the U. S. Department of Agriculture for teaching baby turkeys to eat and drink:

1. Use a greater number of water and feed containers than usual, and they should be of the open type without holes or grills through which the poults must put their heads.
2. Offer extra mash on pie plates or egg case flats.
3. Sprinkle oatmeal or finely chopped tender green feed on the mash and on the water.
4. Put bright-colored glass marbles on the feed and in the water to attract the attention of the poults.
5. When poults are first put in the brooder house, dip the beak of each poult in water, then in the mash.

Other helps include supplying plenty of light for the young turkeys to eat and drink by, placing a few already trained older poults from disease-free groups in with the baby poults for a few days, and feeding promptly within 48 hours after hatching.

Separate the cockerels from the pullets just as early as you can, and then finish them off as meat. Know how by sending a 3-cent stamp to the Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa., for Brieflet BG-70, "How to Separate Pullets and Cockerels Early."

BEWARE of POULTRY EPIDEMICS!
The Original EGG-PROPAGATED VACCINES



UNDER the latest ruling from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, all fowl vaccines *must* be produced by the chick-embryo (egg-propagated) method. This process was originated in our laboratory in 1938, the same year that our laboratory was granted the first license by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to manufacture vaccines by this method.

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Our vaccines are superior because they are not contaminated, contain the proper dosage, and have been used with success in the field for many years.

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Fowl Pox Vaccine,
100 doses, 75¢ — 500 doses, $3.00
Pigeon Pox Vaccine,
100 doses, $1.25 — 500 doses, $5.00

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Dr. Arthur D. Goldhaft, Director
Box 70-C Vineland, New Jersey

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"AAA" Quality Best Chicks— For Immediate Delivery	Not Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, S. C. R. I. Reds, New Hampshire Reds, R. C. R. I. Reds	$11.95	$14.95	$10.95
Tom Barron, Big English, White Leghorns	$11.95	$21.95	$ 3.95

"AA" Quality Good Chicks—

	Not Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
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Big Eng. Wh. Leghorns, S.C. Buff Leghorns, S.C. Brown Leghorns, S.C. Anconas	$10.45	$19.95	$ 3.45

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for POULTRYMEN

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proves its effectiveness in controlling COCCIDIOSIS

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Field tests of the new Protosep-B on more than 150,000 birds demonstrated the effectiveness of this amazing new formula in stopping Coccidiosis losses.

Protosep-B is absolutely safe, easy to use, and inexpensive. Mix it in the mash (3 lbs. Protosep-B in 100 lbs. mash). As a preventive, feed daily from 2nd or 3rd week till birds are 8 weeks old. Protosep-B not only helps prevent serious outbreaks of Coccidiosis but its nutritive value also gives birds extra vitality. Protosep-B contains vitamins A, D, and all the B-Complex vitamins including riboflavin.

This year be prepared to stop the heavy mortality from Coccidiosis. Order Protosep-B today for home mixing or ask your dealer for his ready-mixed Protosep-B Mash. Write today for Free descriptive literature. Address Dept. EP5.

WHITMOYER LABORATORIES, Inc.
Myerstown, Penna.

PROTOSEP-B

To acquaint housewives with the fact that there is no difference in the food qualities of brown and white eggs, the Penn Fruit Company of Philadelphia has been conducting displays and demonstrations in its stores. The demonstrator has on her little table a dozen brown eggs and a dozen white eggs with one of each color broken in a dish in the foreground. She follows through with the story on the sign which says: "The dark hen lays brown-shell eggs. The white hen lays white-shell eggs. Feeding as they do from the same troughs, there will be absolutely no difference in the quality of the eggs they lay. The yolk from the dark hen egg will be just as light in color . . . just as sweet . . . just as flavorful as the yolk from the white hen's egg."

This Month With Your Flock

[Continued from page 2]

with 1-inch mesh poultry netting or wire fabric to keep chicks out of the droppings.

Have Range Feeders in Rows

To save time and steps, put your feeders on range in rows so that you do not have to zig-zag all over the range to fill them.

Constant Source of Greens

If you want to have a supply of greens to take to birds in confinement, plant some Swiss Chard. When the plants get well started, thin to about 6 inches apart. Feed the outer leaves, and let the center of the plant keep growing. You'll have a constant source of succulent green feed throughout the summer.

Range Carrying Capacity

The condition of the range or pasture will determine how many growing pullets it will hold, but a good average is about 250 to 300 pullets to the acre.

Another Reason for Culling Now

Mortality in laying flocks seems to be heaviest just after the birds are a year old, according to an observation by the veterinary department of Massachusetts State College. Reproductive and kidney disorders seem to be the main causes of death.

Right now, therefore, the hens that were hatched in March and April of last year are the most likely candidates for death. By culling carefully now to remove any off-condition birds, many are still marketable for meat and need not be a total loss.

Settle the Dust

If you are bothered by dust when cleaning out the laying house, spray the walls and ceilings with some warm water before you start sweeping down the dust. A little disinfectant with a pleasant odor will help to prevent the usual suffocating odors.

Don't Let Coccidiosis Get Started

Chicks from 2 to 12 weeks old are at the most susceptible age for coccidiosis. Hanging wings, ruffled feathers, closed eyes, a hunched-up and depressed appearance, and pale yellow or mustard colored droppings that may be foamy, are among the usual symptoms. In the cecal type of infection, bloody droppings are the most outstanding symptoms.

Since coccidiosis is spread when the chicks eat infective material, the main thing to do is to break the cycle of infection by cleaning the house daily during an outbreak, removing the litter and disinfecting the waterers. Avoid damp spots around fountains, for moisture and warmth aid coccidiosis. The important thing is to keep the litter dry.

Some feed manufacturers offer flushing mashes that are used in coccidiosis control. Sulfaguanidine and sulphur products, as well as other types of drug treatments, are being used effectively in the prevention and control of coccidiosis. If you have had coccidiosis in your flock before, better consider preventive treatment. Whatever product is used, be sure to follow instructions for best results.

Fertilizing the Lawn

Lawn clippings are palatable to poultry and are valuable in replacing today's shortages. Lawn clippings are excellent fed fresh, dried for winter use, or made into silage and preserved in barrels.

Grass growth can be greatly stimulated by fertilizing the lawn. There is nothing better than a liberal application of poultry manure, but commercial garden fertilizers are also satisfactory. The use of fertilizers not only increases growth, but makes the crop taken off more valuable from a nutritive standpoint.

The limit for feeding all green feeds is about 5 pounds a day to 100 birds. If the allowance is more liberal, consumption of other feeds is sure to be lowered and egg production will be reduced. Lawn clippings should be cut in the morning and fed before they have had a chance to wilt.

Don't Make Feeding Changes

Whether your chickens are mature layers, half-grown birds, or baby chicks, you will do well to select a good, complete, balanced ration for them, adopt a satisfactory feeding program, and stick to it. It does not pay to "swap horses in the middle of the stream."

Graybill's PEDIGREED LEGHORNS
Chicks from Large Type
WHITE LEGHORNS

Trapnested under Pennsylvania state supervision for 18 years. Strictly a breeding farm. Buy direct from a breeder for greater profits. 18 years B.W.D. Pennsylvania officially blood-tested. Males of 240 to 300-egg breeding head matings. Straight run or pullet chicks. No eggs bought — we hatch only from eggs produced on our own farm. Write for FREE CIRCULAR.

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Top
Your Best Year With
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Meat producer supreme. More weight in less time. Yellow, clean carcasses. Higher livability under battery or floor conditions. 6 straight breeds that are winners. 4 profitable crosses. Really big leghorns. Send For Chick Catalog.

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17K. East Commerce St., BRIDGETON, N. J.

The 2-4-6 Broiler Plan

[Continued from page 6]

the heated area for a day or two. For a brood of 300 chicks, we find that three low, metal, 4-foot, reel-top hoppers are enough for the second to fourth week; then another should be added.

Several 3-gallon fountains will start them off when moved, but we like to shift to a 5-gallon fountain as soon as possible, and use these exclusively unless the house is piped and automatic fountains used. This item alone is a tremendous time saver.

The Third Step — "6 Weeks"

Now the broilers emerge into the last and crucial stage. If the house has some supplementary heat, or the weather is warm, the hovers can be removed. The battle now becomes three-pronged: (1) Keep them eating steadily; (2) maintain a dry litter for disease prevention; and (3) provide proper temperature and environment conditions.

Large hoppers are brought in between the sixth and eighth weeks, and the same complete broiler mash is in use. By the eighth week, some cracked corn or scratch grains can be fed. The hard grains might be controlled to allow about 2 to 3 parts of mash to 1 of grain. At this level, the protein intake will not get too low and slow up growth. Also, the vitamin supplements are in the mash, and this factor must be considered. Hard grains, however, provide variety in the diet, prevent the growth from being too rapid, and help to keep the litter dry. All-mash tends to make damp litter. From the eighth to twelfth week, particularly, the hoppers should get empty for an hour or two every afternoon in order to keep the appetite stimulated. Good steady growth depends upon a keen appetite all the time.

Litter is a pretty important item, as the coccidiosis problem hinges somewhat on litter condition. We place about 3 inches of litter on the floor for the 2 to 6 week period. Then a little is added from time to time until during the last four weeks there is a covering of 5 inches of litter. Forking it over every few days tends to keep it dry and also helps to keep down coccidiosis by constantly burying the fresh droppings. Probably one of the greatest sources of damp litter is the water fountain. It pays to keep it on a large, raised, wire stand—about 8 inches off the floor. If this area can be kept dry, part of the battle is well under control.

Although maintaining dry litter and forking it over is the prime prevention aid for coccidiosis, many growers give the birds a flush every week or two. In some cases, 5 per cent powdered sulphur is added to the mash and fed three days a week after the chicks are 5 weeks old. There are a number of such products on the market. Sulfaguanadine is also used in coccidiosis

Selling Feed *is not enough!*

BEACON *Service*
REPRESENTATIVES FOLLOW THROUGH . . .

The poultryman who buys BEACON Feeds knows that he's buying more than just feedstuffs. He's buying the follow-through of one of America's specialists in his problems—The Beacon Milling Co. He's buying the result of years of laboratory research by men who are foremost in the field in new discoveries. And—he's buying the BEACON Feeding Program, of which one important aspect is the BEACON Service Representative!

Your BEACON Service Representative is trained in the BEACON program of management; he's a specialist, prepared through years of study and practice to advise you on your feeding problems—as well as on the over-all problem of flock management. He's primarily interested in the lifetime production record of your birds—and he'll employ all his knowledge to better it.

Beacon service representative inoculating layers against laryngotracheitis.

Blood testing breeding stock for pullorum disease by Beacon service representative.

Here the Beacon service representative is giving worm treatment, using Iodine Vermicide Merck which is injected into the gizzard by a catheter.

● Unfortunately it is impossible for us to supply distributors with all the BEACON Feeds desired during the present emergency. We assure our customers and the many new friends who anxiously await an opportunity to become BEACON Feeders, that as soon as the situation permits further expansion of our facilities — BEACON Feeds will be available to everyone.

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Gove Barred Rocks are being booked up quickly. Customers realize that quality chicks are in strong demand. Order your Gove chicks now—you'll be assured of livability, quick growth, rapid feathering in your chicks, and heavy production of large eggs in your mature pullets. Our own breeders average about 200 eggs per bird.
All breeders are N.H.-U.S. Pullorum Clean.
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"HEN" CHICKS FROM 2-YEAR OLD BREEDERS

STERN BROS.
Longevity Leghorns
NEW HAMPSHIRES · ROCK-HAMP CROSS

EVERYBODY: Buy Leghorn Chicks right through May and June, or there will be a World's-Record Shortage of White Eggs this year! Folks have gone meat crazy, but they are going to need eggs from now on!

LONGEVITY White Leghorns — World's Finest Layers of Big Chalk-White Eggs. Fast growth, Early Maturity.

96% LIVABILITY GUARANTEED
First 4 Weeks on All Matings
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We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Large Hens mated with males from R.O.P. hens. Low Prices on St. Run Chicks & Pullets. Ckls. $5-100
North Side Poultry Farm, Box E, Richfield, Pa.

control. The problem is to keep coccidiosis at such a low level, and the birds in such good condition that their resistance is high.

No roosts are used for broilers. A 10-watt bulb in each pen will give a dim light at night and prevent crowding. More light is unnecessary.

Keeping the house comfortable is a constant problem. If too hot, the birds are sluggish and appetite is retarded. Allowing the temperature to get too cold causes crowding and lowered resistance. Broilers need about 1 square foot of space per bird during the last stage. Less than this lowers quality. More space is not economical. Broiler growing is like a quarter-mile race—every step counts at such a fast pace.

Labor Short-Cuts For Pullets On Pasture

[Continued from page 7]

fountains, and portable shades, keeping the shades between the feeders and the range shelters. In this way, the birds use the entire area rather than just around the brooder house or shelter. All too frequently, feeders and fountains are left near the rearing house all summer. The result is that part of the pasture is worn bare while the grass in other areas goes to seed.

Leaving the house in one spot all season, but moving the other equipment keeps the pullets using all the growing area.

Mowing the Pasture

Many poultrymen fail to get their poultry pasture mowed as frequently as they would like. This is especially true early in the season when the chicks are small and the growing conditions are best for the pasture. Best results come from keeping the vegetation immature and short. When the pasture is mowed frequently, it is impractical to collect the clippings for hay or silage because there is not enough volume to rake. Many poultrymen have deplored this loss of highly nutritious feed.

Kenyon Warner in Geneseo, New York, had that experience with his Ladino clover pasture, but he solved his problem. He first tried making hay, but making hay from rank Ladino clover early in the season requires good weather which he didn't get. He finally burned the dried clippings. The next time the clover needed mowing he strung an electric fence around his range shelters and brooder houses, moved all feeders and water fountains within this enclosure, and used the remainder of the area for night pasture for his cows. In a few nights, all the excess growth was removed without the labor of mowing. He followed that practice for the remainder of the season.

To keep down excess growth on pasture not immediately needed by his growing stock, Kenyon Warner, Geneseo, N. Y., strung an electric fence around his poultry shelters and colony houses and used the remainder of the range as night pasture for his cows. This made it unnecessary to mow this area.

The use of large feed hoppers and water fountains will greatly reduce the labor of growing pullets on pasture since these jobs can be done on a weekly rather than a daily basis.

POULTRY IN THE NEWS

Inflation in China has reached such a stage that eggs sell for $24 each.

Although subjected to heavy naval bombardment, the dome of a cathedral in a town remained intact. The sturdiness of the building was attributed to the fact that the mortar with which the bricks were laid consisted of egg white, fermented chopped leaves of native trees, molasses, sand, lime, and water.

Jackie, pet dog of a soldier in the Seventh Army while in France, liked candy and C rations, trotted in with an egg in his mouth in exchange for such foods whenever he got hungry for them, according to an item in the Army Times.

Through The Editor's Specs

[Continued from page 3]

land would like to have. Egg production is about 7 per cent less than a year ago.

One may wonder why people are eating so many more eggs than they did a year ago when eggs were so much more plentiful. It isn't that folks like eggs that much more; they simply are unable to get as much meat as before, and non-rationed poultry seems to be even scarcer than rationed red meats. So people are eating more eggs.

It looks as though the food situation this year will be tighter than it has been anytime since the outbreak of the war. The changed picture is due mainly to the fact that the job of feeding Europe is going to be bigger than seemed necessary last fall. Millions of war prisoners and "slave laborers," more than are fighting in American forces overseas, have been released in a starving condition. They have to be fed. There are the millions of people in the liberated countries badly in need of food, and they must look to America this year anyway for food.

All this has given the Army a bigger feeding job. Its poultry requirements this year are double that of last year. It plans to export some 240 million bushels of wheat and flour to Europe by fall. In fact, its demands for all kinds of food have increased.

We can't look upon these additional demands for food as markets. They are all part of the cost of war that you and your children will be paying for in the years to come. With all the shortages in this country, we are still best equipped to give aid to people who are suffering for want of food.

The War Food Administration probably misjudged on what this year's food requirements would be. OPA price policies, too, have discouraged feeding out of cattle and affected meat supplies. These are mistakes that can easily occur in war, for the progress of war is always unpredictable. Such errors, however, should make us all the more conscious of the fact that a small group of men in Washington, no matter how well intentioned, can not regulate food production like turning a faucet off and on. We want to avoid that when peace comes again to this country.

Preventing Fowl Pox Through Vaccination

[Continued from page 8]

into breeding pens or six to seven months after the first vaccination.

Since fowl pox causes a drop in feed consumption, stimulate appetites of the birds by feeding a moist mash once or twice a day, and also feeding succulent green feed if available. See that house is well ventilated. Remove old litter, and clean and disinfect the house and equipment, giving special attention to waterers and feeders.

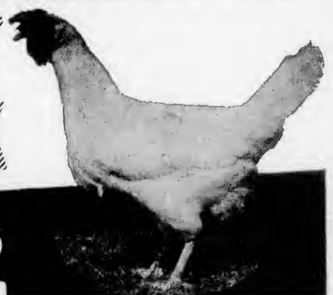
When only a small percentage of the flock is affected, and pigeon pox vaccine can be used on the remainder of the flock, it is possible to give individual attention to birds showing the symptoms.

Birds showing gasping symptoms will probably have lesions in the opening to the windpipe. These lesions can be removed with small forceps, after which the area should be swabbed with an antiseptic such as tincture of iodine or a 15 per cent argyrol solution.

If blister-like swellings appear on the edge of the eyeballs, they should be removed and the area treated with a 15 per cent argyrol solution or some other antiseptic that can be used for this purpose.

GET IN THE SWING
Cut Top Quality Pulpwood
This is Peeling Time

Don't let POX Knock the LAY Out of YOUR FLOCK



Keep Your Layers Healthy Like this Hen

MILLIONS of dozens of eggs have been lost the past 6 months through Fowl Pox. Thousands of poultry raisers have lost their entire years profits through this dreaded disease that strikes when least expected.

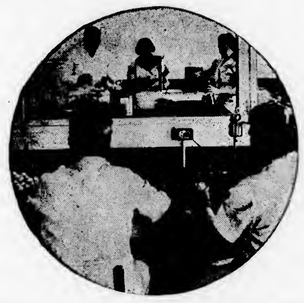
When Fowl Pox hits your flock egg production goes down and down. It's most always 6 to 12 weeks before the flock is again in good lay. Usually many birds are lost and others are never again any good—your whole years work and profits are gone.

You cannot afford to take a chance on Fowl POX when you can easily protect your future egg profits for only ¾c per bird.

PROTECT Your 1945 CROP of PULLETS AGAINST POX FOR LIFE . . VACCINATE them when 6 to 12 weeks old with

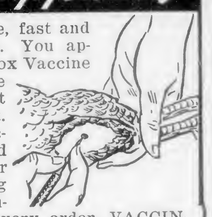
RUSSELL'S Fowl Pox VACCINE

(CHICKEN STRAIN Egg Embryo Origin)



Above is a view in our Biological Laboratories where Russell Vaccines. Bacterins and Antigens are manufactured under United States Government License No. 210 this insures high uniform quality and dependable results.

You can EASILY VACCINATE Poultry Yourself



It is simple, fast and easy to do. You apply Fowl Pox Vaccine just like the drawing at the right. Full instructions and brush for applying are included with every order. VACCINATE—DON'T HESITATE.

PREPAID PRICES

If your Russell Dealer cannot supply you order direct at these prices which are postpaid.

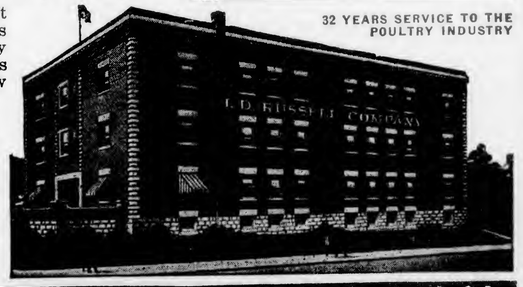
Fowl Pox Vaccine—Chicken or Pigeon Strain—100 doses 75c.. One 500 dose package $3.25. Two 500 dose packages $6.00.

FREE CIRCULAR Gives Full Details About Fowl Pox and Tracheitis

Write today. Don't Wait as this New Circular is very valuable for every poultry raiser. It gives full information on how to vaccinate.

I. D. RUSSELL LABORATORIES
DEPT. 507
25th & HARRISON ST.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

32 YEARS SERVICE TO THE POULTRY INDUSTRY



Consult Your RUSSELL Dealer He is Dependable

Stop Picking!

"National" pick-out and feather-pulling protection is now standard equipment on poultry and turkey farms. Some poultrymen prefer HELMETS, others OPTIKS. Both kinds are guaranteed to give complete satisfaction. They are used by leading poultrymen and endorsed by Experiment Stations everywhere. Turkey growers find "National" TURK BITS a sure preventive for barebacks.

Note These "National" © Features

- Simple to attach, light and comfortable
- No interference with feeding
- Reduce mash waste
- Durable, Non-Corrosive, Safe and Efficient

Postpaid Prices on "NATIONAL" Controls

HELMETS.....$2.95 per 100; $27.50 per 1,000
OPTIKS.....$2.95 per 100; $27.50 per 1,000
TURK BITS....$2.75 per 100; $25.00 per 1,000

Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee

Order now to assure prompt delivery

DEALERS: Write for attractive sales proposition

NATIONAL POULTRY PRODUCTS CO.
Dept. D. 581 Sixth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

SEND NO MONEY FOR OUR TOP QUALITY Pullorum Tested **BABY CHICKS**

Immediate Shipment. 100% live delivery guar.

Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Big Type White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns	$11.95-100 $6.25-50 $3.25-25

Heavy assorted, $10.00-100, plus postage.

Heavy breed pullets, $13.40-100; heavy cockerels, $12.40. Leghorn pullets, $18.90; cockerels, $4.50.

White & Black Giants, New Hampshire Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Light Brahmas, Rhode Island Whites.	$13.95-100 $7.25-50 $3.75-25

Heavy pullets, $14.50; heavy cockerels, $15.00.

All chicks are top quality, from purebred, blood tested flocks. Order today, at these special low prices. Pay your postman, C.O.D. Write for early order discount.

Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio

GRANT'S RUGGED NEW HAMPSHIRES

Persistent production of large eggs brings greatest income. Greater uniformity and livability increases number of marketable meat birds. N. Hampshires, R. I. Reds, Sex-Linked Cross, Barred Cross. Free catalog.

GRANT'S POULTRY FARM
BOX C GOFFSTOWN, N. H.

Information on Geese

Q.—Will you kindly give me a few hints on care and feeding of goslings? Have taken your magazine for years and enjoy the Diary of a Poultryman more than any other part of the magazine.—F. R. D., N. J.

A.—Very complete instructions on starting and raising goslings is found in Farmers' Bul. 767, "Goose Raising," which you can obtain by writing to your own congressman or to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Caponizing Mature Cockerels

Q.—What do you think of the feasability of caponizing grown cockerels or cocks, and then feeding for four to six weeks? Do you know of anyone who has done this?—J. B., Ohio.

A.—I have not heard of anyone caponizing fully grown male birds, nor would I see any advantage in doing so. It would probably be more economical and less hazardous simply to put the males on a fattening ration for about 10 days.

Raising Two Breeds Together

Q.—Would it be all right to raise New Hampshire and White Leghorn chicks if I started them on the same day and grew them together until maturity?—J. R. B., N. Y.

A.—You might be able to get by all right raising the two breeds of chicks together, but I believe that your results would be better if they could be grown in separate broods. The New Hampshires will be somewhat larger than the White Leghorns in a short time, and they may show a tendency to dominate the latter, interfering with their eating, and it might slow up the growth of the Leghorns.

Effects of Worms

Q.—My hens have what we call leg weakness. One of the hens we killed and opened seemed to be full of long white worms living right in her fat. Would these worms make her unable to walk? Also would they cause blindness?—W. F., Pa.

A.—From what you say, it appears as though your flock is very heavily infested with worms and is causing both leg weakness and blindness.

A worm infestation results in a waste of feed, but it also interferes with the assimilation of the various nutrients, particularly vitamins. Vitamin D is necessary to prevent the form of leg weakness commonly referred to as rickets.

I am enclosing a copy of our Poultry Disease Diagnosis Guide and a copy of the brieflet, "The Prevention and Control of Worms in Poultry."

Egg Grades and Freshness

Q.—What is the difference between a Grade A and a Grade B egg? When is an egg strictly fresh and for what period of time? Is a Leghorn egg as nourishing as that of any other breed of chicken?—S. S., Pa.

A.—Age does not determine whether or not an egg is fresh. The condition of the egg decides that, and an egg improperly cared for can become stale or be classed in a lower grade in a relatively short time.

Under the tentative U. S. Standards, a Grade A egg has a shell that is clean and sound, a yolk outline fairly well defined when candled, a white that is clear and reasonably firm, and an air cell that is not over ¼-inch deep. Under most of the so-called fresh egg laws here in the northeastern states, such an egg could be sold as "fresh." One of the main requirements is that the air cell be not more than ¼-inch in depth.

Grade B eggs will have a yolk well defined, a white that is clear but slightly weak, and an air cell that is not over ⅜ of an inch deep with movement up to ⅜ of an inch permitted.

An egg laid by a Leghorn is just as nourishing as that laid by another breed of chicken receiving the same ration.

The War and Poultry Raisers

[Continued from page 4]

shortage of other meats during the coming summer.

Price increases for the July to December period ranged from one-half cent at Gainesville, Georgia, to 1.6 cents at Great Falls, Mont., and Gonzales, Texas.

Tentative ceiling prices of live young chickens at key cities are as follows.

	Old Ceiling July-Dec.	New Ceiling July-Dec.	Increase
Norwich. Conn.	28.5	29.6	1.1
Selbyville, Dela.	28.5	29.3	.8
Gainesville, Ga.	28.8	29.3	.5
Chicago. Ill.	27.5	28.7	1.2
Portland, Maine	28.6	29.8	1.2
Baltimore, Md.	28.4	29.5	1.1
Boston, Mass.	28.5	29.7	1.2
Manchester, N. H.	28.5	29.7	1.2
Flemington, N. J.	28.5	29.6	1.1
New York, N. Y.	28.5	29.6	1.1
Cleveland, Ohio	28.1	29.2	1.1
Philadelphia, Pa.	28.5	29.6	1.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	28.2	29.2	1.0
Providence, R. I.	28.5	29.7	1.2
Montpelier, Vt.	28.5	29.6	1.1
Rockingham, Va.	28.4	29.2	.8
Charleston, W. Va.	28.2	29.2	1.0

Canned and Eviscerated Poultry Restrictions Are Relaxed

To clear up some of the confusion caused by WFO 125, effective February 14, requiring all authorized poultry eviscerators to set aside 100 per cent of the poultry they processed for canning or for sale as eviscerated poultry for purchase by the government, the War Food Administration announced March 17 that certain restrictions had been relaxed.

Eviscerators (chiefly retail butchers) processing 3,000 pounds or less of chickens and turkeys each week are no longer covered by the order, except that the poultry may not be preserved by any method other than refrigeration.

The restrictions no longer apply to eviscerators processing more than 3,000 pounds or less than 10,000 pounds weekly, but they are required to establish quotas based on their average weekly production in 1944, and they may not exceed these quotas. The poultry processed may not be preserved by any method other than refrigeration.

Poultry canners, however, must still continue to set-aside 100 per cent of their output for government purchase.

Turkey Set-Aside in Effect

The turkey set-aside order (WFO 106), under which all turkeys in certain areas must be sold to authorized processors for ultimate delivery to the Quartermaster Market Centers, was reinstated and revised on April 8. The purpose is to enable the purchase of hen turkeys marketed in April, May, and June, as well as the regular 1945 crop of turkey marketed in the summer and fall months.

In the East, the set-aside affects Augusta, Rockingham, Page, Shenandoah, and Frederick counties in Virginia, and Hardy, Pendleton, Grant, and Hampshire counties in West Virginia.

Other states affected are Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, California, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Utah, Wisconsin, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Montana, and Arkansas.

A 1-cent a pound increase on live turkeys sold by producers and a 2-cent increase on dressed turkeys will probably be granted by OPA, the same as last year, but is expected to go into effect on June 1, a month earlier than last year.

State of Massachusetts Seizes Poultry for Hospitals

The Massachusetts legislature passed a bill on March 27 giving the governor authority to seize shpments of poultry for emergency use by state hospitals and institutions. Shipments destined to New York were confiscated soon afterward, and on April 2, some 3,433 pounds of poultry enroute from Candia, N. H., to Boston were seized.

Massachusetts Asks Adjustment in Ceiling Prices for Eggs

On April 5, Senator Saltonstall presented in the United States Senate a resolution of the Massachusetts state legislature urging members of congress from the New England states to confer with OPA in adjusting egg ceiling prices for the New England area.

The resolution maintained that "the entire price structure as it applies to table eggs must be immediately revised upward in order to save what is left of the laying flocks now being rapidly liquidated in the New England area," and said that a continuance of the conditions for even a short period of time would tend to completely wreck the New England poultry industry.

Although many egg laying flocks are being liquidated, the number of chicks hatched for the first two months of the year was well ahead of a year ago, and the egg-feed ratio was considerably better than a year ago. Continued liquidation of flocks, however, could reduce hatching egg supplies to the extent that hatchings of chicks might be curtailed in April and May.

Dried Egg Price Cut 3 Cents

The War Food Administration has cut down on its dried egg requirements. It notified egg driers on March 29 that beginning April 1 offers of dried whole eggs would have to be made at a price of at least 3 cents a pound less than the ceiling for the product.

It is believed the move was aimed at increasing stocks of shell eggs in storage and to divert more shell eggs to the Army and WFA. During the first week of April, driers offered almost three times as much powder to the government as was bought, so a further drop in the government paying price may be made to discourage offerings.

Members of the shell egg and frozen and dried egg industry advisory committees were told by WFA in Washington recently that the 1945 procurement program for dried eggs would be operated so as not to "pinch" the procurement of shell or dried eggs for the armed forces, or of shell and frozen eggs for civilians. WFA is now attempting to buy 1,000,000 cases of shell-treated eggs for shipment to England, although it was previously reported as planning on buying 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 cases for that purpose.

Last December, Lt. Col. Ralph W. Olmstead, director of supply for the Commodity Credit Corporation, indicated that the government was ready to buy 265,000,000 pounds of dried eggs this year if a surplus condition arose. The amount did not represent orders, but possible outlets for the surplus. Since that time, the Army requirements have increased.

How much Shall I Feed?

You need no longer be in doubt. A clear and simple feeding schedule has been carefully worked-out as a part of the Park & Pollard "Normal Growth System."

Easy to use directions enable you to follow a precise program each week. Full use of the range provides for low pullet rearing cost—yet ample nutrition with enriched Park & Pollard Growing Feed insures a full measure of growth.

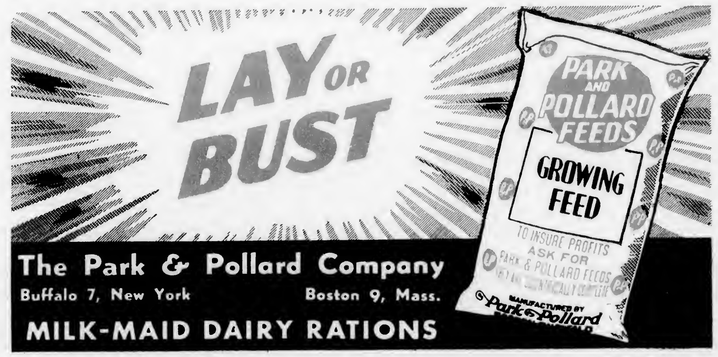
Actual farm conditions are duplicated for our Holliston, Mass. Research. Careful testing and checking show that uniformity, health and vigor are increased with this improved rearing program. Results show-up in lower mortality and sustained production in the laying house.

DROP A CARD FOR YOUR FREE COPY

Now is the time to develop your pullets into a high state of physical vigor. If you house them in "the pink of condition" they will have the strength and stamina to maintain production for 12 months or longer.

Find out now how much easier and more profitable it is to use this improved "Growing Program." Write for your FREE copy of "Raising Pullets for Egg Production."

Your Park & Pollard dealer will supply you with GROWING FEED that is enriched with energy producing food value—scientifically made to take the guesswork out of feeding.



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Buffalo 7, New York Boston 9, Mass.
MILK-MAID DAIRY RATIONS

SUNNYBROOK CHICKS

PROFIT BRED 25 YEARS

All Breeders U. S. Approved—Officially Pullorum Controlled

STARTED CHICKS

Three weeks and up. Thousands available — reared under ideal open range and housing conditions. 5 popular breeds, also crosses.

SEXED PULLETS

20,000 various ages, day old and up. All from stock bred for egg production, full of health and vitality. Good future profits for you.

BABY CHICKS

from one of the finest poultry plants in East—365 acres of fine shaded ranges and buildings with every facility for quality stock. Hatches weekly all year. Be sure to place your

ORDER WELL IN ADVANCE

NEW HAMPSHIRES • R.I. REDS
WHITE LEGHORNS • WHITE ROCKS
BARRED ROCKS • CROSSES

WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER AND PRICES TODAY

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM

A. HOWARD FINGAR, Owner.
Box E, — Phone 1309-J1 — HUDSON, N. Y.

LOW PRICES ON WENE R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS & PULLETS U. S. N. J. APPROVED

Mail postcard now for (1) WENE'S SERVICE and POSTWAR PROFITS PLAN (2) WENE'S NEW ECONOMY PLAN (3) Full details WENE'S 1945 Super X R.O.P. Sired Chicks, covered by

FREE REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE

Any losses 1st 14 days replaced without charge.

WRITE FOR WENE'S **"BIG 3" OFFER**

Big savings early orders, besides. Leading pure or crossbreds. 4 priced-to-sell matings. PROMPT SERVICE. Big color CATALOG FREE.

WENE CHICK FARMS
BOX E-5. VINELAND, N. J.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$4.00
Black or White Minorcas	12.00	20.00	4.00
B.&W. Rox, R.I. Reds, W. Wy.	14.00	18.00	13.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	14.00	18.00	13.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	16.00	22.00	13.00

H. Mix. $12; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., $10 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B. W. D. 100% live del. Postp'd AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy.
C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box E, McAllisterville, Pa.

NEW HAMPSHIRES
NICHOLS
BARRED ROCKS

Excellent Meat Quality—a distinct character in Nichols birds, is one of the ten big reasons for success with Nichols strains. Illustrated Catalog tells whole story about Nichols U.S. Approved-U.S. Pullorum Clean chicks—Write

WRITE FOR FREE Catalog

NICHOLS POULTRY FARM, INC.
BOX 12, KINGSTON, N. H.

Army Gets Priority on Eggs

A priority rating making it mandatory for an egg dealer to fill Army orders for eggs before taking care of other customers was granted to the Army effective April 1. The Army plans to buy some 6,000,000 cases of eggs in the next five or six months, and it was reported as having already exercised its priority in some midwestern and Pacific Coast plants the first week of April, and in the Northeast the following week.

Both the War Shipping Administration and War Food Administration were planning to use priorities in buying eggs, and all three agencies are expected to contract for eggs for future delivery to assure themselves of adequate stocks of eggs when needed.

Egg Holiday Called Off

New York egg jobbers who had voted on March 14 to halt the distribution of eggs throughout the city starting March 19 unless OPA granted them adequate mark-ups to meet their egg handling costs, decided to call off their "holiday" after Attorney General Francis Biddle had ordered an investigation to determine whether it constituted a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Members of the egg inspectors union had supported the jobbers, for egg candlers were being laid off by jobbers who claimed that they were losing 15 cents a case as a result of existing OPA markups for eggs.

Coal for Brooders

Prepared sizes of bituminous coal will be made available for the operation of brooders in areas where fuels formerly used for this purpose are no longer available, the Solid Fuels Administration and the War Food Administration announced April 7. The move is aimed at helping poultry raisers mainly in the southeastern states where fuel wood and kerosene, formerly used quite extensively, are not so easily obtained.

Ceilings Tagged on Ready-built Houses

Ready-built poultry houses and farm structures made principally of wood, this year are tagged with their ceiling prices, according to an announcement by OPA on March 23. Manufacturers, distributors, jobbers, dealers, department stores, and mail-order houses are required to have the ceiling price tag attached to the building.

Protein Scarcity Looms

Although supplies of feed grains are believed to be sufficient to meet livestock feeding requirements until October 1, the Feed Industry Council issued a report the last week of March indicating an estimated 15 per cent shortage of high protein feeds.

Considerable damage had occurred to corn stocks in the Midwest due to lack of storage and drying facilities. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the War Food Administration on March 27 announced that two southern Minnesota hemp plants had begun corn drying operations, the first publicly owned war plants converted to a use directly benefitting agriculture.

WSA Requisitions Large Amount of Stored Poultry

The War Food Administration notified cold storage warehouses in the New York area on March 29 that they could make no further deliveries to hotels, restaurants, and other owners of poultry in storage, asked that inventories be submitted to the War Shipping Administration, which followed up the next week by requisitioning some 800,000 pounds of poultry to meet its requirements.

WFA Releases Egg Publicity

Had an egg surplus like that of a year ago occurred again this spring, the War Food Administration would have been prepared to release a stream of publicity through newspapers, radio, and other media. The material which it has released this year does not mention the "surplus" angle, but simply points out eggs are a good food nutritionally. The suggestion is that eggs be given some special emphasis the last week of April and the first week of May.

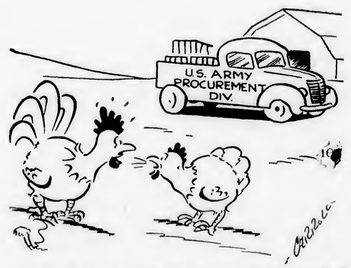
Newcastle Disease Appears

A case of the deadly Newcastle disease was reported in a flock of poultry in New Jersey in March. The infected flock was disposed of entirely and no additional outbreaks have been reported, but poultrymen have been advised to send suspicious birds to the state disease laboratory at the College Farm, New Brunswick, N. J., or to the Pathology Laboratory, Vineland, N. J., for a diagnosis.

The outbreak reported was not as severe as that originally reported at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1926, but there is no known cure for the disease. Strict quarantine must be imposed, and no visitors whatever should be allowed in the laying house.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on April 4 requested that all producers of fowl pox, pigeon pox, and laryngotracheitis vaccines discontinue the use of live birds in producing those vaccines. The use of chick embryos, which many laboratories have been using, may be continued.

The affected fowl shows loss of appetite, stands in a crouched position, appears sleepy with half closed eyes, and breathes more rapidly. There is a watery, yellowish-white diarrhea with sickening odor, while crop is usually distended with a sour, grayish-brown fluid. In breathing, there is a long gasping inhalation through the half-closed mouth. A heavy mucous discharge comes from the nostrils, and the mouth contains varying amounts of a frothy discharge which sometimes hangs from the beak in shreds. Darkening of the comb and wattles often occurs. Nervous twitching of the head, and lameness or leg paralysis may occur in the less severe cases.



"All I know, it's work or fight, and I haven't seen you laying any eggs!"

Plans for 9 x 10 Summer Shelter

[Continued from page 5]

Perch supports are 1 inch by 4 inches by 10 feet long. The top of the perch supports should be 16 inches from the floor. The perches are 1 inch by 2 inches by 4 feet long and are nailed six inches from each end and one foot to center. There are 10 perches on each side or 80 feet of perch space. The perches and perch supports should be painted with a good red mite destroyer when the shelter is built.

The outside end of the perches may be nailed to a 1-inch by 2-inch strip of material which is then hinged to the perch support. The inside perch support instead of being nailed to the studding may rest on blocks fastened to the center studding on the front and rear of the shelter. This arrangement will permit raising the perches up against the under side of the roof, enabling one to work to better advantage in the building. (Plans do not show this detail.)

The sides and ends of the shelter are covered with 1-inch poultry netting two feet wide. The floor is covered with 1-inch or 1½-inch poultry netting three feet wide. The wire used on the floor should be heavy, preferably 16-gauge.

A small pullet exit door may be built at the level of the floor in the right front corner of the shelter. A catching crate may be set up against

Bill of Material for 9 by 10 Summer Shelter

Detailed Bill		
Skids	2—2″ x 10″ x 12′	
Sills	2—2″ x 4″ x 8′	8″
Floor joists	3—2″ x 4″ x 9′	8″
Spacer	2—2″ x 4″ x 2′	7″
Spacer	2—2″ x 4″ x 1′	4″
Studs	8—2″ x 4″ x 2′	10″
Studs	4—2″ x 4″ x 4′	6″
Braces	4—2″ x 4″ x 3′	3″
Braces	4—2″ x 4″ x 2′	
Rafters	16—1″ x 3″ x 6′	
Rafter spacers	2—1″ x 2″ x 12′	
Perches	20—1″ x 2″ x 4″	
Ridge beam	1—1″ x 4″ x 12′	
Ridge cap	2—1″ x 4″ x 12′	
Door	2—1″ x 4″ x 4′	
Door	2—1″ x 4″ x 2′	3″
Door	1—1″ x 4″ x 4′	9″
[illegible] beams	2—1″ x 4″ x 2′	2″
Perch supports	4—1″ x 4″ x 10′	
Plates	2—1″ x 6″ x 12′	
Base boards	2—1″ x 6″ x 8′	8″
Roof (or)	....2—6′ x 12′ wall board	
Roof (or)	..2—6′ x 12′ corrugated roofing	
Shingles	.... 1½ square	

Hardware

Wire	55 ft.—1″ mesh 2′ wide
Wire	30 ft.—1″or 1½″ mesh 3′ wide (16-gauge)
Nails	3 lbs.—20d
Nails	2 lbs.—8d
Nails	2 lbs.—8d finish
Nails	3 lbs.—1½″ galvanized roofing
Staples	.... 2 lbs.—wire
Hinges	.... 4 pair—3″ strap

Paint

Asphalt paint 2 gal.

KASCO CHICK STARTER

Why not start on the Kasco 6-Point Plan this year for a high production flock. This plan was tried last year by many producers and it worked. You can likewise have success with it in developing a flock of top quality layers.

1. BUY WELL-BRED HEALTHY CHICKS — Invest your time, feed, and money with a winning combination.
2. HOUSE THEM WELL AND GIVE THEM GOOD CARE — No chick will live unless well protected.
3. FEED KASCO ALL-MASH CHICK STARTER FIRST 6 WEEKS — The feed with all the needed ingredients.
4. CHANGE TO KASCO GROWING MASH BEGINNING 7TH WEEK — Keep the Kasco combination working for you till the birds are grown.
5. PUSH PULLETS TO GET FULL GROWTH AND STAMINA — Only a strong healthy pullet can stand the strain of a year's production.
6. PUT LAYERS ON KASCO EGG PRODUCER — Again we urge the value of a balanced ration formulated for best production.

None of these steps may be omitted if you are to have top production. Right now your problem is to get your chicks under way. Kasco Chick Starter will help you do it.

BIG KASCO POULTRY GUIDE 25c

Get the big well illustrated Kasco Poultry Guide which contains 183 pages of finest poultry information. Chapters on Selection Breeding, Feeding, Handling, and Marketing. Beautifully illustrated.

Ask Your Dealer About KASCO Dresprint Bags.

KASCO MILLS, INC. TOLEDO, OHIO WAVERLY, N. Y.

The "Business" Breed at Its Best

MOUL'S NEW HAMPSHIRES

You Want These FINE QUALITIES
1 HEALTH AND VIGOR
2 FAST FEATHERING
3 GOOD BODY AND BONE
4 BIG BROWN EGGS
5 LOTS OF EGGS

Buy your chicks from a breeder who believes NEW HAMPSHIRES to be the outstanding "BUSINESS" BREED — and who has spent

21 Years Breeding with JUST ONE AIM

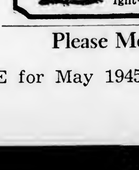
That aim has been to make Moul's New Hampshires an exceptional production strain—birds that live to lay lots of big eggs—birds that grow rapidly to the broiler stage. At the same time, Melvin Moul has maintained size, true type and color. Moul's New Hampshires are real New Hampshires and fine profit builders.

Write TODAY for Our Catalog

Get the full facts about chicks from the thousands of N.H. U.S. Approved-Pullorum Clean breeders on our own farm—also about Moul's crossbreeds.

MOUL'S POULTRY FARM, Box E, EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM R.I. REDS & CROSSES



R. I. REDS—Our hen was highest, all breeds, all 1943-44 Tests, 342 Eggs, 376.05 Pts. Our rigid breeding means higher egg production for you—larger body and egg size. Tube-tested for Pullorum. Straight-run or Sexed Chicks.

FREE CATALOG
DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM
Rd. 6, PULASKI, N. Y.

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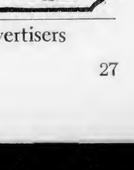

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Early vaccination is *easier on the birds* —when they're 8 to 12 weeks old, or moved to range. Costs as little as ¾c per bird. "Takes" confer *lifetime* immunity against sorehead, canker, diphtheria due to pox. A worry saver!

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FOWL POX VACCINE
IN *Vacuum-Sealed* FLASKS

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ROCK X RED CROSS
BARRED ROCKS
NEW HAMPSHIRES
BUFF ORPINGTONS
WHITE ROCKS
R. I. REDS
WH. WYANDOTTES
WHITE LEGHORNS
BUFF ROCKS

Twenty-seven years experience that have made us one of Virginia's largest hatcheries are the best guarantee of satisfaction we can offer. Try Birchett's chicks — They're from flocks carefully selected — all blood-tested for Pullorum — and frequently improved by use of males from R.O.P. pedigreed stock.

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Your success is our success—so although we hatch more than one million chicks annually, you are assured our personal attention to every detail. That is another reason why Birchett chicks are money makers.

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WHITE ROCKS
Barred Rocks—New Hampshires
White Leghorns
R.O.P. Males in each breed
17 years State Bloodtested.
13 YEARS, NO REACTORS.
21 years producing Better
BABY CHICKS—95% living at 3 weeks or replaced.
RITCHEY'S POULTRY FARM
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this when it is necessary to handle the birds.

How to Use the Shelter

Pullets should be kept confined to the shelter or a small yard in front for about two days after being transferred from the brooder house. The shelter should be moved only a short distance when moved. After the shelter has been moved, clean up the droppings and then cover with lime the spot where it formerly stood.

If a cold spell should occur immediately after the pullets have been transferred to the shelter, cover the rear and two sides with burlap.

Cannibalism in Chicks

If a good chick ration is being fed, most outbreaks of cannibalism in chicks can be blamed on crowding, too high a temperature, lack of feeding space, or simply lack of something to do.

Cannibalism usually starts with toe picking or feather pulling, and if blood should happen to be drawn, then it may not take long before the number of chicks attacked becomes quite numerous.

If crowding is the cause, the answer is obvious. Allow one-half square foot per chick until 6 weeks of age. Increase the amount of floor space per chick until it averages 1 square foot per bird when between 12 and 16 weeks of age.

Don't run temperatures too high. If you can brood with a cool room, that will help to keep the chicks active, but, of course, they should be able to go underneath the hover to keep warm.

In active outbreaks of cannibalism among chicks, one of the most common practices is to smear bitter, anti-pick salve on chicks that have been picked as well as on others in the brood. When the pickers find that the red material has a bitter taste, they are no longer attracted by red blood.

Another practice is to paint the brooder house windows with an amber or a red paint. The effect is to make the comb and any red parts of the chick appear entirely colorless, and the pickers have nothing to attract them.

One of the best ways to stop an outbreak is to let the chicks run outdoors. That seems to get quick results.

Be regular in your feeding, too. Remove dead and injured chicks as soon as you notice them. Get rid of the cockerels early. They are more aggressive and often start trouble.

BACKYARD POULTRY KEEPING — By G. T. Klein, Mass. State College. A practical guide book covering all phases of backyard poultry keeping, including plans for houses, brooding, feeding chicks, feeding layers, culling the flock, killing and dressing poultry, and also recipes for eggs and poultry. Well illustrated, cloth, **$1.50** postpaid. Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

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The Disinfecting White Paint

KILLS ENEMIES YOU CAN'T SEE

Don't wait for disease to appear. Prevent loss of production now. Invisible germs cause more losses than lice and mites.

CLEAN UP NOW!

Fall and winter mean a great breeding of disease germs if they are left alone. A spraying or brushing with Carbola will destroy billions of these invisible profit eaters. Carbola painted onto all interior surfaces kills germs, dries white. 1 pound covers 100 square feet. Best for laying houses, brooder houses, dairies, hog pens, rabbitries, pigeon lofts. Kills by contact such invisible germs as tuberculosis, bronchitis, dyphtheria, abortion, hog chlorea, colds. ALSO USE AS A DRY DIP AND AS A DRY DISINFECTANT BY DUSTING.

Hardware, seed, feed, drugstores. 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 60c, 10 lbs. 98c; 25 lbs. $1.90; 50 lbs. $3.50; Write for free handy egg-laying chart.

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BROADBREASTED BRONZE
Wagon Wheel Strain
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Fast growth for those who seek the best. Thousands weekly. CHICKS—DUCKS—GUINEAS. Sexed if desired.

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Write for free information explaining how to make up to $3000.00 in your own back yard. Address NATIONAL TURKEY INSTITUTE, DEPT. 14, COLUMBUS, KANSAS

BROAD BREASTED BRONZE AND WHITE HOLLAND POULTS

Tube test. Satisfied customers in 21 states. Write for prices, etc.

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COCKERELS $5.00 PER 100

Our 31st year of Breeding Juniata Leghorns. Bred for size, type and egg production. Write for our large Cat. showing actual photos of our Farm & Breeders. Unsexed $10 & $11 per 100: Pullets $20 & $22 per 100.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM RICHFIELD, PA.

Turkey NOTES

By J. C. TAYLOR

Poult Demand—Well, folks, according to our comments on the turkey outlook last month, we weren't far wrong. The latest hatchery report indicates that the orders for turkey poults booked on March 1 for later delivery were 40 per cent larger than the number booked on March 1 last year. This means the demand for turkey poults is tremendous. Many growers, no doubt, will be disappointed this year in not being able to get their poults when they want them or not at all. The old proverb that "the early bird catches the worm" holds true this year.

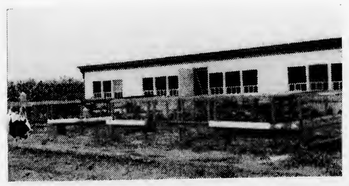
Small White Turkeys—I just received a very interesting report from Extension Poultryman D. C. Henderson, University of Vermont. This report is a progress report on the Beltsville Small White turkeys raised on Vermont farms during 1944. Field records were kept on the rate of growth, relation of feed consumption and growth, and shrinkage in dressing turkeys. I am sure you will be interested in the nine conclusions he lists:

1. The 136 males averaged to weigh 16.12 pounds at 24 weeks.
2. The 150 females averaged to weigh 10.78 pounds at 24 weeks.
3. An average of 4.14 pounds of feed was required to produce one pound of gain during the 24-week period.
4. A total of 3,863 pounds of mash and pellets and 1,652 pounds of hard grain was used by 100 turkeys during the 24-week period.
5. The average loss in blood and feathers for males was 10.90 per cent.
6. The average loss in blood and feathers for females was 9.57 per cent.
7. The average percentage difference between live weight and drawn weight in males was 22.92.
8. The average percentage difference between live weight and drawn weight in females was 22.09.
9. The birds were in prime market condition at 24 weeks.

Disease Control—This is no year to have a high mortality rate in your turkeys. Every precaution for the prevention of disease should be religiously followed this year. Here are four important steps to keep in mind:

1. Keep your young turkeys away from old hens.
2. Keep them away from chickens.
3. Use rotated range, or
4. Keep them on sun porches.

These simple precautions will be insurance against parasitic diseases.



This shows a portion of the 22 by 200-foot turkey brooder house on the farm of Ellis Esbenshade, Lancaster County, Pa. The house has 16 pens and a feed room. There is running water in every pen and on every sunporch. Gas brooders are used.

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YOU CAN DEPEND ON COMBS BARRED ROCKS for greater egg and meat production—they're profitable. Healthy, quick growing chicks that are famous for high egg production and broiler quality. Start some Combs Chicks now—see for yourself why they're so popular.

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OLD HEN CHICKS—Some chicks from our popular matings of Old Hen Breeders are still available.

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2 LB. BROILERS IN 8 WEEKS

Write TODAY for complete information and factory-to-you, money saving prices

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CHEWALLA Sanitary BROODER

Ray Parmenter, Franklin, Mass., inspects chicks for indications of rapid feathering at hatching time. Each of the 75,000 pedigreed chicks will be handled at this farm this year.

Development of the Delaware Broiler Industry Reviewed

Last year, commercial broiler production in the United States totaled 691,170,000 pounds valued at $198,182,000. The three states of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia—in which the famous Delmarva broiler section is located—accounted for 43 per cent of the total United States production. Delaware alone produced one-fourth of all the commercial broilers grown in the country last year.

The development and growth of the broiler industry in Delaware is interestingly and completely told by Hugh A. Johnson in Bulletin No. 250, "The Broiler Industry in Delaware," issued recently by the Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station.

How Broiler Industry Started

Credit for the start of the Delaware broiler industry is given to Mrs. Wilmer Steele, Ocean View, who had kept a small laying flock for a number of years. In 1923 she is said to have started a brood of 500 chicks in the usual manner for flock replacement, but when the birds reached an average of 2 pounds, she sold the remaining 387 for 62 cents a pound, live weight, to a poultry buyer. The following year, Mrs. Steele started 1,000 chicks and sold them at 57 cents a pound live weight at the house.

Others began to grow broilers, and the Steeles in 1926 had a capacity of 10,000 birds. In 1927 and 1928, their production was 25,000 annually. The expansion of broiler raising was steady each year, and the output for Delaware alone was estimated at 2,000,000 in 1928, climbing to 7,000,000 in 1934. For the three states in the Delmarva area, U. S. Department of Agriculture figures show the following production of commercial broilers starting in 1934:

	Three States	United States
1934	11,000,000	34,030,000
1935	15,100,000	42,890,000
1936	18,800,000	53,155,000
1937	25,900,000	67,915,000
1938	31,300,000	82,400,000
1939	40,500,000	102,055,000
1940	57,000,000	131,756,000
1941	77,000,000	172,490,000
1942	89,500,000	205,345,000
1943	102,050,000	251,649,000
1944	93,948,000	231,086,000

Rapid growth of the broiler industry is usually attributed to the temperate climate, low building costs, low labor and overhead costs, low fuel costs, a soil that drains well and is not as easily contaminated, nearness to markets, and ready credit for financing, but Mr. Johnson points out an additional reason. People in southern Delaware were badly in need of something to do. Opening of the Assawoman canal drained the Indian River Bay waters to the southwest, which was followed by the disappearance of crabs, oysters, and fish which had previously provided work for many people.

Source of Chicks

The New England states were an important source of chicks for the Delmarva peninsula during the thirties, accounting for more than 40 per cent of the chicks in the 1934-35 season. The production of chicks from New England declined to about one-fifth in 1943, but the actual number of chicks from New England increased from 4 million in 1934 to 16 million in 1943. In addition, many of the eggs hatched on the Delmarva peninsula came from New England flocks. The movement of hatching eggs and chicks from New England is said to account for about 85 per cent of the Delaware broilers.

A shift in breeding stock moved from White Leghorns prior to 1925 to Barred Plymouth Rocks during the early 1930's and then to Barred Rock males and New Hampshire females in the late 1930's and early 1940's.

The cross between Barred Rock males and New Hampshire or Rhode Island Red females was introduced by Hall Brothers Hatchery in 1932, and Harry Rieck (now president of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council), William Rieck, and J. P. Harris and Son, all of Preston, Maryland, received chicks from that first shipment of crossbreds on the peninsula.

It took a long time before crossbreds were accepted, and there was considerable prejudice against them in the New York market, quotations for crossbreds often being 1 to 3 cents a pound under Barred Rocks. The situation now, even before the poultry scarcity, is that no discrimination is practiced against the crossbreds. With the rapid expansion of poultry dressing plants on the Delmarva peninsula, it is likely that non-barred crosses may be used more widely if they have the production characteristics of the Barred-Red cross.

Heavy Feed Consumption

Delaware and Maryland are said to use as much, or more, mixed feed as Oklahoma and Texas, or the Lake States, or the seven Plains and Mountain states, or as much as California. The first all-mash broiler feed was introduced by the Beacon Milling Company in 1925, and there are now some 38 companies with 57 brands of broiler feeds doing business in Delaware.

The chick movement is normally lowest in August, September, and part of October, while peak production is reached in December or January, with the chick movement dropping off rapidly for a short time and then leveling downward for the remainder of the year.

November and December are popular months for starting broilers, for broilers started then will be ready to market about the time of the Jewish holidays in the spring. Also many farmers who are busy with other work through the summer and fall months find that they are not quite so busy in November and December.

During normal seasons three batches of broilers can be produced per house with several weeks between to allow time for cleaning and disinfecting the premises and for a vacation. Many producers raise only one brood, while many others raise only two.

Development of Dressing Plants

Most of the broilers produced on the Delmarva Peninsula have been sold alive to buyers who called for them at the farm and loaded them for shipment by truck. The first dressing plant was opened in 1938 in a remodeled cannery. Another plant opened in 1939, three in 1940, and at least five since that time. At the present time, of course, all poultry that the dressing plants can handle is going to the Army, and the only broilers being sold to poultry buyers for shipment to civilians is that which the plants cannot handle and which producers have to dispose of quickly to prevent losses.

It is believed that the large amount of dressing plant capacity on the peninsula will contribute greatly to the stability of the broiler industry, that temporary price depressing surpluses will be more readily handled with less serious effects upon producers. There seems to be a trend away from live poultry, and more people in the cities have come to accept the frozen or ice packed products.

"It's disappointing . . . I thought there'd be a bigger turn out!"

Be Sure to Give Chicks **GERMOZONE** *in their drinking water*

Liquid, *Triple-action* Medicine works in Drink—in Crop—in Intestines

Your chicks need reasonable protection against germs and bacteria picked up direct from the ground or litter, besides those spread through the drinking water. Do as millions of poultry raisers have done for 49 years—give them the benefits of Germozone.

Germozone, the *liquid, triple-action* poultry medicine helps your chicks in 3 IMPORTANT WAYS! *1st. GERMOZONE ACTS IN THE DRINK!* Its effective antiseptic action destroys many germs and bacteria *there. 2nd. GERMOZONE ACTS IN THE CROP!* Ordinary drinking water tablets may purify the water itself, but many germs are picked up from ground or litter—these germs go right into the crop! When active Germozone water is drunk and goes into the bird's crop, this medicine acts against many germs with which it comes in contact, there, *3rd. GERMOZONE ACTS IN INTESTINES!* Even after Germozone has used up its germ-killing power *in the drink* and *in the crop*, it is still a medicine and has an astringent, soothing action back in the intestines.

Germozone mixes easily, instantly, uniformly throughout drinking water. No waiting around for tablets to dissolve! Give your chicks Germozone—for 49 years it has stood the test of time. At all Lee Dealers (drug, feed, seed store or hatchery).

PRICES
4 oz. bottle . . 40c
12 oz. bottle . . 75c
32 oz. bottle . 1.50
64 oz. 2.50
128 oz. 4.50

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Expert Sexing: 95% Accuracy Guaranteed.

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Pioneer POULTRY-PICKER

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STONEMO
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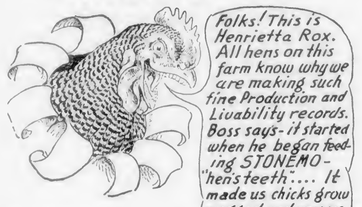

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STONEMO cuts grass and fibre and helps avoid losses from crop impactions. It grinds feed finely. The birds get most nutrition from every pound of feed. That is why it is so popular.

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STONE MOUNTAIN GRIT CO. INC.
Dentists to America's Hens.
LITHONIA, GEORGIA

Add to the life of your buildings by painting before it is too late to avoid costly damage.

By REX BROWN

YOUR poultry buildings are usually at their best just after they are completed. Their paint is fresh, and the structures are attractive. To keep them that way, you must watch for signs of deterioration. Sun and rain are beneficial to crop production, but these two elements, the causes of "weathering," make it necessary to repaint.

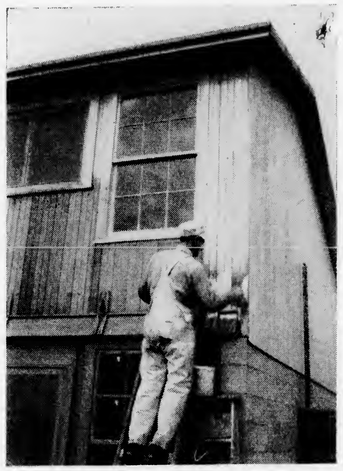
Any poultryman who spends his hard-earned cash for a new building glistening with a fresh coat of paint has good reasons to throw out his chest and admire his new possession.

He usually makes up his mind to see that this new structure is repainted whenever it needs it, but, like many of our New Year's resolutions, this is often forgotten.

Sun Is Destructive

Sunshine—the stuff we like to bask in—can be a friend or foe. In the case of paint, sun is the fellow that causes the most deterioration. The hotter he is, the more damage he will do.

We can keep a check on what this culprit is doing by examining our buildings to determine the condition of painted surfaces. We need to get right down to the surface, however. At a distance, it may still be attractive, but a close-up view can reveal a serious breakdown.



Most new poultry houses are painted soon after completion. If you will paint your houses regularly thereafter, their usefulness is extended, and it really pays.

If your poultry houses have the usual window sills, check those sills, especially on the south side. If the paint is still smooth on them, you probably won't need to repaint. You ask, why check the window sills? Since they are flat, they get more direct rays from the sun than any other part of the building except for the roof. So watch for very fine checks or minute cracks on flat areas if you intend to retain that smooth paint job. These local areas should get paint as soon as it's needed. You'll have to use only a small amount of material and a little time to improve the appearance of the whole poultry house by painting the few spots that show the need of paint. The upright portions of the building are probably still smooth, for they will weather about one-third to one-half as fast as the sills.

But if you do find checking or slight cracking on the vertical portions of the south side of the building, make up your mind to give the entire building a two-coat repaint job.

Cleaning the Surface

But before you get up steam, look the poultry house over carefully. Is there any spot around the eave troughs, or other places where melting snow and ice or rain has caused the paint to peel? If there is, remove the peeled area with paint remover and repaint it. Using paint remover keeps the surface smooth; scraping often leaves it rough. And fill clapboard cracks with putty and renew the putty on window sashes wherever it's needed.

By looking your poultry houses over about twice a year, and repainting any section which shows premature failure, and doing the entire structure when the job needs to be done, you will invest a minimum amount of labor and material. And the fact that you always have a good looking building in an excellent state of repair is pleasing, too, because paint preserves as well as decorates.

What Kind of Paint?

Now, as to the kind of paint. The best ready-mixed paint you can buy should be used. It's good economy to pay a little more per gallon for good paint that will spread painting periods four or more years apart, and which will leave the surface in good condition for repainting.

We can't over-emphasize the false economy of using low-priced paint. It often fails quickly, and you have to repaint every two or three years. And more than that, cheap paint leaves the surface in poor condition for repainting. But we'd like to add this warning, too. Price isn't always an infallible guide to quality. Unless you understand paint formulas, it's a good idea to get the advice of a reputable dealer who will take time to talk over your painting job with you, and recommend the paints that are best for the repainting you're going to do.

Here's a warning most of us haven't thought about, Experts tell us we won't get good results on outside painting unless the temperature is 40 degrees or above.

And, too, first-class paint jobs of any kind call for a thorough preparation of the surface. Regardless of quality, no paint can give good results unless the surface to be painted is dry and free of dust, grease, and dirt.

Many bad paint jobs are due to application of successive coats without allowing sufficient time for drying of each coat; failure to stir the paint well before it's applied; failure to

DON'T . . .

—paint over a wet surface or during wet weather.

—paint over a surface that is not perfectly clean and free from dust and dirt.

—pile a number of coats of paint one on top of the other. Eventually the coats will be so heavy that they will break down of their own weight.

—apply paint heavily. Brush it out well.

—fail to stir the paint thoroughly before application.

—apply succeeding coats without allowing sufficient time for thorough drying between coats.

—fail to paint surfaces often enough to prevent decay and deterioration. It's false economy to try to save money by postponing painting when the job should be done.

—forget to read directions on the label. Follow them carefully, particularly with regard to adding thinners.

—buy cheap paint and expect satisfactory results.

—Du Pont Agricultural News Letter

Make More WITH PINE TOP R.O.P. Bred Chicks

PUT PINE TOP'S "BASIC 5" PROGRAM TO WORK FOR YOU

Better livability, high egg production, high hatchability, rapid growth and feathering, prime meat quality—all the profit factors you need for lowered production costs, higher poultry income are the result of Pine Top's great R. O. P and Progeny Test breeding program. Find out how you can secure genuine R. O. P. breeding in five popular U. S. Approved breeds at new low prices.

WRITE TODAY

—for valuable book of breeding facts. Sent free without obligation.

FREE CHICK BOOK

PINE TOP POULTRY FARMS
BOX E-2 MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
"New England's Great R. O. P. Farm"

JOE GERM says "I hate the sight of HTH-15"

It's just too bad for the Germ Family where HTH-15 is used. Add sufficient HTH-15 to waterers to keep drinking water safe. Use HTH-15 solutions to help disinfect houses and equipment. HTH-15 is valuable as a dry chlorine inhalant — used as a dust, helps birds discharge mucus from upper respiratory tract, due to colds. Ask your dealer.

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.)
60 EAST 42nd STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y.

Protected for Life!

Time-tested C-Ka-Gene stops heavy losses from

BLOODY COCCIDIOSIS!

Yes, time has proved the effectiveness of Pratts C-Ka-Gene as life insurance for chicks . . . proved it so completely that there is no longer any doubt of its ability to prevent heavy losses and severe setbacks from Bloody Coccidiosis.

After slightly less than seven years, C-Ka-Gene is now successfully protecting its second 100 million chicks. And all but the rare cases have been saved!

C-Ka-Gene is not a cure, preventive, or vaccine. It cannot, and does not, give chicks Bloody Coccidiosis. Instead, C-Ka-Gene works by the Immunity (permanent protection) method. If your chicks pick up deadly coccidia while eating feed containing C-Ka-Gene, here is all that happens:

C-Ka-Gene will permit them to have only a mild, harmless attack. Not even a visible slowing of growth will be seen. Little, if any, blood will be passed. Few, if any, birds will die. And, after that mild attack has run its course, your birds will be IMMUNE . . . protected from Bloody Coccidiosis for life!

No flushing, no costly litter sprays are necessary. Just add 1¼ pounds of Pratts C-Ka-Gene to each 100 pounds of mash.

See your dealer today. Demand Pratts C-Ka-Gene. If he can't supply it, use the handy coupon to order direct.

Pratts C-Ka-Gene
NOW SUCCESSFULLY PROTECTING ITS SECOND 100 MILLION CHICKS

Pratt Food Co. Dept. CK-161
Philadelphia 6, Pa.
Check size wanted. Send money order with name and address.

	East of Colo.	West of Colo.
☐ 100 Chick Size	$ 1.25	$ 1.35
☐ 250 Chick Size	2.75	3.00
☐ 500 Chick Size	5.00	5.50
☐ 3000 Chick Size	25.00	27.00

Prices are "delivered" anywhere in U. S. A.

STOP!

Get the BLACK LEAF 40

Aphis (plant lice), leafhoppers, leaf miners, mealy bugs, lace bugs, most thrips, young sucking bugs and similar insects can be controlled.

SPRAY with BLACK LEAF 40

An ounce makes 6 gallons of spray effective on aphis. Full directions with package—A quick, sure, economical control for these insect pests.

Just a little spread on roosts kills poultry lice and feather mites.

See Your Dealer

TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORP., INCORPORATED, Louisville 2, Ky.

LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

NEUHAUSER CHICKS
200-335 EGG R.O.P. SIRED

THE KIND YOU NEED FOR REAL EGG PROFITS, Because:

They're U. S. Approved Pullorum Tested. Royal Matings, 200-335 egg R. O. P. sired. Leading trapnest-pedigree strains. Leghorns, New Hampshires, Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Wyandottes.

CROSSBREDS, TOO!

Rock-New Hampshire crossbreds. Red-Rock crossbreds. Immediate delivery. Reasonable farmer chick prices because year around hatching helps reduce costs. Write today for FREE CIRCULAR.

NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, Inc.
Box E, NAPOLEON, OHIO

Bulkley's S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Get Bulkley White Leghorns for better results. Bred since 1915 for livability, large white eggs, and high average egg yield. Breeders raised under plan which results in birds free of parasites and having body size, vigor, and stamina. Trapnested under U.S. R.O.P. supervision. Officially bloodtested.

Baby Chicks — Day-old Pullets — 4 Weeks Pullets

Write today for prices and dates

Allen H. Bulkley & Son, Odessa, N.Y.

Order from this Adv.

$2.50 POSTPAID

KLEEN-KILLER FOR POULTRY

Instant action of tempered STAINLESS STEEL blade PAINLESSLY pierces brain, cuts arteries—insures perfect bleeding. EASY PICKING. Guards hands. Labor-Saving.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Box E-98
Modern Design Equipment CRYSTAL LAKE, ILL.

STOP! Get the BLACK LEAF 40 • Aphis (plant lice), leafhoppers, leaf miners, mealy bugs, lace bugs, most thrips, young sucking bugs and similar insects can be controlled. SPRAY with BLACK LEAF 40 An ounce makes 6 gallons of spray effective on aphis. Full directions with package—A quick, sure, economical control for these insect pests. *Just a little spread on roosts kills poultry lice and feather mites.* See Your Dealer TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORP., INCORPORATED, Louisville 2, Ky. LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

brush out the paint vigorously; or leaving heavy spots which sag and dry slowly; and, sometimes, applying succeeding coats of widely different chemical composition.

Preparing Ready-Mixed Paints

And now for some suggestions on preparing the paint for use:

In using any ready-mixed paint, pour any oil that may be on top when you open the container into a clean, empty container. Stir the paint in the original can to bring up any pigment that may have settled at the bottom. You may have to pour half the paint into another container so you can do a better job of stirring each half. Then pour the oil back, carefully stirring the oil into the paint, and—finally—pour from container to container to be sure all the pigment and liquid are mixed thoroughly. And while you're painting, stir the paint frequently.

And here are some good points to expect any paint you apply to your poultry houses to measure up to:

1. A tough, durable film which protects the surface from rot and decay.
2. A clean, pleasing appearance.
3. Low cost per year of service.
4. A satisfactory surface for repainting.

When you get paints on your buildings that meet those specifications, you can be sure you're making a good investment that will repay you both in satisfaction and service.

Poultry Income Drops 8 Per Cent in 1944; Iowa Leading State

Poultry income in 1944 from chickens, eggs, and commercial broilers totaled $2,456,854,000 — down 8 per cent from the record income of 1943, but 36 per cent above the 1942 income —according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Chicken production on farms was 643,605,000 birds in 1944, or 24 per cent less than in 1943 and the smallest production since 1941. The gross income from chickens raised was $708,773,000. The 10 leading states in value of chickens produced last year are as follows:

Iowa	$59,005,000
Pennsylvania	$41,327,000
Illinois	$39,092,000
Minnesota	$37,183,000
Ohio	$33,341,000
Indiana	$30,582,000
Missouri	$28,935,000
Texas	$27,859,000
Nebraska	$27,294,000
New York	$26,673,000

The gross income from eggs produced and sold or used was $1,549,899,000, and the 10 leading states are as follows:

Iowa	$107,354,000
Minnesota	$93,091,000
Texas	$86,775,000
Pennsylvania	$83,340,000
California	$75,702,000
Missouri	$75,116,000
Ohio	$74,838,000
Illinois	$71,175,000
New York	$68,324,000
Wisconsin	$62,756,000

Melini's Chicks — The KEY to PROFITS — N.J.-U.S. APPROVED

40,000 N. J.-U. S. Approved Breeders Tested Twice Yearly for Pullorum

98% Livability Guaranteed First 2 Weeks

10 GREAT MONEY MAKERS

For Big White Eggs, Choice Broilers:
White Leghorns — Minorca-Leghorn Cross

For Big Brown Eggs, Broilers, Roasters:
New Hampshires — Rhode Island Reds
Barred Rocks — Wh' Rock-Wh' Wyandotte Cross
Light Brahmas — Hamp-Rock Sex-Linked
White Rocks — Rock-Hamp Barred Cross

—One Grade—One Price—for All Breeds—
Expert Sexing—95% Accuracy Guaranteed
Cockerel Chicks of All Heavy Matings

Our Breeding Practice: Old hens bred to Selected U.S.-R.O.P. Cockerels only.

Write Today for Illustrated Folder & Price List

MELINI'S Vineland Farms HATCHERY
Dept. D. DELSEA DRIVE & OAK ROAD, VINELAND, N.J.

They Can't Help Paying!

EBENWOOD HAMPS AND ROCKS

THEY LIVE BETTER, GROW and FEATHER FASTER, LAY MORE and BIGGER EGGS than most strains

RICHLY BRED not INBRED!

An Ebenwood "Business" chick hatched in May or June is a profit paying bit of property this year. Start an extra brood of Ebenwood chicks. They put meat on fast right on the breast where it counts. Write or prices and delivery dates.

EBENWOOD FARM
EBEN WOOD, Prop.
Box 999, WEST BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS — PAY

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.— Will Ship C.O.D. Postpaid	Unsex'd 100	Pul'ts 100	C'k'ls 100
White Leghorns Leading Strains	$10.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
Wh. & Bl. Leg. Grade A Matings	15.00	25.00	5.00
Barred White and Buff Rocks	15.00	20.00	15.00
New Hampshires & Rock-Red Cross	15.00	20.00	15.00
Spec. Grade A N.H. Reds & B.Rks.	18.00	25.00	18.00
W. Wyand., Red-Rock Cross	15.00	20.00	15.00
White and Black Giants	18.00	22.00	22.00

Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 24th year.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box E, Port Treverton, Pa.

Build With Cement Composition

Strongly reinforced with cheap wood. Modern stream-lined roof, walls and gutter. How to build a house 22x24, three rooms, as low as $100; garage, $20; 20x50 poultry house $50. Farm buildings for a few dollars. Homemade equipment to make wall-high building blocks with inside and outside finish. Also roof, wall and floor tile in color, and durable wallboard of sawdust. Many money and labor saving ideas. Long lasting, no painting. Mixer and saw easily made from old auto. 40 war-time plans. Earn $10 a day. Guaranteed, illustrated book, $1.00. **Home Industries, 1318 So. 30th Ave., AE, Omaha 5, Nebr.**

GRAYBILL'S HI-GRADE CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D. Post Paid	Non Sex 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Wh. Leghorns	$10.00	$20.00	$4.00
Eng. & Hanson Strain	12.00	22.00	4.00
AAA Hanson Mating Wh. Leg.	12.00	22.00	4.00
Large Eng. Black Leghorns	12.00	22.00	4.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox, Wh. Wyand.	14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Rocks & Rock-Red Cross	14.00	18.00	14.00

100% live arrival guar. Sex guar. 95%. Hatched in modern elec. incubators from free range tested breeders. Order direct or write for Free Photo (Cat.). (4 wk. old Wh. or Bl. Leg. Pullets $10-100. Ship exp. col.).
C. S. GRAYBILL HATCHERY, Box E, Cocolamus, Pa.

During 1944, farmers consumed about 8.1 billion eggs, which was 6 per cent more than in 1943, and it was believed to be due to the fact that production was up 7 per cent, while the price of eggs was 13 per cent less.

Chicken consumption in farm households last year was about 187 million birds, a drop of 5 per cent from 1943, and this was believed due mainly to the 20 per cent decrease in number of chickens raised.

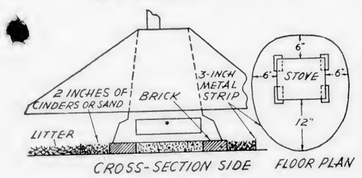
Broiler Output Down

Commercial production of broilers in 1944 amounted to 691,170,000 pounds of meat, live weight, with a gross income of $198,182,000. Delaware led all other states with a total production comprising one-fourth of all broilers produced in the United States. The Delmarva area accounted for some 47 per cent of the United States production last year.

The leading commercial broiler states and the value of the broilers produced last year are as follows:

Delaware	$47,693,000
Virginia	$19,157,000
Georgia	$19,116,000
Maryland	$16,178,000
Connecticut	$9,402,000
Arkansas	$9,072,000
North Carolina	$8,844,000
California	$7,703,000
Illinois	$6,129,000
West Virginia	$6,044,000

Fire Hazard Reduced



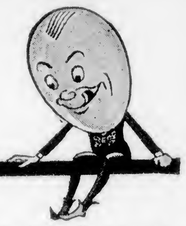
The chance that his coal brooder stoves may burn a hole through the floor and set the house on fire doesn't worry Thomas Waite, Montgomery County, Pa.

When a stove is placed in a brooder house, it is put on four bricks. A galvanized strip of 3-inch sheet metal is curved around the base of the stove, then filled in to a depth of 2 inches with cinders or sand, forming a hearth around the stove. The space below the stove is filled in with cinders or sand. The metal strip—low enough that the chicks can jump out if they get inside—is 6 inches away from the back and sides, but 12 inches away from the front of the stove. This is added protection in case burning coals should be spilled accidentally while removing ashes.

The diagram at the left shows a cross-section view, while that at the right shows the floor plan of the arrangement.

$2,060 a Year from Poultry—This 24-page booklet is a reprint of a series of articles about a one-man Connecticut poultry farm which appeared in Everybodys early in 1941. Many of the short-cuts and ideas are especially valuable under present wartime conditions. Send 12 cents in stamps to the **Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.**

HUMPTY-DUMPTY EGGS ARE A WARNING!



Cracked and broken eggs are a sign that your hens may not be getting enough calcium. When hens are entirely deprived of calcium, egg production ceases in one or two weeks. An inadequate supply results in poor shells or a production set back.

LIME CREST CALCITE CRYSTALS

Feeding Lime Crest Calcite Crystals is leaving other methods of supplying supplemental calcium behind, just as the automobile left "the surrey with the fringe on the top." It is the modern way of free feeding calcium for egg production, egg shell quality, and flock health.

Many successful poultrymen will use no substitutes for Lime Crest Calcite Crystals. They know from experience that when they use Lime Crest Calcite Crystals they get the minimum number of cracked and broken eggs.

Uncle Sam Needs Your Timber

Write for Free Samples and Booklet

Lime Crest TRADE MARK BRAND

LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CORPORATION OF AMERICA · Box 119, Newton, New Jersey

CUT PULPWOOD for Spare Time Cash!

Needed for War!
TOP QUALITY WOOD
This Is Peeling Time

US VICTORY PULPWOOD CAMPAIGN

PEDIGREED SINCE 1915
PARMENTER'S REDS

PRODUCE MORE of the vitally needed eggs and meat with PARMENTER REDS
Reds available after May 24
Sex-Link Females after May 24.
BROILER CROSS CHICKS available after July 1. Write for prices.
E. B. PARMENTER
477 King Street, FRANKLIN, MASS.

HILLSIDE HATCHERY

Hatches Mon. & Thurs.	100	100	100
100% live del. Postpaid.	Str.	Plts.	Ckls.
Large Eng. Wh. Leg.	$10.00	$20.00	$3.00
Grade AA Wh. Leg.	11.00	21.00	3.00
Red-Rock Cr. & Wh. Rks.	13.00	17.00	12.00
N. Hamp. Reds (Spe.)	16.00	22.00	13.00
Bd. Rks. & R.I. Reds	12.00	17.00	12.00
Heavy Mixed	11.00		10.00

Less than 100 add 1¢ per Chick. Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Terms: Cash or C.O.D. Write the Old Reliable Plant for Free Catalog giving full details of our flocks. All Breeders Bloodtested.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box E, McAlisterville, Pa.

EPM Ads Are Dependable

Babcock's HEALTHY Chicks

MAKE GREAT LAYERS

Babcock breeding has developed Leghorns that lay lots of eggs and big, uniform eggs, both points that add to your profits. As one proof we offer our

1944 Official Contest Records

At Western New York: High White Leghorn Hen all U.S. contests, 342 eggs; 371.85 points. Fourth High Pen all breeds 3546 eggs; 3808.35 points. Georgia: First and Second High Pens all breeds. Storrs: First and Second High Leghorn pens, 3487 eggs; 3580.50 points, and 3474 eggs; 3539.25 points.

1945 Official Contest Records

At the end of February our Western New York Contest pen leads all Leghorn pens in the U.S. with 1739 eggs; 1827.95 points.

Write for New 1945 Catalog

It proves that every Leghorn chick we sell is directly related to the contest birds mentioned above. Write for it now. See why Babcock customers profit with Babcock Leghorns.

Order June Chicks Now at Reduced Summer Prices.

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM Route 3 ITHACA, N.Y.

COHEN'S BREEDING FARM CONN.U.S.-R.O.P.

B. P. ROCKS **R. I. REDS**

CHICKS—Straight-Run or Sexed.
R.O.P.—Sired Certified.
R.O.P.—Individually Pedigreed.
CROSSBREED RED-ROCK Sex-Link,
R.O.P.—Sired Pullets or Cockerels.

Write for Catalog and Price Quotations

DAVID T. COHEN

DEPT. C, GUILFORD, CONN.

COBB'S PEDIGREED CHICKS

Start more chicks to meet the growing food needs—but be sure you start chicks backed by proved breeding. Write for catalog describing

COBB'S BARRED ROCKS
"Rainbow" REDS
NEW HAMPSHIRES
SEX-LINK CROSS
and BARRED CROSS

Get the CHICKS with the HIGH I.Q.* (*Inherited Quality)

Cobb's continuous trapnest, progeny test breeding builds fast growth for meat profits—early maturity for layers. Write for full facts.

COBB'S PEDIGREED CHICKS, Inc.
Robert C. Cobb, Box 250, Concord, Mass.

BLUMER'S WHITE ROCKS

CHICKS-EGGS-BREEDING STOCK
State Supervised and Bloodtested
Send for Free Catalog and Prices to
BLUMER BROTHERS, R. D. 3, MOSCOW, PA.

EPM Ads Are Dependable

Babcock Leghorns Now Ahead

During the sixth month of the standard laying tests, the White Leghorns of Babcock Poultry Farm at the Western New York Test forged ahead to become the top pen for all breeds in the country to date.

A Red pen of Harco Orchards in the same test was second; a New Hampshire pen of H. S. & M. E. Twichell, third; a White Leghorn pen of Burr's Poultry Farm, fourth; and a White Leghorn pen of Guy A. Leader, fifth. Red pens of Robert C. Cobb stood in sixth and eighth place, while Harco Orchards had another Red pen in seventh place.

Ten High Pens, All Breeds, to April 1—(182 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	2092	2209.90	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	2025	2207.55	West. N.Y.
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	2045	2206.65	West. N.Y.
Burr's Plty. Fm.	W. Leg	2058	2178.35	West. N.Y.
Guy Leader	W. Leg.	2049	2167.45	West. N.Y.
Robert C. Cobb	R. I. R.	2003	2121.35	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	1947	2108.90	Maine
Robert C. Cobb	R. I. R.	2014	2105.95	Rhode Isld.
W. S. Hannah & Son	W.L.	1999	2098.60	Penna.
Webster Plty. Fm.	R. I. R.	1975	2093.05	West. N.Y.

High Pen in Each Test to April 1—(182 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Plty. Fm.	W. Leg	2092	2209.90	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	1947	2108.90	Maine
Robert C. Cobb	R. I. R.	2014	2105.95	Rhode Isld.
W. S. Hannah & Son	W.L.	1999	2098.60	Penna.
St. Paul Hatchery	R. I. R.	2037	2062.50	Florida
Robert C. Cobb	R. I. R.	1928	2031.20	Storrs
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	1931	2012.95	Hunt., N.J.
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	1851	1963.80	Pass., N.J.
T. N. Wilcox	Bd. Rk.	1872	1926.90	Georgia
Floyd's Plty. Farm	R. I. R.	1789	1814.40	Okla.
St. Paul Hatchery	R. I. R.	1664	1733.80	Missouri
Del Rio Farm	N. Hamp.	1687	1732.60	Arizona
Cook Poultry Farm	W. Leg.	1668	1718.55	Long Isld.
Corn Belt Hatchery	Inecross	1478	1474.15	Illinois

High Pen in Each Breed to April 1—(182 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	2092	2209.90	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	2025	2207.55	West. N.Y.
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	2045	2206.65	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	Bd. Rks.	1875	2024.30	Rhode Isld.
Dunham Wh. Rk. Fm.	W.R.	1863	1962.55	West. N.Y.
Hall Bros. Hy. Crossbreds		1754	1807.40	Maine
Taylors Plty. Farm	Wh.Wy.	1740	1755.10	Penna.
Thomas Plty. Farm	Ancona	1653	1726.65	Penna.
Floyd Roberts, Jr.	Aust.	1525	1546.25	Okla.
Phillip Maddux	Bl. Leg.	1273	1236.20	Penna.
Stephen Costa	Bl. Min.	1067	1118.70	Pass., N.J.
Rucker's Breed. Fm.	W.G.	967	1009.50	Missouri
Hogan Farm Hy. Br.	Leg.	872	870.05	Okla.
Willard Satterfield	Bf.Leg.	819	832.35	Okla.
Lindstrom Plty. Fm.	Bf.M.	784	761.80	Missouri
Harry L. Phillips Col.	Rk.	687	714.60	Missouri
Belldear Hatchery	Bf.Rk.	696	698.45	Illinois
Ben H. Phenis	Wh. Min.	623	662.40	Okla.
Mrs. C. C. Parlin	Lt.Sussex	698	625.40	Maine
Walter C. Dobe	Barn.	306	329.30	Long Isld.

High Hen in Each Breed to April 1—(182 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Hatchery	W. Leg.	177	194.00	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	177	193.15	West. N.Y.
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	171	185.30	West. N.Y.
Sebold Breed. Fm.	Bd. Rk.	175	183.35	Pass., N.J.
Dunham Wh. Rk. Fm.	W.R.	169	182.50	West. N.Y.
Thomas Plty. Farm	Ancona	154	168.95	Penna.
Hall Bros. Hy. Crossbreds		166	167.05	Maine
Taylors Plty. Farm	Wh.Wy.	165	162.15	Penna.
Floyd A. Roberts, Jr.	Aust.	149	149.25	Okla.
Phillip Maddux	Bl. Leg.	153	144.35	Penna.
Rucker Breed. Fm.	Wt.Gt.	129	135.90	Missouri
Art Horne	Bl. Min.	128	125.50	Okla.
Ben. H. Phenis	Wh. Min.	107	111.70	Okla.
Hogan Farms Hy. Br.	Leg.	103	109.30	Okla.
Belldear Hatchery	Bf. Rk.	110	108.80	Illinois
Walter C. Dobe	Barn.	95	103.90	Long Isld.
Lindstrom Pl. Fm.	Bf.Min.	101	103.25	Missouri
Willard Satterfield	Bf.Leg.	101	102.55	Okla.
Harry L. Phillips Col.	Rk.	89	97.60	Missouri
Mrs. C. C. Parlin	Lt.Sussex	107	94.55	Maine

PLUMPNESS FOR PROFIT

• Kerr Chicks eat no more than ordinary chicks, BUT mature more quickly into tender, meaty broilers and roasters—go to market sooner!

Kerr's 120,000 breeders are blood-tested annually for Pullorum (B.W.D.). 240-acre breeding farm. 37 years' fair dealings. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order early for discount. Write for price list, free Poultry Raisers' Guide.

MERRIS LIVELY CHICKS

N. Y.: East Syracuse, Binghamton, Kingston, Middletown, Schenectady; CONN.: Danbury; N. J.: Paterson, Jamesburg, Woodbury; PA.: Lancaster, Belleville, Dunmore. (Dept. 15.)

15 RAILROAD AVE., FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

KERR CHICKERIES

Harco BARRED ROCKS R.I. REDS

H. A. RICHARDS, OWNER

REPEAT PERFORMANCE

Up to March 1st, Harco pens and hens were continuing their many years of outstanding performance in egg laying contests. Harco Reds and Harco Barred Rocks are steady winners — in egg laying contests, baby chick and egg shows, in R.O.P.

Catalog tells the full Harco story with records and pictures—write today.

HARCO ORCHARDS and POULTRY FARM
R. F. D. 4, SOUTH EASTON, MASS.

BELL'S

Pa. R. O. P.

NEW HAMPSHIRES & BARRED ROCKS

ARE BRED FOR HIGH EGG PRODUCTION AND RAPID GROWTH

Fifty per cent of our New Hampshire pullets entered in Pennsylvania Record of Performance work for the year 1943-44 averaged 239 eggs each. Forty-two per cent of the Barred Rock pullets entered averaged 241 eggs each. Send for 1945 chick circular.

Pullorum clean since 1928.

BELL POULTRY FARM
CLARKSVILLE PENNSYLVANIA

Christie's NEW HAMPSHIRES Burst Forth FULL OF SPIZZERINKTUM

Trade-Name Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
FORESTALL
The Post-War Scramble

This is Your Year, Your Day, to Build Your Permanent Breeding and Laying Flocks on Solid SPIZZERINKTUM Foundations. It's the Safe, Sound, Sure Way to Begin a Career 100% Right!

100% N.H.-U.S. Approved-Pullorum Clean
NEW HAMPSHIRES BARRED ROCKS
CHRIS-CROSS BARRED HYBRIDS
Write for Literature and Price List
CHRISTIE POULTRY FARMS, Box 10, Kingston, N.H.

PECKHAM FARM REDS

Produce EGGS at a PROFIT

with our U. S. Pullorum clean, straight run or sexed R. I. Red chicks. PROFIT PRODUCING stock at FARM PROFIT prices. Practically Non-Broody. SEND FOR FREE CATALOG.

PECKHAM FARMS
3142 Acushnet Ave., New Bedford, Mass.

High Hen in Each Test to April 1—(182 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	177	194.00	West. N.Y.
Geo. B. Treadwell	R. I. R.	178	190.25	Maine
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	175	185.35	Penna.
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	171	185.30	Florida
E. B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	174	185.00	Georgia
E. B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	170	184.90	Pass., N.J.
Robert C. Cobb	R. I. R.	168	183.65	Rhode Isld.
C. E. Warren	R. I. R.	170	183.20	Storrs
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	168	180.75	Hunt., N.J.
Lindstrom Plty. Fm.	W.L.	167	180.15	Long Isld.
Bagby Farm	R. I. R.	159	173.25	Missouri
Floyds Plty. Farm	R. I. R.	167	170.85	Okla.
Del Rio Farm	N. Hamp.	161	168.40	Arizona
Corn Belt Hatchery	Inecross	154	162.60	Illinois

Ten High White Leghorn Pens to April 1—(182 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Poultry Farm	2092	2209.90	West. N.Y.
Burr's Poultry Farm	2058	2178.35	West. N.Y.
Guy Leader	2049	2167.45	West. N.Y.
W. S. Hannah & Son	1999	2098.60	Penna.
Foreman Poultry Farm	2055	2092.45	Penna.
Guy A. Leader	2007	2064.15	Penna.
Dixie Poultry Yards	1995	2029.55	Florida
J. A. Hanson	1898	1998.40	Rhode Isld.
Foreman Poultry Farm	1932	1983.90	West. N.Y.
Wm. C. Roberts	1946	1983.40	Penna.

Ten High Rhode Island Red Pens to April 1—(182 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Harco Orchards	2025	2207.55	West. N.Y.
Robert C. Cobb	2003	2121.35	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	1947	2108.90	Maine
Robert C. Cobb	2014	2105.95	Rhode Isld.
Webster Poultry Farm	1975	2093.05	West. N.Y.
E. B. Parmenter	1962	2074.80	West. N.Y.
E. B. Parmenter	2052	2070.60	Maine
St. Paul Hatchery	2037	2062.50	Florida
Harco Orchards	1940	2054.60	Penna.
Crooks Farm	1984	2043.05	Penna.

Ten High New Hampshire Pens to April 1—(182 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	2045	2206.65	West. N.Y.
H. Guy Loose	1950	2037.10	Penna.
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	1866	1945.80	Maine
Stanton Poultry Farm	1818	1931.45	Florida
Robert C. Cobb	1852	1928.25	Rhode Isld.
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	1847	1926.15	Storrs
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	1882	1914.15	Florida
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	1739	1861.45	Rhode Isld.
Hubbard Farm	1765	1861.00	Penna.
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	1760	1855.85	Florida

Ten High Barred Rock Pens to April 1—(182 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Harco Orchards	1875	2024.30	Rhode Isld.
Dryden Poultry Farm	1891	1950.05	Storrs
T. N. Wilcox	1872	1926.90	Georgia
Harco Orchards	1837	1904.50	Maine
Riley Poultry Farm	1845	1879.10	Penna.
Louis D. Schaible	1818	1801.00	Pass., N.J.
David T. Cohen	1744	1799.65	West. N.Y.
Hockhockson Farm	1690	1796.05	Hunt., N.J.
Harco Orchards	1722	1789.25	Storrs
Parks' Barred Rock Farm	1789	1789.05	Penna.

Ten High White Plymouth Rock Pens to April 1—(182 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Dunham Wh. Rk. Farm	1863	1962.55	West. N.Y.
A. C. Lawton	1780	1820.65	Maine
Riley Poultry Farm	1742	1734.50	Storrs
Holtzapple Poultry Farm	1757	1730.75	Okla.
Howard P. Norcross	1662	1699.30	Storrs
Mrs. M. F. Stuever	1626	1693.55	Okla.
John Spangenberg	1716	1693.10	Maine
John Spangenberg	1709	1672.90	Maine
Riley Poultry Farm	1680	1670.45	Storrs
Holtzapple Poultry Farm	1665	1665.60	Storrs

Seven of the high 10 pens to date are in the Western New York Test. The production totals of the leading pens are running ahead of a year ago.

The only breeders with pens leading at more than one test are Robert C. Cobb with high pen to date at Rhode Island and Storrs, and J. J. Warren with high pen to date at Passaic and Hunterdon, New Jersey.

Babcock Hen Also First

High individual hen to date is a White Leghorn hen of Babcock Poultry Farm in the Western New York Test with a record of 177 eggs and 194.00 points in 182 days. It displaced a White Leghorn hen of Holser's Valley Farm which had held the honor for the preceding four months.

E. B. Parmenter had high individual to date in the Georgia and Passaic tests,

WARREN'S Massachusetts U.S. CERTIFIED R.I. REDS

WARREN RED TEAM INCREASES LEAD At Hunterdon, N. J.

J. J. WARREN

And Warren Reds Build Up New Records at Passaic, at Farmingdale, and at Missouri State Tests

5th Month reports from the Hunterdon County Egg Laying Test at Flemington, N. J., show Warren's Pen. No. 10 leading all entries, of all breeds, light and heavy, with a 5th-month score of 1,613 eggs, and 1672.40 points. And of the ten highest-scoring hens in the entire test, all breeds and weights, two Warren birds still hold the lead, with 140 eggs, 150.20 points, and 135 eggs, 145.15 points, respectively. Furthermore, another Warren hen holds 5th place, all breeds, with 133 eggs, 140.55 points—close up to her team mates.

Still Leading at Passaic

In the Passaic County Egg Laying Test, at Paterson, N. J., the Warren Red pen still scores above all comers, all breeds, all weights, with a 5th-month score of 1566 eggs and 1656.50 points. The nine closest contending pens—for purposes of comparison, number three pens of R. I. Reds, four of White Leghorns, and two of Barred Plymouth Rocks.

New York and Missouri

At the New York State Test, in Farmingdale, Long Island, the Warren Reds are contenders in the R. I. Red section, with two Warren pens holding second and third places, their respective scores being 1200 eggs, 1254 points, and 1152 eggs, 1217 points.

The 5th-month report from the Missouri State Test, at Mountain Grove, shows a Warren hen as contender for first place in Heavy-Breed individual performance, with a score of 126 eggs, 137.15 points.

FILE ORDERS EARLY

To Secure Delivery at Any and All Times This Year

Producers of eggs and poultry meat, all over the country, are now alive to the prospects of one of the greatest years in poultry history. No one knows when the war may end, but all agree that the people of the world have got to eat. and eggs and poultry are becoming more important factors every day. Figure carefully your capacity and your production requirements, then file your orders as far in advance as possible, for your own sake.

It Is Significant that Massachusetts State Farms and Institutions have contracted for thirty thousand (30,000) Warren Red Chicks for the season. It is the Bay State's 14th Consecutive Annual Award of the Contract to Warren.

J. J. WARREN
Box 14
NO. BROOKFIELD
MASS.

The WARREN Breeding Code

MORE EXACTING THAN R. O. P.

- Entire flock must be free from Pullorum (B. W. D.) by Massachusetts Experiment Station Tests.
- All breeders culled by State Inspectors for health, vigor, and all production qualities.
- Only R.O.P. males from dams laying 240 to 341 eggs (24 to 30 oz. per doz.) in pullet year for Red Matings. Male pedigree records must show sisters averaging 24-oz. eggs before January 1st of pullet year.
- Only eggs that weigh 24 to 30 oz. per dozen or more are placed in our incubators.
- Only eggs from our own breeders are used. We never buy or use eggs from other farms, under any conditions.
- The State R.O.P. Association holds our $500 bond, as guarantee that all chicks shipped are Pullorum free.

MASSACHUSETTS R.O.P. BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

PULLORUM CLEAN SINCE 1929

When you buy

WARREN'S MASS.-U. S. CERTIFIED RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS

You get stock from a flock which has been Pullorum tested by Massachusetts authorities for 16 years without a single reactor. You get the blood of selected families backed by authentic Mass.-U.S. R.O.P. records. You get chicks which have been bred to give you pullets capable of producing high flock averages with ordinary good care.

..and when you buy **WARREN'S ROCK-RED CROSS CHICKS**

You are getting stock of a Cross-Bred Mating which has back of it many years of U.S. R.O.P. breeding in both blood-lines. This is very unusual quality in a Cross Mating. Pullets raised from our Rock-Red Mating Chicks have distinguished themselves as layers. The cockerels make unsurpassed barred broilers and roasters. A two-way profit Mating for you.

MAIL COUPON TO DAY FOR FREE CATALOG

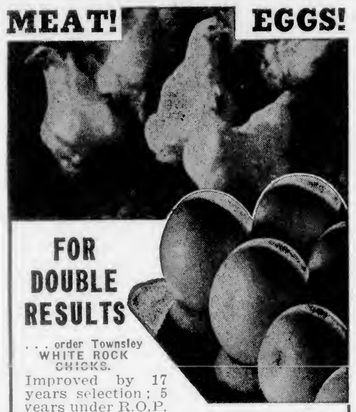
J. J. WARREN, Box 14, No. Brookfield, Mass.
Please send Free Illustrated Catalog and Price List

Name .....

Street or R.F.D. .....

Town ..... State .....

MEAT! EGGS!



FOR DOUBLE RESULTS

. . . order Townsley WHITE ROCK CHICKS.

Improved by 17 years selection; 5 years under R.O.P. Lots of Eggs! Real market quality! Multi-tested! U. S. Ohio Approved.

WHITE ROCK BOOK FREE

WHITE ROCKS

Still time to get new Book and Chick prices! We hatch all year. White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Leghorns. Write today! Just address Box 671E

T. S. TOWNSLEY

TOWNSLEY TRAPNEST FARM and HATCHERY

WILMINGTON, OHIO Write Box 671E for catalog

Wayside Farm

BUSINESS BRED **R. I. REDS**

This is our 19th year devoted to the breeding and production of profitable R. I. Reds. 4,000 blood tested breeding birds all on our own farm. Our birds have given a high rate of production and entire satisfaction to a host of customers throughout the East and South. They have also made very excellent records in Official Egg Laying contests with individual records up to and well beyond the 300 egg mark. This is the kind of stock you must have in these uncertain times.

STRAIGHT RUN CHICKS, SEXED PULLETS and SEXED COCKERELS AVAILABLE.

Illustrated circular and price list on request.

WAYSIDE FARM, J. C. Smith, Prop.
R. D. 2, Box E, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

LEADER

White Leghorns

34 Years of breeding have put into Leader Leghorns those qualities which make profitable egg producers. Over 12,000 Breeders, grown on free range the way Nature intended, on our 280 acres. No Leghorn hatching eggs bought. Bloodtested. Males from 255 to 342-egg hens head matings.

Write for catalog and prices.

LEADER FARMS Rt. 2E YORK, PA.

ALGER "Golden Hamps"

ALGER Golden Hamps

GOLDEN PLUMAGE-GOLDEN EGGS

Alger's New Hampshire Chicks make Top Grade Broilers and Layers of Big Eggs. Voluntary testimonials in Catalog are instructive, helpful, inspiring. 9,000 Breeders on Our Own Farm Mass.-U.S. Approved Pullorum Clean Write Today for Catalog & Price List

ALGER FARMS, Sanford E. Alger, Jr. Box 10 BROCKTON 5, MASS.

Trade-Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

BISHOP STRAIN U. S. R. O. P.

BARRED ROCKS

WORLD-FAMOUS Shipments to 13 countries 22 years trapnest breeding Finest quality U. S. Pullorum clean Hatching Eggs—Chicks MATING LIST.

R. WALTER BISHOP Box 2345 Guilford, Conn.

California Egg Laying Test

Ten Highest Pens to April 1
(25 birds to an entry)

Breed	Owner	No. Eggs Laid	Value Eggs Laid	Value Eggs Over Feed
WL, Donsing Breeding Fm. & Hy.		3281	$122.48	$83.19
RIR, Hill's Poultry Farm		3377	123.84	79.20
WL, Dryden Poultry Breed. Fm.		3322	121.65	78.66
RIR, Dryden Poultry Breed. Fm.		3415	125.04	78.56
RIR, Bill Eglinton		3328	124.06	78.06
WL, Nelson Leghorn Breed. Farm		3265	114.99	77.62
WL, Horseshoe Poultry Ranch		3177	116.34	76.38
RIR, Bill Eglinton		3259	120.44	74.80
WL, Calif. Polytechnic Students		3121	114.07	73.99
WL, Dryden Poultry Breed. Fm.		3100	113.60	73.11

while J. J. Warren had high individual at Storrs and Hunterdon.

Leghorn Division

The top three pens—Babcock, Burr, and Leader—in the Leghorn division were the same as a month ago, but W. S. Hannah and Sons moved into fourth place. Foreman Poultry Farm had entries in fifth and ninth place, while the Guy A. Leader pen at Pennsylvania moved from tenth to sixth place during the month.

In the Rhode Island Red class, Harco Orchard holds first, third, and ninth places, while Robert C. Cobb has pens in second and fourth place. E. B. Parmenter has pens in sixth and seventh place.

H. S. & M. E. Twichell still dominate the New Hampshire division with six of the high 10 pens, but the entry of H. Guy Loose at Pennsylvania moved into second place.

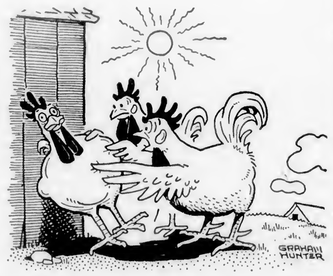
Harco Orchards continues to dominate in the Barred Rock division with pens in first, fourth, and ninth place. Dryden and Wilcox are second and third, respectively, the same as a month ago.

Dunham, Lawton, and Riley continue to lead the White Rocks in that order, while Holtzapple Poultry Farm displaced Norcross for fourth place.

Illinois Survey Shows Larger Poultry Houses Are Needed

A survey of some 381 poultry houses on 320 farms in Illinois conducted by the Illinois College of Agriculture indicated that many poultry buildings are not adequate in size, shape, or condition to enable the operator to carry out recommended production practices.

The average age of the houses surveyed was 21.7 years and their depreciation, 34.2 per cent. It was estimated that 26.7 per cent were structurally obsolete. About one-fourth of the houses were in such poor condition that they should be torn down rather than make an attempt to repair them.



"Just stand Joe here in the sun—and the next time tell him to stay out of that quick-freeze unit!"

Roy C. Heizer

PLAN YOUR 1945 PROFITS with CHICKS OF DISTINCTION

You can depend on "Chicks of Distinction" because our flocks have been selected and bred for real money-making qualities these many years. Results prove they have this ability.

18 DISTINCTIVE BREEDS
Ind., U. S. Approved—Pullorum Tested

Heizer chicks bring you the better qualities of your favorite breed, highly developed. They mature early into splendid layers. You'll like them—sexed or straight-run — at reasonable prices.

FREE a new very helpful book on raising poultry —also beautiful 4-color catalog. Write for both books Today.

HEIZER'S QUALITY HATCHERY Dept 5 NEW ALBANY, IND.

TWICHELL'S

R.O.P. NEW HAMPSHIRES

STILL LEADING
All Pens, All Breeds, All Contests

To date Twichell's pen of New Hampshires at Western N. Y. is leading all pens in the U. S. Also high N. H. hen in U. S.

Twichell New Hampshires were first for the breed at 3 contests in 1944. A Twichell hen was highest for the breed in U. S. in 1944. You'll get more eggs if you start with chicks with such a successful breeding background. All breeders are U. S. Certified—N.H.-U.S. Pullorum Clean. Order chicks now. For catalog address Box E

FAST FEATHERING • HEAVY LAYING PULLORUM CLEAN

H.S. & M.E. TWICHELL, EXETER, N.H.

PARKS'

BARRED ROCKS

WORLD'S OLDEST STRAIN

U.S. R.O.P & State Supervised

Here's high production in America's best meat chicken. Eggs, chicks, breeding stock. Write for catalog & prices.

ONE BREED ONLY

JOE PARKS AND SONS ALTOONA, PA.

SEE FOR YOURSELF

There are two ways to find out about Larrabee New Hampshires. Read our big picture catalog—compare our reasonable prices with other breeders offering similar high quality chicks—and then try them and see for yourself what they can do.

Quality chicks with sound progeny-test breeding grow into heavy layers with high livability.

U.S. Certified U.S. Pullorum Clean

E. N. LARRABEE

NEDLAR FARM, Box D, Peterborough, N.H.

ANDERSON'S REDS

U.S. R.O.P. CHICKS & HATCHING EGGS

R.O.P. Average for last 6 years. 247.71 eggs per bird—26.37 oz. egg weight—6.31 lbs. body weight. Fast feathering. 100% Pullorum clean.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR

RALPH W. ANDERSON

Farm in W. Hanover-Mail Box 15E, Rockland, Mass.

News Notes

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Dec. 5-9, New York Poultry Show, New York City. Fred H. Bohrer, Marcy, N. Y., Sec'y.

CONDITIONS

The egg-feed ratio, compiled and published weekly by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, shows the number of dozens of eggs required to buy 100 pounds of the laying ration.

Week-Ending	Average Cost 100 lbs. Feed	Average Egg Price per Doz.	Egg-Feed Ratio
March 16	$3.05	$0.378	8.0
March 22	3.05	0.378	8.0
March 29	3.05	0.378	8.0
April 5	3.02	0.378	8.0

CONDITIONS

Egg Production in March totalled 6,558 million eggs, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This was only 4 per cent below the record high output last March, in spite of the fact that the number of layers on farms was 9 per cent below a year ago.

The rate of lay during March established a new record high of 16.5 eggs per bird, or an increase of 6 per cent above last March. Mild weather throughout the country was largely responsible.

For the first three months of this year, egg production was 7 per cent below the corresponding months of a year ago.

Layers in farm flocks in March averaged 396,403,000 birds — 9 per cent below last year, but 22 per cent above the average 1934-43. The reduction in size of flocks during the month was about twice as much as usual in the North Atlantic States due to heavier culling and the liquidation of many laying flocks for meat.

Chicks on Farms on April 1 totalled 203.4 millions—11 per cent below a year ago, but 39 per cent above the 10-year average. Data on chicks and young chickens on farms are supposed to represent chicks being raised for replacement purposes, and thus do not include commercial broilers. In the North Atlantic States, the decline in numbers was only 4 per cent. The only region experiencing an increase was the Mountain and Pacific Coast States.

Shell Egg Holdings in cold storage amounted to 1,777,000 cases which was less than half the holdings on April 1 last year, and also less than the 1940-44 average. The total holdings included 703,000 cases owned by Government agencies, chiefly the Army, thus leaving slightly more than a million cases for civilian use.

Frozen egg holdings amounted to 115,344,000 pounds, which was also below last year. After deducting the 25,937,000 pounds owned by Government agencies, the holdings were less than the five-year average.

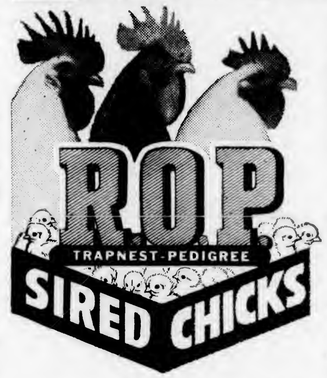
Dried egg stocks on April 1, largely owned by Government agencies, totalled 99,807,000 pounds, which represents a decline of about 11 million pounds during the month of March.

Dried egg production in February totaled 14,134,000 pounds, compared with 26,937,000 pounds last year, and was the smallest February output since 1941.

The broiler chick movement on the Delmarva peninsula during March was 7 per cent above a year ago, both rail receipts and chicks hatched on the peninsula showing the same percentage of increase. Eggs set during the month showed an increase of 13 per cent over a year ago.

For the first quarter of this year, the chick movement was 21 per cent greater

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS Chicks BRED TO PRODUCE Quicker MEAT Lower Cost EGGS



Raise better chicks in '45 — with breeding that cuts your costs of egg and meat production — better returns from your feed and labor. Each year we improve the efficiency of our breeding stock with pedigree males from R.O.P. breeding birds. This year's chicks reflect our 16 years of steady breeding improvement. Every breeding bird individually selected, legbanded and bloodtested by the Penna. Dept. of Agriculture.

GREAT R.O.P. BREEDING IN OUR "MASTER-MATED" MATINGS

During the past two years our purchases of pedigreed males from R.O.P. dams also hatching eggs from R.O.P. breeders for improving the value of Pennsylvania Farms "Master-Mated" chicks amounted to $16,185.55. The breeder's detailed record of each bird we purchase is on file at the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Brief specifications are given here—complete details in our catalog.

WHITE LEGHORNS—200 to 338 egg background
NEW HAMPSHIRES—200 to 302 egg background
WHITE ROCKS —201 to 317 egg background
BARRED ROCKS —202 to 303 egg background
R. I. REDS —200 to 294 egg background

Sexed Day-Old Pullets and Cockerels guarantee 95% Accurate

THREE SUPERIOR CROSSBREDS—Hamp-Rocks (sex-linked egg cross), Rock-Hamps (barred broiler cross), Minorca-Leghorns (white egg cross).

LOW PRICE POLICY

In spite of an expensive breeding program and rising costs of doing business, Pennsylvania Farms is still maintaining its low price policy, made possible by large volume, increased demand—more and more chicks going to old customers.

Free Catalog

Drop us a card today for your copy. Contains facts on kind of breeding that gets more eggs and meat from every bag of feed—and cuts your costs.

Supervised by PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE

Largest State Supervised Hatchery in Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY

STATE SUPERVISED-OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY, Inc., Box E, Lewistown, Penna.

ANTHONY'S

Pedigreed Trapnested

WHITE LEGHORNS

Our strain of Leghorns are outstanding for their
● LARGE BODY SIZE ● LARGE EGG SIZE
● GOOD LIVABILITY ● HIGH PRODUCTION

15,000 State Bloodtested Breeders. All our breeders are hatched from pedigree hens with egg records of 200 to 320 eggs per hen and our flock of 1100 pedigree hens has an average production of 250 eggs per hen.

CHICKS FOR JUNE DELIVERY

Yes, we will have a supply of chicks available for June delivery. Wonderful quality from our best breeding at seasonal price reductions. First come—first served! Write or wire your order to us today.

Free Catalog and Price List.

STRAIGHT RUN, Sexed Pullets or Cockerels.

GEORGE M. ANTHONY, Strausstown, Pa.

The Place to Buy
NEW HAMPSHIRES

HAYES FARM in NEW HAMPSHIRE

One of the Original Sources of the Breed

Naturally here must be tops in New Hampshire quality. Get the facts—see how steady repeat orders prove that there's money in Hayes chicks.

YOUR PROFITS DEPEND ON QUALITY

Get started right with Hayes straight run or sexed pullet New Hampshire chicks—or our Barred Cross chicks for broilers.

Write for Prices and early order discounts. We guarantee satisfaction.

Clifton R. Hayes, Owner

HAYES FARM, Box E, Dover, N. H.

Thrifty Folks SAVE THEIR MONEY WITH THESE BARGAINS

Everybodys Poultry Magazine, 2 years and a choice of any TWO magazines below for only $1.50.

- ☐ American Girl, 6 Mos.
- ☐ Christian Herald, 6 Mos.
- ☐ True Story, 6 Mos.
- ☐ Pathfinder (Weekly), 1 Yr.
- ☐ Household Magazine, 2 Yrs.
- ☐ Capper's Farmer, 2 Yrs.
- ☐ The Woman, 8 Mos.
- ☐ Breeder's Gazette, 1 Yr.
- ☐ American Fruit Grower, 2 Yrs.
- ☐ National Livestock Producer, 2 Yrs.
- ☐ Farm Journal & Farmer's Wife, 2 Yrs.
- ☐ Sports Afield, 6 Mos.
- ☐ Open Road (Boys), 6 Mos.
- ☐ Mother's Home Life, 2 Yrs.
- ☐ Protestant Voice, 6 Mos.
- ☐ U. S. Camera, 9 Mos.
- ☐ Parents' Magazine, 6 Mos.

Check the magazines you want, clip this ad, write your name and address in the margin, attach the correct remittance and mail today to Everybodys Poultry Mag., Box 286, Hanover, Pa.

Graybill's PEDIGREED LEGHORNS

Chicks from Large Type Wh. Leghorns. Pa. R.O.P. Pedigreed and wing banded BREEDING COCKERELS Prices on request.

SPECIAL

Broiler cockerels well selected. Hatch each Monday and Thursday. $3.00 per hundred. Post paid.

LEO. J. GRAYBILL, Box 75, McAlisterville, Pa.

Buy War Bonds Regularly

COCCIDIOSIS CONTROL
with
IODINE SUSPENSOID MERCK
IODINE VERMICIDE MERCK
The feeding of Iodine Suspensoid Merck or Iodine Vermicide Merck, both of which are colloidal Iodine, is a valuable supplement to the ration of chicks infected with Coccidiosis.
Literature and directions for use sent on request.
MERCK & CO., Inc. • RAHWAY, N. J.
Manufacturing Chemists

HALL'S
BARRED HALLCROSS SEXED PULLETS
BARRED HALLCROSS BLOOD PURITY
Barred Rock males; Rhode Island Red females! What pure-blood combination could deliver more? Proved layers on both sides are combined in these early, prolific layers. New folder with records from 71 owners. Send for free copy.
HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY INC.
Box 62, Wallingford, Conn.

BABY CHICKS
PROMPT SHIPMENT
HATCHES EVERY WEEK IN THE YEAR.
NO ORDER TOO LARGE OR TOO SMALL.

Will Ship C.O.D.	100 Unsexed	100 Pullets	100 Cockerels
S. C. White Leghorns	$10.00	$20.00	$5.00
White Rocks	14.00	20.00	14.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds	14.00	20.00	14.00
Red-Rox & Rox-Red Cross	14.00	18.00	14.00
Bar. Rox	14.00	18.00	14.00
Heavy Mixed	13.00	...	13.00

95% GUARANTEED ON ALL PULLET CHICKS
100% live delivery. Every Breeder Blood-Tested. Order direct from this advertisement or write for CATALOG.
THOMPSONTOWN HATCHERY
Route 19 Thompsontown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS MISNER'S Hatching EGGS
R. O. P. WHITE LEGHORNS
20 Years of Intensive Breeding has Produced Families with Established Misner Characteristics — Sustained High Egg Production—Large Type Body White Leghorns—Uniform Chalk White Eggs. Write us today.
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LYCOMING CREEK ROAD, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

LIGHT BRAHMAS Beautiful Productive!
Chicks! Eggs! Young-Mature Stock!
SEARLES, Milford, New Hampshire

than a year ago, according to H. F. Williamson, executive secretary of the Neppco Hatchery Division.

Frozen Poultry Holdings on April 1 were 141,759,000 pounds. This amount includes 82,125,000 pounds held by the Government, thus leaving only about 60 million pounds for other uses. Even this figure is misleading in view of the large but unknown quantities set aside under WFO-125, the order regulating the evisceration and canning of poultry for the Army.

Chick Hatchings in March were 9 per cent below last year, totalling 267,523,000 chicks. The only factor limiting the production is a shortage of hatching eggs. In New England and the South Atlantic States, where broiler production is important, hatchings were 11 per cent above last March.

Eggs Set during the month was only 3 per cent below a year ago, and the number of chicks booked for delivery after April 1 was 39 per cent higher. Hatcheries are booked solidly for the next few months, indicating that there will be quite an extended hatching season this year.

POULTRY AND EGG BOARD

R. B. Bowden, executive vice president of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, an organization of 3,000 members and recently admitted to membership in the Poultry and Egg National Board, has been appointed a director of the board.

Some 40 or 50 editors of eastern newspapers have been added to the list to receive publicity on chicken cookery from the Poultry and Egg National Board in connection with the board's expanded promotional efforts in the territory where most of the chickens from the Delmarva peninsula are marketed. The Delmarva poultry industry, through the Delmarva Poultry Council, is raising $5,000 to turn over to the board to publicize chicken meat.

Emmett P. Langan, former research director of a Chicago advertising agency, has been named assistant to Homer Huntington, general manager of the Board.

W. W. Dayton has been named director to the Poultry and Egg National Board as the representative of the Institute of American Poultry Industries.

Martin L. Doordan (right), chairman of the Delmarva Poultry Council, handed checks totaling about $3,500 to Homer Huntington, manager of the Poultry and Egg National Board, on March 29. The checks represented contributions of hatcherymen, feed dealers, and processors on the Delmarva peninsula in recognition of the valuable work done by the Board and to promote continued research in the nutritive value of poultry, its preparation, and public acceptance. While the broiler industry on the peninsula has been considered an unsound development by many people, the occasion of this gift to the Board demonstrated that it is on a sound basis at present and that those connected with the broiler industry are planning to continue the business on a profitable basis after war time demands no longer exist.

Finance committee members of the New England Poultry & Egg Institute, from left to right: Stephen Walford, Philip Wadhams, Harold Rotzel, Andrew Christie, Sanford Alger, and Howard Whelan.

Eastern offices of the Board will be opened in the Mercantile Exchange Bldg., New York City, with C. F. Smith, formerly with Agricultural Advertising and Research Service, Ithaca, N. Y., as eastern manager.

ORGANIZATIONS

The Ohio Valley Egg Cooperative, serving southwestern Ohio, southeastern Indiana, and northern Kentucky, has been organized with Harold Koker, Batavia, Ohio, as president. Headquarters will be at Milford, Ohio.

Laying of the cornerstone for the new poultry dressing plant of the Southern States Eastern Shore Marketing Cooperative at Salisbury, Md., took place March 31. Harry Rieck, president of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, hailed it as the first step in stabilizing the broiler industry on the Eastern Shore.

New England Poultry & Egg Institute finance committee members met in Boston, March 16, reviewed returns from the campaign to raise funds for an additional employee, and after reconsidering the need to protect poultry products in food competition after the war, decided to intensify their efforts to raise funds.

"We must face the facts and face them now," declared President Andrew Christie. "We have all benefitted by the war contributions of our industry. Every nutritionist recognizes that our country needs increased production of poultry and eggs to maintain a good national diet. If poultry producers fail to recognize this fact and expand their consumer work, we must expect to be hurt. Our experience in New England has demonstrated time and again that our industry wants to solve its own problems and that it will support aggressive action to accomplish this when the issues are clear. It's the job of our finance committee to make the issue crystal clear. We have made our plans and know that we shall double our activity to meet the critical days ahead whenever they come."

Refrigerated trailer trucks with a capacity of 12 tons are now being used to haul dressed poultry from the plants of the Rockingham Poultry Marketing Cooperative at Timberville and New Market, Virginia, to points designated by the Army which has been buying the poultry. The trucks are insulated with spun glass, and the temperature can be kept at any desired level.

PEOPLE

James E. Rice, professor emeritus of poultry husbandry, Cornell University, was elected to honorary membership in the Institute of American Poultry Industries on March 12 on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

In a letter to Professor Rice, Institute President Cliff D. Carpenter said:

"Our membership, composed of processors, hatcherymen, feed and equipment manufacturers, and others, recognize the important part you have played in making a farmyard pursuit into one of the largest industries in agriculture. . . We take due

I'M PLANTING A CROP OF *RAINY-DAY DOLLARS*—
and helping to plant a few Japs, too!

"**Every farmer** with a head on his shoulders puts away some dollars for lean days ahead, but the real smart farmer makes these dollars *work.*

"My Dad used to always say: 'Never let a dollar loaf! Make it earn some interest!'

"That's easy now because we can buy War Bonds and get back at maturity four dollars for every three we put in.

"Besides, I get a kick out of buying War Bonds. I can't get my hands on any Japs or Nazis, but I figure I can help one of our boys do the job for me."

* * *

Decide right now *to put every single spare dollar to work for you and for your country! Buy War Bonds regularly from your bank, post office, mail carrier, Production Credit Association or other issuing agent in your locality.*

WAR BONDS GIVE YOU...

1 A part in maintaining the best-equipped Army and Navy in the world!

2 A way to help prevent inflation . . . to avoid "runaway" prices on things you buy.

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5 The safest investment of all . . . safe in principal, safe in return, safe from fire, from loss, from theft!

Never give a dollar a day off... BUY WAR BONDS!

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ELECTRIC BROODER BATTERY TYPE

Famous B73 Battery Brooder. Galvanized steel, porcelain insulated heating element, automatic switch, non radio interfering, wire floor 28" x 36", complete with ventilators and thermometer. Capacity 100 day old chicks — 50 four weeks. Use as single unit or as 5 tier battery. Save ration points—Raise your own broilers. Write for free catalogue.

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DENSMORE Quality Chicks

The growing need for food means profits in extra chicks this summer.

Densmore, Va.-U.S. Certified White Leghorns
Our pedigree male sired chicks from Virginia's oldest R.O.P. breeding farm grow fast and mature early for profitable egg production.

Densmore Va.-U.S. Approved Heavy Breeds
For quick growth and good meat pro ts you'll find our New Hampshires, Barred or White Rocks or Rock-Hampshire Cross chicks just the thing for a late started or extra brood.

Write today for story of Densmore breeding—also reduced May and June prices.

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"PRE-WAR" HEN-SPECS Stop Pickouts!

Again made of serviceable aluminum and stainless steel. Guaranteed to prevent pickouts, feather picking, comb picking, chasing and domineering. No interference with feeding, drinking, primping, roosting or any normal functions. See your dealer, or write to The Marvel Co., Santa Rosa, Calif.

MAPLE LAWN CHICKS

Hatches every Mon. & Thur. 100% live del. Postpaid	100 Str.	100 Pltx.	100 Ckls.
Large Eng. White Leghorns	$ 9.50	$19.00	$ 4.00
Barred Rocks	11.50	16.00	12.00
Wh. Rocks & R. I. Reds	12.00	16.50	12.50
Special N.H. Reds direct from N.E.	14.00	19.00	14.00
Spec. Rock-Red Cr. direct from N.E.	14.00	19.00	14.00
Assorted Chicks	8.00	12.00	6.00

Assorted Chicks, our choice- $5.50 per 100.
All breeders bloodtested. Bred for size and egg production. Cash or C.O.D. Saving 95%. Catalog Free.
Maple Lawn Hatchery, Box E, McAlisterville, Pa.

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CAPONIZE: Saves feed. It's easy. **NO** slips, kill **NONE**, any time. **ANY** age. **MARKETING:** Nation-wide. Army, Navy, Hospitals need them. **PROFIT:** 46 lbs. grain makes 9 lbs. capon. Get 52¢ and up. **INSTRUMENTS:** Speedy, latest, self-cleaning, battery or A.C. Will teach you. It's easy. Send 10¢ for Guide. **SIMPLEX ELECTRIC CAPONIZER. H. E. KRATZ, 6044 Ingleside, Chicago, 37.** **$14.50 BAT. SET**

recognition of the greater heritage vested in hundreds of your students who today are active leaders in education and industrial enterprises. Obviously, your good work and its imprint on the welfare of the industry constitutes an eternal living monument to your early vision and keen insight concerning the industry's many problems."

Tom B. Avery, who had been assistant chief of the purchase and diversion section of the dairy and poultry branch of the War Food Administration, has been appointed associate poultry professor of Kansas State College where his duties will be confined largely to teaching and research.

Dr. E. F. Waller began work as poultry pathologist of the University of New Hampshire on April 16, coming from the University of Vermont where he held a similar position the past four years.

Wade Rice, for 22 years a member of the staff at the University of Maryland, has resigned his position as Extension Poultryman, and will become production manager of the new poultry dressing plant of the Southern States Eastern Shore Marketing Cooperative at Salisbury, Md. This completely new, modern plant will have a capacity of 24,000 dressed broilers per eight hour day.

THE TRADE

The Makomb Steel Products Company, Macomb, Ill., has issued a 40-page catalog describing its line of brooders, feeders, fountains, battery brooders, and other types of poultry equipment now available.

The Beacon Milling Co., Cayuga, N. Y., has issued the "Beacon Chick and Growing Stock Management Schedule," in chart form, covering information on floor space, brooder temperatures, ventilation, hopper space, waterers, humidity, and other suggestions in handling chicks from day-old to maturity.

"Raising Pullets for Egg Production" is the title of a 28-page booklet which can be obtained upon request to The Park & Pollard Company, Buffalo 7, N. Y. There is an interesting illustrated table showing the amount of feed hopper space, floor space, and water space for chicks at different ages.

The Lee Manufacturing Co., Waterbury 86, Conn., specializing in polishing and buffing methods, has brought out the "Cleanegg" kit consisting of a special cloth buff coated with a greaseless compound to attach to a small electric motor for cleaning eggs. Even inexperienced operators, it is said, can clean 20 dozen eggs an hour by this method.

Pratt Food Company, Philadelphia, Pa., on another page, in this issue, announce a new poultry medication called Pratts In-Tes-Trol which is recommended for treating a number of common, everyday troubles suffered by chickens and turkeys of all ages.

Here are the instructors at the egg grading school held at Massachusetts State College, March 21 to 23, attended by 18 egg graders. From left to right: Tom Aylward, Mass. Dept. of Agr.; Fred P. Jeffrey, poultry head. MSC; Lester Kilpatrick, WFA; J. Kroeck, Mass. Dept. of Agri.; H. E. Botsford, WFA; and John Vondell, MSC.

When the huge surplus of eggs occurred in the spring of 1944, the New Hampshire Egg Producers Cooperative, Derry, N. H., had difficulty disposing of its second grade eggs and was forced to sell these eggs to egg breaking concerns at prices not too satisfactory. A small egg breaking department (shown above) was installed, and now all second grade eggs are broken out and sold to commercial bakeries in nearby cities as fresh broken eggs at prices much better than could have been obtained from breaking plants. A new addition to the breaking room will be built in the near future, according to J. Harold Ek.

The new Pratts In-Tes-Trol is an astringent for the purpose of relieving non-infectious intestinal irritation or digestive disturbances in which loss of appetite, enteritis and similar symptoms are experienced.

It is said that Pratts In-Tes-Trol brings soothing relief to inflamed tissues helping to reduce congestion. And, if the inflamed parts have actually started to bleed, In-Tes-Trol causes the tissues to pucker, aiding the closure of open wounds with protective blood clots. Thus, inflammation is not only relieved but the healing process is actually assisted.

Another very interesting point about the new product is its usefulness in treating Mycosis. According to the company, Pratts In-Tes-Trol, in standard laboratory tests, has proven itself 300% to 400% more effective in retarding the mold growth of Monila Albicans than copper sulphate . . . the treatment commonly recommended to help stop the high mortality Mycosis often causes among young birds.

A folder describing the new product and its uses can be obtained by writing Pratt Food Company, Philadelphia 6, Pa.

John Lunn

John Lunn, extension poultryman of Purdue University for the past two years, has been appointed poultryman for the educational service division of Allied Mills, according to F. E. Christen, director of educational service for the firm.

Son of Alfred G. Lunn, former head of the poultry department at Oregon State College, he grew up on a poultry farm, graduated in poultry from Oregon State College, worked at the Century of Progress egg laying contest in Chicago in 1933, was foreman of Washington State College Poultry plant in 1935, did poultry service work from 1936-38, then became head of the poultry work at the Bristol County Agricultural School in Massachusetts. In 1941, he did advanced work toward a master's degree at the University of Connecticut where he was in charge of the experimental farm and the State's egg laying test.

The Stone Mountain Grit Co., Lithonia, Ga., has acquired three more huge, granite mountains of approximately 1,500 acres. They have also acquired the Atlanta, Stone Mountain and Lithonia Railroad, have added to its rolling stock, and the rails are being extended to the new properties. This purchase and development makes certain that a supply of Stonemo grit will always be readily available to poultry raisers.

Thomas F. Fleming

Crawford Brothers, Inc., well-known feed manufacturers of Walton, N. Y. have recently added a new Service and Promotion Department for the benefit of its dealers and their customers.

Thomas F. Fleming, formerly advertising manager and service director for a prominent eastern milling company, has been named to head this new department. Mr. Fleming brings to his new job years of practical experience and intimate contact with poultry and livestock feeders.

The program is to get underway immediately with free poultry, dairy, and livestock courses for all Crawford dealers and field service men. This long range educational effort will be supplemented by magazine and direct mail advertising addressed to farmers in the territory emphasizing the importance of "Service with Sales."

The promotional and service program is flexible enough to quickly meet any changes from wartime to postwar conditions.

New Madison Incubators, Inc., of New Madison, Ohio, recently entertained 100 employees and their wives at their thirteenth annual dinner. Guest speaker was Mr. Harold Cook, former employee and Superintendent of the Defiance, Ohio schools. Other speakers were Production Manager Leon Develbliss and Miss Donna Jeanne Reck, sales manager and office manager. President J. W. Flaig reported that their new incubator factory has been running to full capacity since 1943, and that the past year has been the most successful in their history.

John Truslow

John Truslow, son of Neal Truslow deceased, has been made partner with his uncle, Claude Truslow, in the Truslow Poultry Farm of Chestertown, Maryland. John Truslow is general manager in charge of sales and advertising and will supervise the general business details of the organization. A vigorous campaign is under way to widen the distribution and use now enjoyed by Toxite, a product made by this organization for the destruction of disease germs, bacteria and insect pests such as red mites and bedbugs.

Vitality Mills, Inc., Chicago, Ill., has purchased the modern feed plant formerly owned and operated by V. E. Herter & Co., at Dayton, Ohio, according to Walter N. Jones, vice president of Vitality Mills.

Besides modern equipment throughout the plant, there are adjacent to it grain elevators with a capacity of 160,000 bushels. The location of this mill is well situated for distributing Vitality feeds by both truck and rail, and its purchase is part of the post-war expansion planned by the firm.

The National Poultry Products Co., New York, announces that its anti-pick devices —Helmets, Optiks, and Turk Bits — are now made entirely of aluminum as a result of the release of this metal for civilian manufacturing. All danger of rust and

Vita-Vim

"VITA-VIM FEEDS CAN TAKE IT"

VV/MFF—"Vita-Vim Means Finer Feeds"

Vita-Vim Poultry Mashes are built to do these things and more . . .

1. Encourage Good Health
2. Produce full growth
3. Cut down mortality
4. Prevent nutritional disease
5. Increase yearly production
6. Increase hatchability
7. Increase yearly net income

This year, give yourself a raise in pay by feeding the Vita-Vim Way.

You hope for fast growth and good livability from your chicks—you'll get it with Vita-Vim poultry mashes, because these feeds are scientifically made over the famous "Moseley Control System." Out of our wartime experience has come a new quality further advanced and more efficient than pre-war standards. No worry about vitamins, minerals, proteins, fats or oils. All of these important feed elements are carefully balanced and blended in every pound of Vita-Vim mash. It assures your chicks of a complete health-building ration.

FARM PROVED—Vita Vim Feeds are developed and proved at Mr. Moseley's Yellow Shank Farm, on his own flock of 10,000 layers and on the 30,000 chicks which he broods each year.

RALPH S. MOSELEY . . . *founder of Vita-Vim Millers. Vita-Vim Feeds are made in Buffalo, N. Y., World's largest Feed and Grain Center.*

Vita-Vim Millers
135 SCOTT STREET BUFFALO, N. Y.

Here's Your POULTRY HOUSE
Complete with Hardware, Roofing, etc.

Yes sir, complete to the last bolt. Ready to put together in a few hours. Tight, warm and sturdy, yet may readily be taken apart and moved if desired. Freight prepaid to nearby States; freight allowance to more distant ones.

Nearly 40 years' experience in building poultry houses. Design, material and construction must be right. Moderate prices. You save money and get a better house.

FREE BULLETIN shows models for backyard and commercial flocks.

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Make Better Production Records this year . . . Start some Gadd Chicks. They'll grow quickly and lay plenty of large eggs. Every chick from our own 7,000 N.H.-U.S. Approved Pullorum Clean Breeders. Free Feider Order Now.

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Sexing Guar. 95% accurate. Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid	Non-Sex Pltx. per 100	100	Ckls. 100
Hansol Sired White Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$ 5.00
Bar. or Wh. Rocks or R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	12.00
New Hampshire Reds	13.00	17.00	12.00

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REDS CROSSES NEW HAMPSHIRES

FEATURES
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WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG telling all about Mayo's production-bred stock. Famous throughout the United States for livability, fast growth, even feathering. Thousands of satisfied chick customers prove Mayo's stock is built for profits. Mass. (U.S.) Pullorum Clean.

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By E. H. Barger and L. E. Card. One of the most complete and most practical books on poultry diseases. Second edition, enlarged and thoroughly revised. An earnest endeavor to present material which is scientifically accurate without being too technical for the non-scientific reader. Designed to aid flock owners in the task of eradicating and controlling transmissible diseases and in improving the health and efficiency of the flock. Special emphasis is given to diseases which have been most serious in recent years, 386 pages, 80 illustrations, cloth bound $3.75

CHAPTERS: The Mortality Problem—The Nature of Disease—The Anatomy of the Fowl—Poultry Surgery—Diagnostic Methods—Bacterial Diseases—Virus Diseases—Protozoan Diseases—Nutritional Disorders — Miscellaneous Conditions—Poisons—Internal Parasites — External Parasites—Controlling Flock Mortality—Appendix of Drugs and Disinfectants.

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Hanover Pennsylvania

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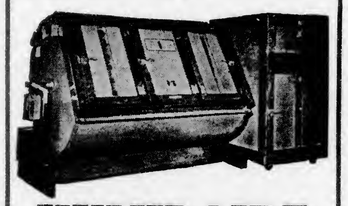

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TOLMAN'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS
BABY CHICKS $12.00 PER 100

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD, free). Tube Aggglu. TOLMAN ROCKS famous for **Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg** Yield. Ideal Combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for Free circular. I Specialize—**One Breed, One Grade at One Price.**

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1 Application lasts 6 mos.
1 Tube treats about 200 chickens

DIARRENE—For White Diarrhea and Coccidiosis. Fine Chick Starter. Poultry Doctor Booklet sent free with order. On direct orders, add 5¢.

At Your Dealers **75¢** Each

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WHITE LEGHORNS
Unsexed $9.40—Pullets $15.90

BARRED ROCKS
WHITE ROCKS
WHITE WYANDOTTES
S. C. REDS
$9.40 per 100 PREPAID

FREE CATALOG Explaining two-week replacement guar
U.S. Approved. U.S. Pullorum Tested.
R.O.P. Foundation Breeding.

SCHLICHTMAN'S HATCHERY, Appleton City, Mo.

corrosion are eliminated, and the lightness of the metal minimizes the discomfort of the bird.

MISCELLANEOUS

"The Broiler Industry in Delaware," by Hugh A. Johnson, is the title of Bulletin No. 250 released by the University of Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station, Newark, Dela. It reviews the growth of the broiler industry on the Delmarva peninsula, housing practices, feeding methods, disease problems, ownership arrangements, credit, price history, selling methods, and dressing plant developments.

Feathered Life, a newsmagazine for "modern breeders and exhibitors of poultry, bantams, pigeons, turkeys, waterfowl, pheasants, ornamental game birds," began publication in January at Marcy, N. Y., with Fred Bohrer as editor and publisher.

The Progressive Poultryman, a monthly poultry magazine, has been established at Yakima, Wash., with Fred B. Greene as editor and publisher.

Massachusetts Record of Performance birds that qualified in the 1943-44 season averaged 260.22 eggs per bird, according to J. Kroeck and Raymond Smith, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture officials.

Sixteen breeders with nearly 75,000 birds, of which about 15,000 were entered in R.O.P., participated. Exactly 6,474 or 43.2 per cent of the birds entered qualified with records of 200 eggs or more. Average egg size was 26.10 ounces per dozen and body size averaged 6.38 pounds. Some 758 hens had records of 300 eggs or more, while the highest individual laid 348 eggs.

The Illinois State Senate voted unanimously to prohibit the sale of dyed chicks, which is most common around Easter.

The Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry examined 743,290 blood specimens in connection with pullorum disease control last year. This was the largest number of poultry blood specimens handled in the 20 years of bloodtesting.

"The 1945 Farmers Handbook and Almanac," a 68-page book of practical farm and household hints, can be obtained upon request to the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, by mentioning Everybodys Poultry Magazine.

The International Baby Chick Association received applications for coverage on more than 25 million chicks following its announcement of March 16 that chick transit insurance was available on day old chicks.

Harry H. Rieck, Preston, Md., president of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, and Roy B. Herr, Lancaster, Pa., analyze post-war plans for the poultry industry in Neppco office at Trenton, N. J.

Poultry Breeding Applied—By F. A. Hays and G. T. Klein. A new book explaining breeding principles in simple language. Tells methods used to bring Mass. State College flock production from 100 to 240 eggs in 20 years. Cloth, $2.00. Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

REDBIRD FARM

EVERY EGG HATCHED AT REDBIRD FARM Was Laid by REDBIRD Breeders

World's Largest R. I. Red Breeding Farm: Over 300 Acres; over 300 Buildings; all breeders pedigree bred 35 years.

ALL BREEDERS PULLORUM TESTED
RHODE ISLAND REDS • NEW HAMPSHIRES
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98% Livability Guranteed First 4 Weeks on Champion, Grade A & Grade B Chicks
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Heavy Cockerel Chicks at Low Prices
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Meadowbrook IMPERIAL MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS

Famous from coast to coast for size and rapid growth. DUCKLINGS 25—$7.50; 50—$15; 100-$28. Postpaid. "DUCKS FOR PROFIT" FREE WITH ORDER.
Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Box E, Richfield, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

Per 100	Straight Run	Pullets	Cockerels
White Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$1.50
New Hamp. Reds	13.00	16.00	12.00

Plum Creek Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Sunbury, Pa.

QUILT PIECES • FREE PATTERNS with our beautiful new quilt pieces — colorful, gay—TOP quality, fast color. Prints of GUARANTEED QUALITY—500 pieces sent C.O.D. for $1.00 plus postage. 100 samples 25¢. Rush order while supply lasts. J. J. Gormley, 34 Goldsmith St., Jamaica Plain 30, Mass.

A Guide to Sexing Chicks—By C. S. Gibbs. A book primarily for the poultryman who is unable to obtain the expert assistance in chick sexing. Well illustrated, 63 pages, cloth, $1.25. Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Penna.

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OVER THE *Garden Gate* WITH UNCLE HENRY

Examine the seed you saved (if you believe in seed saving) from your 1944 garden for planting in 1945. See if the beans have bugs in, or if some other seeds have become moldy. I'm not very strong for saving garden seeds, because I've had disappointment from "crossing," due to other varieties of the same crop. One crop in particular that will disappoint you, if you plant seed you saved, is hybrid sweet corn.

Another thing about seed — if you're going to plant seeds left over from last year, be sure to test a sample, and then plant a little thicker if necessary to get a stand.

A reader sends a record of garden achievement that serves as a challenge for all 1945 gardeners. She put up 84 varieties of canned vegetables last year. There were 12 varieties of greens, 12 of tomato products, 10 of beans, 12 of mixed vegetables, five of peas, three of corn, two of asparagus, two of peppers, three of beets, three of squash, and one each of 20 other vegetables. All told, she canned 900 quarts of vegetables and fruit for her family, 300 quarts for tenants, and 24 quarts for an orphans' home. Besides, she sold $30 worth of vegetables. Who can beat this record?

Whether to prune tomatoes is an old question brought out and dusted off last summer, with so many folks growing the crop. Tests don't settle the matter, but they do show that the total yield is usually no greater from pruning and staking. The main advantage is an increase in the early yield; not that the tomatoes ripened earlier, but the first ones were a little bigger. Sunscald is likely to be worse on pruned tomatoes. It's a little easier to cultivate plants staked and pruned.

Do cucumbers cross with squashes or pumpkins, when planted close together? Garden experts at Cornell University answer that question thus: "No—cucumbers can be grown safely alongside squashes, pumpkin and melons." They go on to say, though, that pumpkins and common summer squashes will cross readily. During tests to which the Cornell gardeners refer, several odd and strange-looking mixtures of flat, long pumpkins and oval squashes were grown, and none of them tasted particularly good.

Supplying vitamins in the national diet is said to be a hundred million dollar business. Maybe that estimate is too low. Anyway, a natural question for gardeners is: "Which vegetables are rich in vitamins, and which one of the vitamins belongs to each vegetable?" If you have a Victory Garden bulletin, you can find the answer in it. If not, there's an abbreviated reply in the table on this page. Note that spinach and kale are tops in vitamin A; lima beans and peas are tops in vitamin B_1; kale and peppers are tops in vitamin C; kale and mustard greens are tops in vitamin G. Highest in calcium are collards and mustard greens. Highest in iron are beet greens and chard.

Good old pie plant! And here's a trick you won't find in any of the garden bulletins. Take an old barrel, with head and bottom out, and set it over a clump of rhubarb. This clump will be ready for pies a little earlier than its neighbors.

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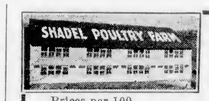

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The Home Page

Betty Neal
Editor

Hens are apt to freely lay
In the merry month of May.
This year all the eggs you eat
Saves the precious, rationed meat.

Each of us needs an egg a day
To have a balanced ration,
So do your part to make U. S.
A very healthy nation.

Now that hens are laying freely,
Give the folks a special treat—
Such as angel food or sponge cake—
Neither of them can be beat.

Wilted Greens

Crisp, tender leaves of leafy green vegetables, or wild greens like dandelion and chicory, are appetizing when served this way.

Clean the greens and cut the leaves. Mix the following ingredients and pour over.

2 tablespoonfuls hot vinegar
2 tablespoonfuls bacon fat
½ teaspoonful salt
2 tablespoonfuls sugar
Garlic or onion to taste

Turn the greens over and over until some of the crispness is gone and each leaf is well seasoned. Chop the crisp bacon slices and add to the greens.

Hints Worth Knowing

At all the antique shows now, cut glass, pressed glass and hand-painted china are much in evidence. If you haven't been using yours, now is the time to get it out, for it is in style again.

In this war the single war unit that requires the most fat, in its production, is the pontoon bridge. Thousands of them are being used on both fronts and a 10-ton pontoon bridge used 3,200 pounds of synthetic rubber. To make this rubber, 171 pounds of fat are required. Save and turn in all your waste fat, for it helps.

Neat pleats can be pressed in wool or rayon skirts without a shiny mark showing if a strip of lightweight cardboard or heavy paper is used. A piece from an old suit box is excellent for the purpose. The strip should be the length of the longest pleat and wide enough to slip into the inside fold of the pleat and extend several inches past the outside fold. After the cardboard is inserted, press the pleat. It is also helpful in pressing facings or seam edges that are likely to mark through.

Turn can of paint upside-down a day before you plan to use it. The paint will then be perfectly blended and ready for use without further mixing.

Hot soft or softened water is the best for rinsing out dirty and soapy wash water. The second rinse may be cooler, and the third may be cold.

Regular dusting is needed to keep papered and painted walls clean. They should be dusted lightly with a soft brush or with a duster made by placing a piece of flannel over a broom. Paper soiled by having dirt rubbed into it will be found difficult to clean.

Linoleum wears better if waxed. Wash it first with clear, warm water or with mild soap suds and then wipe with clear water. When thoroughly cleaned and dry, apply a thin coat of wax with a soft cloth. Let dry for 30 minutes and then apply a second coat. Two thin coats are better than one heavy one. It is not necessary to do this on your knees, as liquid wax may be applied with a lamb's wool applicator that comes with a long handle.

Did You Know That?

Soaps did not come into general use until late in the nineteenth century?

Americans own more automobiles than bathtubs?

Only a small proportion of public schools provide soap and towels for children?

A clean skin disinfects itself?

Not so very many years ago, the main purpose of perfume was to cover up odors caused by failure to use soap and water?

Sister's Outfit

A cunning little dress with panties to match is found in No. 4666. It can be made of two materials, if you like, and as none of the pieces are very large, it is excellent for making over. Rickrack can trim the edge of the every-day dress you make, while one for Sunday could be edged with narrow lace.

Pattern No. 4666 comes in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 requires 1⅝ yards of 35-inch material.

This pattern, together with a needlework pattern for personal or household decoration, 20 cents.

Send 20 cents in coins for these patterns to Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Box 197, Pattern Dept., 243 W. 17th St., New York 11, N. Y. Write plainly size, name, address, style number.

Storing Blankets

Blankets become more precious with each war year, so the greatest of care should be taken to store them safely.

The blankets should be cleaned before putting away. The temperature of the water, which should be luke-warm in each step, is one important factor in having soft, fluffy blankets, and the other is plenty of mild soap suds and enough rinses to remove all the soap.

Do not hang by the corners on the line but, if possible, lay across two lines some distance apart. Press the bindings and put on a new one if it is needed before storing. Also, thin worn places should be mended at this time.

Patching Tips

Except for very soiled garments, mending before laundering is usually preferable. The patch becomes less noticeable that way, and it often saves a re-washing and re-pressing to blend the new fabric with the old. Whenever possible, the patches should really match the original fabric, and many women have discovered that it pays to save good areas of discarded clothing because they can be used to patch clothes made of the same material. These patching pieces should be washed and pressed before being put away for future use.

If red cabbage is served raw with salad dressing, it turns bright red or blue-red because of the acid in the dressing. Acid in the cooking water makes it red or pink, or if cooked 15 minutes in water containing soda, it turns green.

Recipe of the Month

Chocolate Pinwheels

1½ cups sifted flour
½ teaspoon double-acting baking powder
OR
1 teaspoon of tartar baking powder
3 tablespoons milk
⅛ teaspoon salt
½ cup butter or other shortening
½ cup sugar
1 egg yolk, unbeaten
1 square unsweetened chocolate, melted

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift again. Cream fat thoroughly, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add egg yolk and beat well. Add flour, alternately with milk, mixing well after each addition. Divide dough in two parts. To one part, add chocolate and blend. Chill until firm enough to roll. Roll each half into rectangular sheet, ⅛-inch thick. Place chocolate sheet on top. Then roll as for jelly roll. Chill overnight, or until firm enough to slice. Cut in ⅛-inch slices. Bake on ungreased baking sheet in hot oven (400° F.) 5 minutes, or until done. Makes 3½ dozen pinwheels. (General Foods photo)

Science MARCHES ON

By CARL H. SCHROEDER

Tapeworm infestation was markedly heavier when liquid milk was fed to layers in an experiment conducted by L. F. Payne and co-workers at the Kansas Experiment Station (Poultry Science, Vol. 24, No. 1).

When liquid milk was given, 91 per cent of the birds were infested, as against 51 per cent of the control lot not receiving milk. These results would tend to confirm the commonly accepted observation that milk vessels attract flies in large numbers, thus increasing the danger of tapeworm infestation since the fly is an intermediate host of this parasite.

It is interesting to note, however, that the picture was reversed as regards infestation with round worms. Of the milk-fed flock, 56 per cent were infested with round worms compared to 87 per cent for the flock receiving no liquid milk. It is not known whether this difference in parasitism is merely fortuitous, whether it could be due to "competition" between the two kinds of parasites, or whether milk had some inhibiting effect on round worms. There was no significant difference in the production and livability of the two flocks. The authors suggest that if liquid milk had been given to these birds long before they came into production, the infestation with tapeworms might have been more harmful.

* * *

"Nervous Breakdown" develops in chicks which are kept in solitary confinement so they can not see other chicks or the caretaker. As early as the first week after hatch, the chicks deprived of the "social" contact with other chicks showed nervous symptoms. For instance, they were much noiser and more readily frightened than chicks "in company" with others. The isolated chicks became excessively active, picked aimlessly at the feeding and watering utensils, scattered the feed about wildly, paced up and down, and bumped themselves on the sides of the compartment. When the "neurotic" chicks were placed with normal groups, they were frightened, tried to escape their companions and often bumped into them helplessly confused and bewildered.

These observations by G. H. Brueckner (German Jour. of Psychology, Vol. 128, pages 1-110) may explain the peculiar behavior sometimes observed in isolated males, kept in "reserve" or for stud matings.

The same investigator induced a nervous breakdown in hens, which were given 400 chicks to mother, brood, and care for. Not being able to cope with the impossible task, the hen became neurotic.

* * *

Why don't hens lay during the night? Many a flock owner has speculated as to the reason or mechanism which induces a hen to do her job of laying within "office or union hours," so to speak, and never to go on a "night shift."

Drs. J. B. Scooley and Oscar Riddle of the Carnegie Institute, Cold Springs Harbor, N. Y., conclude that light is the factor which tends to restrict the laying of eggs to daylight periods. The authors add that the exact time when an egg is laid is certainly influenced by psychological factors and probably also by hormones. (Physiological Zoology, Vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 187-193)

* * *

"Poisoned" hens, when poisoned but very slightly with the right kind of poison, lay more eggs, according to the claim of Dr. A. Peterburgsky, reported at the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, Moscow, U.S.S.R. (Science News Letter, Vol. 47, No. 2).

The slight poisoning is attained with certain cell-attacking substances, so-called cytotoxins. These cytotoxins are naturally formed poisons occurring in the blood serums. There are many kinds of cytotoxins, each of which attacks a specific organ or tissue. This phenomenon, if confirmed, would open up an entirely new chapter in the book of man's knowledge on stimulating animal production, reproduction, and growth. In the meantime, it would be well to keep an eye on the salt shaker or, better still, on a salt mine.

* * *

Hormones (the Greek word for "mobilizers") and their effect on poultry, have been coming in for a great deal of study during recent years. Here are a few examples of some of the investigations in this field:

"Chemical Caponizing," a term used by a poultry-producing friend of this reviewer, seems to have caught the fancy of a considerable number of people. The term refers to the "caponizing" effect of diethylstilbesterol, implanted under the skin or administered in the feed.

Dr. F. W. Lorenz of the University of California (Poultry Science, Vol. 24, No. 1) concludes that implantation is much more effective than feeding, but feeding may be preferable under practical conditions because it entails less labor and avoids the possible danger to the consumer who should happen to eat some of the unabsorbed material. This method of "tenderizing" can not be recommended until it has been more thoroughly explored and the method and duration of treatment and the kind and dosage of material have been worked out.

The activity of the thyroid glands seems to play a role in growth and fattening. Thiourea and similar compounds tend to slow down thyroidal action and, assumedly, are conducive to increased fat deposition. Drs. Kempster and C. W. Turner, University of Missouri (Poultry Science, Vol. 24, No. 1), observed that feeding thiouracil for 16 days improved the broiler grade of New Hampshire chicks; when the material is administered over long periods, growth rate is adversely affected. The authors point out that the reduced gain accompanying fattening is explainable by the fact that "each unit of fat deposited requires about eight times as much energy as a unit of lean tissue."

Thyroid Hormones, when added to the feed of laying birds, are credited with improvement in production by Dr. Turner (Poultry Science, Vol. 24, No. 2). The production of the control lot was but 23 per cent for the year, as against 38 and 41 per cent for the test lot. In view of the exceedingly poor performance of the controls, which served as the yardstick in the evaluation of the results, the question arises whether the data permit reliable conclusions. In the language of the biologic investigator: Are the results reproducible?

Sex Hormones, supplied by intramuscular injection of pregnant mare serum, seems to step up the fertility of old males, according to Dr. F. A. Hays, Mass. Experiment Station (Poultry Science, Vol. 24, No. 1). The treatment did not benefit cockerels.

Tonsils of cows and calves, when fed to chicks, inhibited growth and disturbed feathering and comb development. The authors (A. Trautman and H. Schreiter, German Veterinary Weekly, Vol. 50, Nos. 35-36, p. 361) postulate the theory that hormones originate in the tonsils and that these hormones stimulate the thyroid and the pineal glands, thus interfering with growth, feathering, and comb development.

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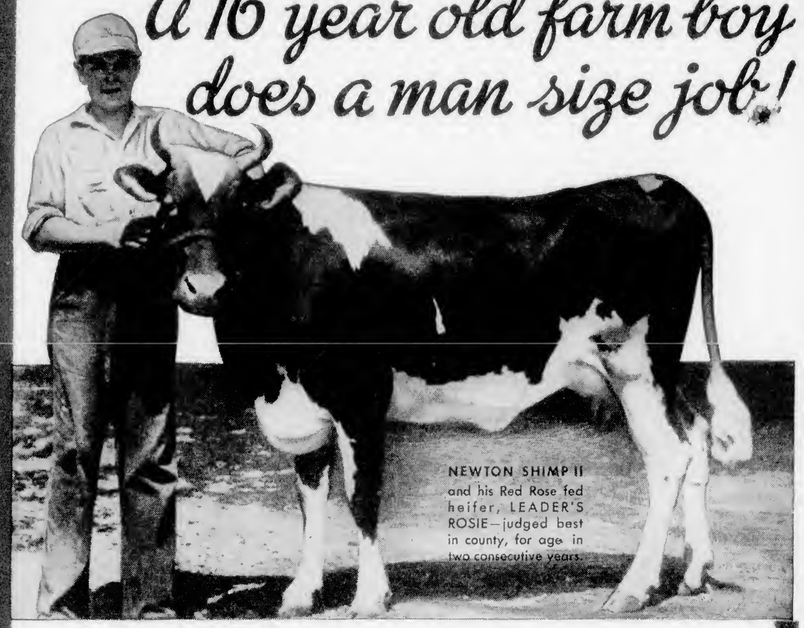

NEWTON SHIMP II and his Red Rose fed heifer, LEADER'S ROSIE—judged best in county, for age in two consecutive years.

Illustrations show the outstanding achievements of NEWTON SHIMP, II, R.D.1, Bridgeton, N. J., before his 16th birthday. In addition, he housed 100 layers; had half interest in 350 baby chicks; installed electric lights and running water in his poultry house; won 28 ribbons, a $25 War Bond and a week's trip to Chicago for varied 4-H Club activities; and a $25 War Bond for best letter in Junior contest, "Why I Buy War Bonds."

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Raised fine heifers

Built the 14x22 ft. poultry house above out of his chicken profits—starting with 15 hens when only 9 years old.

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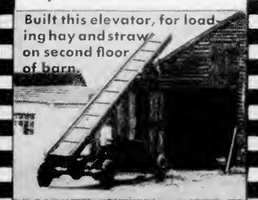
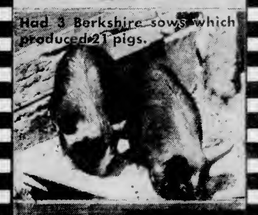


Had 3 Berkshire sows which produced 21 pigs.



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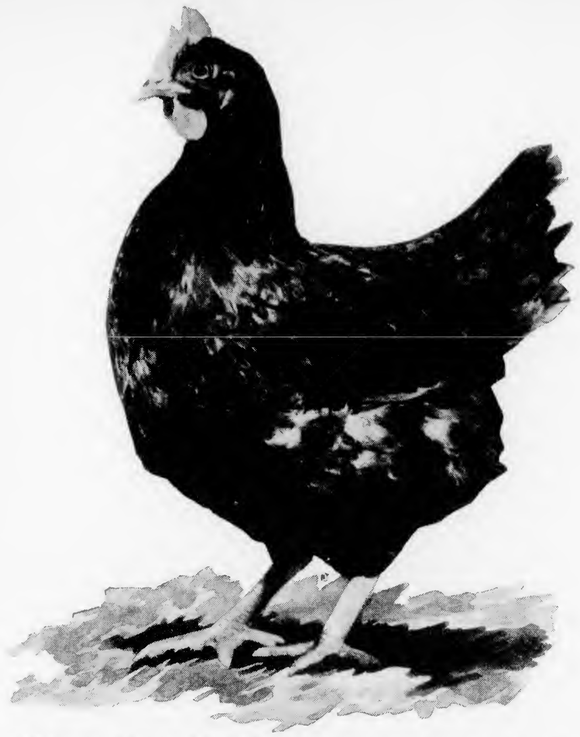

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HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRES

July-August Issue Next

As has been the custom for several years, there will be no July issue of Everybodys Poultry Magazine. Instead, the July issue will be combined with August, reaching subscribers about August 1.

THIS MONTH WITH Your Flock

Read "Summer Care of the Flock" on page 6.

Dispose of male birds no longer needed.

Keep your litter dry to help protect your chicks from coccidiosis.

Gather eggs at least three times daily.

Clean Waterers and Feeders

Chick waterers and feeders should be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected, and stored in a place where they won't be dented or broken. Droppings and dirt will come off much easier now than they will next spring and you'll have nothing more to do than rinse them off when you're ready to brood again.

Feed Less Grain

Most feeding systems call for less grain in the summertime. If you have not already done so, cut down on the amount of grain your birds are getting and give them all the mash they want. Pellets or wet mash at noon on hot days may help cut down threatened production slumps.

Break Up Broodies

Coop broody hens, make them uncomfortable, but feed them well, and they'll get over the maternal inclinations shortly — going back into the laying pen as profitable producers. Don't put the broody coop in some out-of-the-way place where you'll forget it. Provide plenty of water and mash for broodies.

Clip Range Grass

Ranges should be clipped frequently enough to keep the grass short and tender. Short grass is more nutritious and will provide more usable feed than grass which is allowed to get tall and rank.

Mark Your Pullets

Husky, healthy pullets out on range are a mighty pleasant sight. The scene delights the heart of any poultryman . . . also of any poultry thief. A colony house full of pullets is a big temptation to anyone who has a tendency to appropriate the property of others. They'll steal someone else's birds, however, if yours are marked,

[Please turn to page 17]

THROUGH THE Editors Specs

"A Little Place for Chickens" Some 2,300 letters from servicemen and veterans—and from their wives, parents, and sweethearts—all asking about farming, are being received each month by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, according to Marshall A. Thompson in The Agricultural Situation for March 1945.

The interests of soldiers, sailors, and veterans cover about every conceivable type of farming, but "those considering poultry raising comprise one of the largest groups of all—including the few who are studying the prospects for poultry production on a large scale, and the many who are merely thinking of 'a little place for chickens'."

This interest in poultry emphasizes the obligation which all government, state, and private agencies have in seeing to it that all service men are fully acquainted with the opportunities, hazards, and limitations of the poultry business. They should be told of the tremendous expansion that has occurred to meet unusual war needs, the likelihood that there will have to be some reduction. They should be acquainted with the fact that it takes about 2,000 hens for a one-man or one-family poultry plant, and that surveys frequently show an average investment of $10 per hen.

Everyone must be interested in plans by which veterans can have jobs and earn a livelihood after they get back, but we don't want to see them fritter away any of their savings and discharge benefits on poultry raising if they go into it without being fully acquainted with what is required to make a success with chickens.

* * *

Different Results A midwestern farm paper recently asked farmers what they thought should be done after the war if a serious surplus of eggs occurred and caused a slump in prices. The results were considerably different than those in the survey conducted by Everybodys Poultry Magazine and reported in our January issue.

Only 14 per cent of those questioned in the midwestern survey were in favor of letting egg prices be set by the market, without federal subsidies, so that marginal egg producers would be forced out and production would be automatically adjusted.

Some 73 per cent, however, favored government help of some kind. This help could take the form of revival of the food stamp plan with distribution of eggs to the needy and unemployed at federal expense; continuation of the egg drying program with the hope of exporting to Europe for relief later; buying of surplus eggs until the warehouses were filled and making stock feed out of the rest of the surplus; and payment of a subsidy to individual egg producers to cover the difference between the market price of eggs and the price at which the government decided that eggs should be supported.

We are inclined to believe that the results would have been different if these folks had been fully informed as to what such government help would involve.

The question which Everybodys Poultry Magazine put to a cross-section of its readers last November asked if they were in favor of government support of egg prices at 90 per cent of parity for two years after the war **with the understanding that the government could regulate flock size and also the amount of eggs and poultry marketed.** Only 12 per cent were for government help on that basis. Exactly 81 per cent were opposed.

We think that when farmers or any other groups are offered govern-

[Please turn to page 15]

WE CONTRIBUTE TO POULTRY and EGG NATIONAL BOARD SPONSORED PROGRAM

Everybodys Poultry Magazine June 1945 Vol. 50, No. 6

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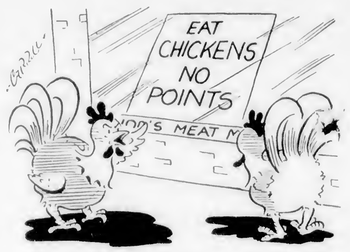
$2,060 a Year from Poultry—This 24-page booklet is a reprint of a series of articles about a one-man Connecticut poultry farm which appeared in Everybodys early in 1941. Many of the short-cuts and ideas are especially valuable under present wartime conditions. Send 12 cents in stamps to the **Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.**



"What has the government done for us? . . . We're still not rationed!"

The War and Poultry Raisers

Food Situation Tightens

Food supplies for American civilians for the balance of this year will be less than they have been any time since the outbreak of war. The end of hostilities in Europe has not decreased the food requirements; on the contrary, the needs have greatly increased. At the same time, our food production is expected to be from 6 to 10 per cent less than last year.

Production of food in Europe will be low this year, for the scarcity of seed, fertilizer, and tools, as well as the fact that many normally productive areas were the scene of vast military operations, prevented the usual plantings.

Victory would be incomplete if the countries which have been liberated became the scenes of unrest and chaos due to lack of food, hence, the importance of seeing that at least minimum amounts of food are supplied.

Army food purchases in 1944 were 80 per cent greater than in 1943. Scheduled purchases for 1945 are 20 per cent above last year, and they may even become greater. No reduction in food requirements is expected as the result of V-E day. While combat rations will be used less extensively, the need for larger quantities of perishable foods will probably increase.

Last year, 80 per cent of the record United States food supply was distributed to the civilian population, 13 per cent to the armed forces, and 7 per cent to foreign countries for military and civilian use.

Poultry Meat Shortage Expected to Continue

It now appears as though there will be a ready demand for all poultry meat that will be produced during 1945. The release of millions of soldiers from front-line service in Europe may actually increase the Army needs for poultry.

The Delmarva area was experiencing a surplus of 500,000 to 750,000 live broilers weekly which could not be handled and was being released to civilian channels. But five more processing plants were scheduled to go into operation in the area, and it looked as though this surplus for civilian use would soon be eliminated.

Dealers in New York reported lines several blocks long whenever their stores opened with cut-up poultry for sale. Hospitals in that area were having a great deal of difficulty obtaining poultry, even though the War Food Administration on March 2 had said that it would give

[Please turn to page 18]

Five Culling Factors

By JOHN H. VONDELL
PHOTOS BY THE AUTHOR

After the flush of spring laying, many poor layers drop off in production or quit entirely. Use these five culling factors to convert your culls into a cash crop of meat, which is in strong demand. Market the slacker hens now.

Keep These ➡ ⬅ **Cull These**

This is a high producer. She has a well-balanced head, alert eye, and is trim in every way. You'll want to keep her in the flock.

This is a poor producer. A long shallow head, a fleshy appearance around the eyes, jaws, and throat are usual marks of the slackers.

The same bird shown above. Note her keen appearance, and the long deep body. Her frayed tail feathers indicate she's a hard worker.

Her dumpy appearance probably is a sign of functional trouble. She should have been culled last week, but she's probably still salable.

The broad, moist, well-bleached vent and the four-finger spread from pelvic bones to keel shows capacity, and means she's laying.

She's out of production as shown by her small, round, dry vent. Only one finger can be placed between her pelvic and keel bones.

After five months of laying, her shanks are smooth, fine-scaled, and well-bleached. Her toe nails are blunt from busy scratching.

Shanks are yellow, heavy, coarse on this low producing cull. She hasn't worked hard for a living, for her toe nails are still long.

Taken in October and still laying after 10 or 12 months. She has not molted. The 10 primary feathers, right to left, are intact.

Five feathers at right are old, while next three are half grown. Culls molt a feather at a time, while good layers molt quickly.

Two 12-light storm sash in rear of pen opened for cross-ventilation in summer.

Removing pullets from shelters to house by driving in crates placed end to end.

Summer Care OF THE FLOCK

Helpful suggestions for handling the hen flock, the growing stock, and the early pullets that are to be housed.

By JOHN VANDERVORT

WITH the apparent need for eggs during the coming summer and fall months, it is essential that the layers and growing stock be so managed that production will be kept at a high level during these months.

Keep Layers Comfortable

Unless houses are kept cool in the summer, one cannot expect hens to lay well at the end of the laying year. Then, too, early pullets housed in uncomfortable quarters are not likely to finish their growth properly and hold up in production during that period when egg prices are advancing.

Even if a house is not insulated, there are several things that can be done to provide summer comfort. The glass windows can be removed or so arranged that the hot sun cannot shine through them. Every pen should have a window in the back that can be opened for cross ventilation. In fact, it would be well to provide a 6-light sash for every 10 linear feet of house.

Look for Lice and Mites

Don't forget to look for lice and mites. They are likely to appear suddenly during hot weather. Check both the layers and the growing stock.

Thoroughly covering the roosts and roost supports in the laying houses and range shelters with a good red mite paint should get rid of mites. If this is done while birds are in the house, apply the material in the morning so that it becomes dry before the birds roost at night.

Spreading a thin film of a nicotine-derived lice repellent on the roosts about one-half hour before roosting time is an easy way to control body lice. A second application in about 10 days will kill the young lice that hatch out in that 10-day period after the first application. The material should be spread sparingly only on top of the roosts, and the house should be well ventilated.

Break Up Broodies

Broodiness is still a problem in many flocks. It may be particularly troublesome with pullets that come into production during hot weather.

To discourage hens from continuing to sit, confine them to a wire or slatted-bottom coop. If a small coop is located on the sidewall of each pen, much time can be saved in handling the broody hens. A conveniently located range shelter makes a satisfactory broody coop if no other place is available.

To break up broodies and get them back to laying quickly, remove them from the nest the first day they are detected. The feed should be limited to mash and they should have access to plenty of cool water.

Keep Hens Laying

Once birds are thrown out of production for any reason during the summer months, they are likely to go into a complete molt. For this reason, everything possible should be done to keep hens laying. Keeping plenty of clean, fresh water before birds is an old story, but it is one that needs repeating. Nothing will cause layers to quit laying so completely as failure to supply water.

The use of pellets or wet mash early in the summer when production starts to lag are aids in keeping the feed intake at a high level, which is essential to continued high production. It may be necessary to decrease the amount of grain fed in order to step up the consumption of dry mash. Then if corn is not eaten freely, one may want to increase the amount of such grains as wheat and oats which they may prefer in hot weather.

Range Management

Pullets on range are likely to be neglected, as poultry raisers may feel that they require less detailed care than the layers. The chief job is to supply the growing birds with feed and water. Piping water to the range is possible on some farms and is a means of saving much labor. Many poultrymen have an old truck or horse drawn vehicle in which they have feed and water. Some store several day's supply of feed in a small building such as a colony brooder house located near the center of the range. Barrel waterers are popular where water must be hauled.

To provide comfortable conditions for pullets, range shelters have come into wide use. The 9 by 10-foot structure is the most popular size. One of these will accommodate comfortably no more than 150 pullets. Colony brooder houses are good places in which to start chicks, but are unsatisfactory for pullets during hot weather unless good cross ventilation can be provided. This can be accomplished by leaving the front open and having a ventilating door or other opening in the rear of the building.

With more and more attention being paid to the establishment of good grass and clover sods for range, more thought is being given to the maintenance of these so that they will last indefinitely and provide tender, green feed during the entire growing season. The moving of shelters means bare spots on range. Because of this and the labor involved in moving, poultrymen prefer to leave the shelters in the same location during the season.

Avoiding Bare Spots

To encourage pullets to use all parts of the range and keep them away from the shelters during the day, the feed hoppers and movable waterers should be moved once or twice a week to new locations. The size of the bare spot near the shelter can be reduced considerably by this practice. When grain is hand-fed once or twice a day, it should be scattered on green grass areas.

Unsatisfactory range conditions are frequently the result of neglect in mowing. Birds will not make the best use of range unless the growth is kept short, tender and succulent. For these reasons, grass should never be allowed to lodge or become too mature.

The frequency of mowing will depend upon the type of range. Pennsylvania poultrymen have during some good growing seasons mowed Ladino clover ranges six to eight times, whenever the growth reached a height of about 6 inches. Bluegrass can stand frequent mowing. One disadvantage of red clover and alfalfa is the fact that these legumes do not thrive if clipped too frequently, say more than about three times during the season. Substantial savings in purchased feed can be made with pullets on a good range only if they are allowed access to mash about half a day.

Shade on Range

One of the most difficult problems is to provide satisfactory shade on range. Without it pullets are likely to spend nearly all the time in shelters on sunny days, limiting feed, water and grass consumption to short periods early in the morning and late in the afternoon.

Temporary shade such as sacks or brush over a wooden frame is not too satisfactory, as pullets are likely to crowd together in large groups in such places with the result that more bare spots develop. A corn field reasonably near the shelters provides a suitable shaded area. On some farms, scattered trees or brush along one side of the range offers a possibility. An old orchard can be a source of worm infestation if the trees are too close together and there are too many low hanging branches, underneath which there are bare, contaminated areas.

To permit pullets to leave the shelters early in the morning, several poultrymen have provided a so-called escape door, at roost level which is left open at all times. It is safer to leave such a door, located so far from the ground, open all night than one located at floor level. The lower door can be opened during the day to permit pullets to enter the shelter easily. Getting them accustomed to using this lower door helps at catching time when one wants to drive them through this door into crates placed end to end. This method makes the job of housing pullets easier.

Vaccinate for Fowl Pox

In areas where chicken pox is likely to be a problem, it is cheap insurance to vaccinate against this disease. Once the practice is started, it should be followed each year with all new birds. The general practice is to vaccinate pullets during favorable weather after they have been on range long enough to get properly adjusted. Then, too, it is desirable to have the effect of vaccination over before production starts and before pullets are housed. This means doing the job preferably between the ages of 8 and 14 weeks. Complications are less likely to occur if birds are not vaccinated at a time of any radical change such as moving. Of course, one should not knowingly vaccinate those affected with such diseases as coccidiosis or blackhead.

Fox Protection

Foxes are on the increase in many states and are an increasing menace to young stock on range, particularly near wooded areas. Some poultrymen have reported satisfactory results in keeping foxes away from the pullets by the use of a low electric fence.

Dogs fastened to a heavy wire, so that they can move from one end of the range to the other, effectively protect pullets from animals on many farms.

Housing Early Pullets

Fortunate is the individual who has January and February pullets and so handles them that they will lay well during the last half of the year. The one big problem is to find room in the laying house in June and July for these early-hatched pullets, particularly on farms where there remains a large number of birds finishing their laying year.

Using an old oil can to spread thin stream of nicotine-derived product on roosts to rid the birds of lice.

Front windows and ventilator of the laying house should be opened wide to provide plenty of air in summer.

In some instances, the laying flocks will be thinned out by culling to a point where two pens can be combined, making room for a pen of pullets. This practice of housing pullets in the same building next to the layers presents a disease problem, particularly when there is some trouble such as infectious colds carried over in the older flock. On some farms, the birds a year old can be moved to laying shelters or to a large type of brooder house which is vacant in June or July after it has served as a brooder house during the early part of the year. When this can be done, these early pullets can occupy the permanent laying quarters.

In addition to the problem of finding housing space for early pullets, the question of comfortable quarters for these birds during the hot summer months is an important consideration. They have been accustomed to roosting in open range shelters. When moved to hot, stuffy houses, one may run into such problems as cannibalism, an early drop in production, with possibly a partial molt and slow increase in egg size.

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Neppco Plans for After the War

Its program will be to encourage (1) more efficient production methods, (2) better marketing, and (3) the necessary adjustment after the best possible job has been done on the first two steps.

By LEON TODD

Managing Director, Northeastern Poultry Producers Council

EVERY move we make to assist in clearing up the present confusion affecting supplies of eggs and poultry meat is done with an eye on the post-war welfare of the poultry industry. Our supply situation has been shifting from one extreme to the other, and will continue to do so until world food demands are more nearly normal, after which we may have some surpluses.

Much effort has already been given to post-war plans for the poultry industry by the leaders in NEPPCO. The conference we held recently with a committee of six northeastern poultry extension workers seemed to make after-the-war plans more definite. They can be summarized into three important jobs: (1) More efficient production, (2) better marketing methods, and (3) the adjustment necessary after the best possible job is done on the first two.

Efficient Production

As supplies increase, we will be going back to a supply and demand basis. Poultrymen will then look to more efficient ways to produce a dozen eggs or pound of meat at a lower cost. In some cases, this may involve remodeling houses, a new brooding setup, watering systems and many other items such as cost of raw materials and the better use of labor.

When V-E day arrived, every poultryman, no doubt, said to himself "Now what can I do to improve my setup which I could not do in the last three years?" When labor and materials become available, much will be done. The wise man will do a lot of thinking and changing plans before going ahead unless he has already done so. Even if plans are complete, look them over once more for real efficiency.

Better Marketing

The excellent progress made to date in marketing in the Northeast is due to the fact that the producers took part. It's easy to talk marketing and do nothing about it, and if that happens after the war, we will not have taken full advantage of our opportunities.

Marketing begins with improving quality. Those whose job it is to examine eggs emphatically say our egg quality is not as good as before the war. That's natural because most of the time it has been easy to get ceiling prices instead of having to work for premiums. Here, too, the poultryman will do well to do some hard thinking about producing better quality.

The breeder will unquestionably put a new emphasis on the quality of eggs and meat his stock produces. The equipment man will have new items which will help quality especially in eggs, and there may be some important developments in mechanical candling which will make us give more attention to quality. Finally, nest run eggs which get no care after they leave the nest won't keep our consumption at 350 eggs per person.

In planning the marketing work to be done by NEPPCO after the war, it is recognized that all the preaching on quality won't stick unless the producer is paid for the effort. Therefore, any new marketing method must yield better prices for the better products.

The egg cartoning programs have excellent possibilities for improving our marketing setup. Those who have kept these programs alive during price control deserve the applause of everyone. Larger volume will have to be obtained in order to attract public attention.

So far, candling all eggs hasn't proved practical in the cooperatives. As mechanical candling develops and more salesmanship is applied to our eggs, we may find it desirable to do more candling. How much of this we do will depend upon developments, and we are fortunate to have cooperative managers who are aggressive in their post-war thinking.

There may be some new outlets for eggs. No one expects the European demand for United States eggs to be permanent, but there may be enough to help us out. There will be more demand from the army than we had in the pre-war days. It is also likely that the War Shipping Administration will be a good customer. Some cooperatives are prepared to shell treat and pack eggs for these outlets.

Poultry Meat

For years everyone, including consumers, has been condemning our methods of marketing poultry meat. Fortunately, several of our organizations are now prepared, or are getting ready to do something about it. Several of the larger cooperatives plan to get into poultry dressing in a big way.

The sale of poultry meat through the member's cooperatives processing plant can boost the net profit. This will require eviscerating and some mighty good merchandising before it becomes a reality.

In the Delmarva broiler area, four cooperative dressing plants are under construction. The one to be operated in Southern States will be in operation in another month, according to Harry H. Rieck, its president, and also NEPPCO president. Some of the other cooperatives on the shore will be opened this summer. These organizations are in a different position because of the specialized production of their members. They will set the pace if run properly, which they will be.

Grade Discussions

The War Food Administration not long ago (May issue, page 10) released a suggestion that national uniform grades for eggs and poultry meat be adopted. Knowing the proposal would be offered, President Rieck appointed a NEPPCO Grades Committee which met with the federal people in Washington. Our committee got a better understanding of the proposal.

The plan is that each state is to develop its own ideas, then to hold a national conference of the states to thrash it out. The matter has been taken to the National Poultry Defense Committee as well as to the cooperatives for consideration.

So far the industry has decided that (1) these grades if adopted must be voluntary and (2) that some change is needed to provide the funds for the administration of the project if it is finally adopted. This entire proposal is one for the states to decide. It would seem desirable that producers the country over get together to maintain top quality in the grades.

Adjustments for Peace Time

Changing from expanded war demands to peace time needs does not look as difficult now as a year ago. Twice in six months, the poultry industry has gone from one extreme to the other. Last fall the "talk" was

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A committee of northeastern poultry extension workers and Neppco officials held a two-day conference at Trenton, N. J., to discuss post-war plans for the poultry industry. Standing, from left to right: L. M. Hurd, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Harry Moore, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.; L. M. Black, N. J. College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, N. J. Seated, left to right: Roy E. Jones, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.; John Vandervort, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.; Harry H. Rieck, Preston, Md., president of Neppco; Leon Todd, managing director of Neppco; and G. T. Klein, Mass. State College, Amherst, Mass.

POULTRY IN THE NEWS

As red meats became scarcer, specialists at the Manhattan Eye, Ear & Throat Hospital reported an increasing business in removing chicken and fish bones from digestive tracts.

Before the opening of the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, hotel and restaurant proprietors said that it looked as though delegates and visitors would have to get along largely on eggs and tripe for breakfast, lunch, and dinner.

State highway workers quickly spread cinders on the slippery pavement near Morrison, Ill., when 10 cases of eggs fell from a truck following a collision.

Here are Pictures of a
BEACON Service
REPRESENTATIVE
at work . . .

The operation is completed

Poultrymen who "Feed the BEACON System" know the answer! They know that BEACON'S interest in its customer goes a lot farther than just selling feed. Dubbing a cockerel, for instance. We know that the comb can freeze, and cause a disastrous drop in fertility and number of chicks hatched. On the BEACON RESEARCH FARM we proved long ago that the dubbed cockerels were much livelier than the others. We observed the benefits to the flock—the greater productivity. We want poultry raising to be profitable for our customers. That's why there's a BEACON Service Representative in your neighborhood—ready to help you with any poultry problems, from dubbing a cockerel to feeding your flock. Any aid to scientific poultry raising is his job. And his service is available to BEACON feeders with the best wishes of this feed company—where research precedes production.

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Diary of a POULTRYMAN

By PERCY S. WHITE

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. White operates a commercial poultry farm of 4,500-layer capacity in Wayne County, Ohio. Keep in mind that his diary is published a year after the events described occur.

June 1—Nothing is any more rare to me than a day in June when there are no deaths among the young stock. The month has started off right, for there were no deaths as far as I could determine, although I am keeping my fingers crossed. I am not always sure of my facts, for a carcass might be buried in the deep litter. If one should happen to turn up tomorrow, it will not spoil the feeling of exhilaration that today was perfect . . . perfect in all ways except the flood of bills—electric, telephone, cold storage, and feed.

June 2—From all indications, the asparagus crop this year will be the largest on record. The top dressing or mulch of chicken and cow manure is going to pay a big dividend. When I think of all the hard work of pushing the rubber-tired wheelbarrow to the asparagus patch, I realize that the dividends were exceptionally hard earned. For my part, I like to scratch around and get the real tender young shoots before they get through the mulch. It is real eating, creamed and served on toast. Then it seems as if the hard work with the wheelbarrow was not as hard after all.

Our asparagus bed is for home use only, not a commercial project, although Kid White does sell and give away some of the surplus. She also puts some in the local cold storage locker plant.

June 3 — The lawn mowing has developed into a week-end project. Donnie is so busy helping me before and after school that he does not have time to mow during the week. I do not have time either, for this army of chickens is keeping my nose on an emery stone. A grindstone would be soft in comparison.

If I could just scheme, plan or work it some way, there are several little things I could do that would save time each day, but I cannot get that much time ahead. Just by cutting and threading a few pipes, I could hook on to the water system in the barn and save carrying water to the 10-gallon chick fountains. I could set the fountain under a spigot and let nature take her course. Where there is a will, there is a way, and sooner or later it will be done.

June 5 — Neighbor Jim Mowrey says he will be able to plow the truck patch in a few days. It has been rather wet all spring. The tremendous plastering of droppings and cow manure is partly to blame as it acted as a mulch. At least a hundred times, roughly speaking of course, more fertility has been added each year by liberal applications of droppings than is removed by the truck crops.

June 6—This indoor or confinement brooding has some drawbacks, but in casting my eye over the various broods, it appears at a casual glance that fewer individuals have the "go-backs" than in range brooding. I have always been at a loss to determine why so many young birds have a tendency to develop the "go-backs," a term that can be used to cover a multitude of troubles. Perhaps I am able to cull more easily this year, and this in itself is a point to bear in mind.

Oftentimes a sick chicken will well nigh outrun a race horse. As the years creep up on me, it becomes more difficult to run down a bird with some affliction. This is especially true if the bird has a 40-acre range. With inside brooding, I simply watch my chance and pick the bird up when it least expects to be caught, usually at feeding time.

"I do not walk through a mile-long trough of disinfectant, but I do clean my shoes on a burlap bag door mat."

June 8—Burlap feed bags are in high demand, especially the trade-marked bags of the local feed manufacturing company. Of course, I have always saved bags, but there have been many times in the years past when there was no market for them. The price is now 7 cents, and my 100 bags bought almost two bags of feed.

June 9—Kid White has put teeth in the unwritten law. There is to be no more dead stock burned in the furnace until cooler weather. She says she does not like the sound and smell of birds being incinerated over a slow fire. A hot fire for quick disposal makes the entire house an oven. I learned many years ago that when Kid White put her foot down, it meant law and order and that the way of the transgressor was hard. So from now until cold weather, all dead stock will be burned in my ever ready incinerator in the tool room. It

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will mean more work and will require watching when percolating, but peace at any price.

June 10—It will be a relief when the electric hovers can be removed, no longer needed. Several times I have been tempted to take them out, but quite a few chicks still use them. If the weather should happen to turn cool, they would pay a big dividend, just a push-up on the master switch and they are in operation.

I stoop, squat, and squint, looking for the dead and dying on alternate days. On the other alternate days, the litter under them is stirred thoroughly, clean down to the floor.

One of the secrets of electric hovers is to have plenty of litter under the contraption. It conserves the heat and helps to prevent dampness. I am trying to specialize in dry bedding under the hovers, and it can be done if one pays attention to business.

June 12—The first thing this morning, right after feeding, I had to make a special trip to town for more feed. For some reason or other, I am not able to determine how much feed an army of growing chicks will eat over the week-end.

Kid White decided to go along for some shopping and do the washing this afternoon. Ordinarily she does the washing the first thing Monday morning, but these are not ordinary times. A round trip saving of tires and gasoline is an item worth noting today. The truck tires are still good for many miles if the load is not too heavy nor the road too rough. The re-caps on the car are smooth, to say the least. Kid White has no scruples about riding in the truck, so the trip was a very pleasant affair.

June 13—I have been on the same old job all day long. Sometimes I could pound the table and tear my hair, but it would be of no avail. The float valve in one of the 10-gallon fountains stuck, and once again the results were disastrous. Such results are not funny to my way of thinking. My brain might be warped, but not to the extent that I think such a stunt is a good joke.

I spent easily 50 times as much time packing out the wet litter in a bushel basket as it would have required to have watched the float to see if it was working properly. Such oversights are mental errors, but it requires very little mental ability to correct the error, just common labor.

June 14—The truck patch was plowed several days ago. Each evening after supper, the whole family goes out and plants a few rows of seed or sets out cabbage, tomato, pepper, or broccoli plants. This idea of bending over all day filling mash hoppers and repeating the performance by planting a garden until too dark to see after supper is not, backachely speaking, exactly what it is cracked up to be. However, it is one way of making a living, and if one is happy at such work, one should not complain.

Kid White has her full quota of canned dandelion and pokeberry sprouts for winter. If the truck crops turn out reasonably well, the family should approach that utopia of ever-normal granary.

June 15—I lost a dollar today so easy and simple that I still feel foolish. When the electric hovers are not heated, the chicks seem to take special delight in roosting on the heat lamps. By doing so, there is a tendency for the lamps to become unscrewed in the sockets. I raised a hover and the lamp fell out and struck the end of the hover. It took only that length of time required for an object to fall 4 feet for me to lose a dollar. Every chick in the house stampeded, and I am frank to admit I felt like stampeding myself.

Aside from assuring myself that in the future I would determine if the lamps were tight before lifting the hover, I also deducted that the bigger the lamp, the louder the explosion when it bursts. It costs me a cartwheel to learn this fundamental, otherwise, I would have never known. Such knowledge is cheap at half the price.

"Evidently, I did not get the right grip, for eggs started to hit the floor with sickening sounds before I was able to find a resting place for the remaining."

June 16—Accidents seem to happen in threes around this ranch. Tonight I inadvertently dropped five eggs out of a 3-dozen layer in transferring them from one case to another. I have seen the egg auction candlers reach down in a case, pick up a layer of 3 dozen, twirl them around their head a couple of times and sock them in another case. There is nothing that looks any more simple and is any more difficult to do for as simple as it looks.

Evidently, I did not get the right grip, for eggs started to hit the floor with sickening sounds before I was able to find a resting place for the remaining. It was a smeary mess.

June 17 — Another Saturday, and even with Donnie at home, our accomplishments were small to my expectations. Two daytime trips to town brought most forceably to my mind the value of overtime night hauling. All we did was the regular work, hauled two loads of feed, and mowed the lawns. By and large, I suppose this was about all we could be expected to do, but I had hopes of much more work. Perhaps I set my sights too high; Kid White reminds me that I am just a mere man. The man part pleases me, but I do not like the tone of her voice when she says "just mere."

The young stock has started to eat whole corn with gusto. I have been feeding oats for several weeks. This grain feeding should cut down somewhat on the cost of the feed, although they will continue to eat more as time passes. It will not affect the hauling, which will also be on the up and up.

June 19—I thought I was pulling a fast one on Kid White by not mentioning that yesterday was my birthday. Birthdays are coming a little too fast for me and do not have the wallop as in my more youthful days.

Kid White, however, never forgets birthdays or anniversaries. So yesterday she had a special dinner, complete with cake and candles. Each candle represented ten years, which places me on the great plateau of life.

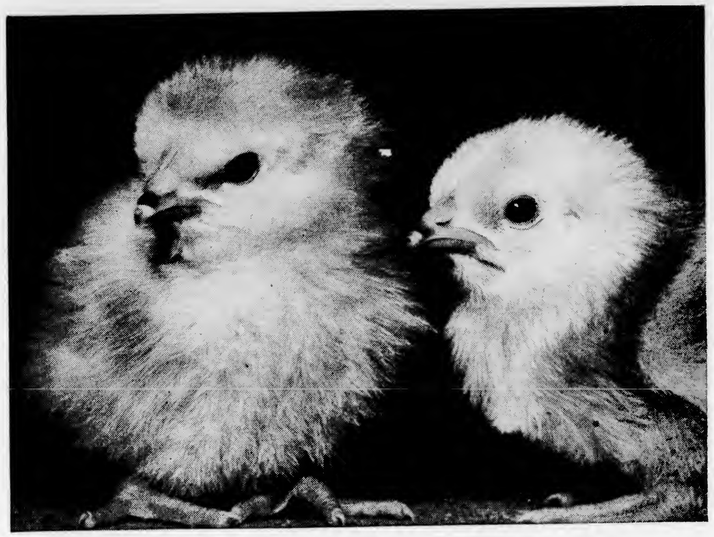
For all practical purposes, school is over for Donnie and Janie. Kid White and I will now have help with our respective work. The outside work has begun to bear down on me, and additional help is most welcome. In fact, the work has reached that stage where I must have help to care for the stock properly.

June 20—As I have said before, I am sold on this indoor brooding. The rations that are concocted today prevent many of the troubles we poultrymen had years ago. The disease problems, on the other hand, have grown by leaps and bounds.

So far this year, I have seen no signs of coccidiosis, worms, summer colds, fowl paralysis, or the epizootics. I suppose that it would be entirely possible for an epidemic to break out, but I am not afraid. The chicks were sterilized in the incubator, the house and equipment were sterilized, and the feed is as good as can be obtained. I do not walk through a mile long trough of disinfectant, but I do clean my shoes on a burlap bag door mat. For my own personal setup, there are a few wrinkles to be ironed out during the years to come.

June 22—Egg room temperature, 56 degrees; relative humidity, 84 per cent. It is impossible to get the temperature down any lower with such a high temperature outdoors. I think I could increase the humidity a few points by flooding the burlap curtains on the egg cooler and also by round-the-clock use of the electric fan. As it is, the burlap is moist, and the fan runs from around 9 a.m. to about 10 p.m. The results seem to be satisfactory as the eggs grade "tops," so I hate to change the routine.

I realize that I am in a rut, and that a rut is a grave with the ends knocked out of it. But a rut is such a nice comfortable place to be that



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I just hate to get on the rocky road of uncertainty. If I read the hand writing on the wall correctly, the poultry industry is going to travel that rocky road of uncertainty in the not too distant future. On the other hand, there might be a few soft spots in the road and walking will not be so hard.

June 24—Kid White insists that as school is out, that I quit this night hauling. Perhaps she is right; I rather think she is. Once again, and it will probably happen many times in the future, I made two trips to the warehouse. This amount with the feed on hand is more than enough to tide over the week-end. I haul full loads, so a slight surplus is an asset. The trouble is that I am not able to keep a surplus on hand unless I quit the chicken business and just haul feed. If I did this, there would be no necessity to haul feed. A happy medium is the idea, which is not as simple as it sounds. Theoretically, a chicken ranch can percolate as slick as a whistle, but in practice one often has to decide which job is the most pressing and act accordingly.

June 26—Friends tell me that I am too cautious, that I am the type who carries an umbrella when the sun shines and goes barefoot when it rains. Be that as it may, I still do not like to remove the brooder stoves until I am good and ready to do so. It is one of the few privileges that I have left in the conduct of my own business.

Quite some years ago I removed the stoves in anticipation that the weather had definitely settled. During a short, cool rainy spell, I had to set up the whole works and practically start all over again. One such experience was enough to last me a life time. Ever since I have worked on the policy of playing safe, waiting until along the latter part of June. This morning was a good time to start, so Donnie and I started to undo what took so long to accomplish only a few months ago.

"The electric hovers are gradually being removed and cleaned for storage."

June 27—Kid White has all the asparagus in the cold storage locker plant that she needs. She will probably have a few occasional meals of it if some tender shoots can be found, but for all practical purposes the patch was turned loose to grow a week or 10 days ago.

The electric hovers are gradually being removed and cleaned for storage until next year. That cleaning is quite a task, as much as cleaning and oiling our oil stoves. First they are scraped to remove the droppings that have become pasted down and while Donnie plays the hose on the top, the Old Man goes to work with a broom. The air and sun for a couple of days will be a good disinfectant. All heat lamps have been washed, put in their original containers and stored in the cupboard of the storage building.

June 28—The hinges on the door of the first pen in the block house, as well as those on the partition door, have started to creak and emit strange noises when the doors are opened. Such weird sounds are due to a lack of oil, which the dust and dry atmosphere has evidently depleted. Only a short time ago I oiled all the hinges in the building because in creaking, the chicks became startled and there was a tendency to stampede.

Livestock should not be continually frightened, either by noises or the fear of a pitch fork or other weapon. Quiet, tranquility, peace, happiness, and the contentment of mind will always bring better results. I, too, could reach this state of mind if I were not kept in a continuous state of turmoil by the scarcity of feed, particularly corn, by edicts, orders, requests, and discouraging rumors.

June 29 — All the electric hovers have been cleaned, scrubbed, sunned and stored. The last thing was a thorough inspection and tightening of all burrs and screws. As far as can be determined, they are almost as good as new, not much worse for a season's wear and tear. Good equipment will last an awful long time if good care is taken of it. The trouble with me is that at times I feel that I am somewhat slack in the care and repair of some of my equipment.

For years I have tried to put stored items away in good shape, for out of sight is often out of mind. Next brooding season I will need some new service cord for several brooders. The chicks made a specialty of picking the insulation off of several cords, well nigh down to the bare wires. Several cords were just about the right length and to cut off the spoiled part will render them too short.

June 30—All in all, I feel rather pleased with the month's work. Nothing especially startling has happened; neither has a dire calamity struck. Things have gone on in a fairly humdrum sort of a way, considering the times. The young stock is doing good, but it is getting time to thin out by moving some to other quarters. One of the big faults I see with confinement brooding is the overcrowding factor.

The cows are eating June pasture, which is rather luxuriant, due no doubt, to heavy applications of droppings. Milk production is up to expectations and I might say the same for eggs. Kid White has been getting some things out of the garden and the truck patch looks good.

If it were not for the fact that I am a year older than I was last year, I would be inclined to think that things on the ranch were approaching the state of being hunky-dory.

Through The Editor's Specs

[Continued from page 5]

ment help, they should be told plainly that they have to give up something. When the government pays out money, it doesn't get that money out of thin air. It has to raise it through taxation, and no one escapes paying a share, even though his direct income tax payments may be small. He pays in the prices of everything that he buys.

Subsidy payments to individual egg producers have been proposed. What we'd like to see is some government agent present the proposition to poultry raisers in this manner:

We've determined that egg prices are to be supported at 30 cents a dozen. If they drop to 20 cents, we'll pay you the difference, or 10 cents. You'll have to keep accurate records, and your flock will have to be ready for inspection whenever we send someone around to see that you are not raising more chickens than your quota. Of course, it will take a lot of government employees to check on the more than five million poultry raisers. That may cost about 3 cents a dozen eggs. Your direct and indirect taxes in order to make this 10-cent subsidy, possible, will be about 13 cents for each dozen of eggs that you produce.

That, of course, may be oversimplifying the matter, but that is essentially what would happen. There wouldn't be much clamoring for subsidies, we maintain, if they were offered in that manner.

* * *

Farm Accidents The week of July 22 to 28 has been set aside as National Farm Safety Week to focus attention on the farm and home accident and fire problem and to get people to do something about the conditions that cause fires and accidents.

Most of us can recognize these hazards, but usually we neglect to do anything about them. During 1943, accidents killed 17,200 farm people and injured 1,500,000. About 15,000 of the injured were crippled for life. Two-fifths of the farm accidents occurred right in the home. Some 3,500 farm people lost their lives in fires last year, and the farm fire loss was estimated at $90,000,000.

These figures should be enough to make every farm family more careful, more interested in correcting the conditions that cause accidents. Let's look about us for these hazards, then do something about them before it is too late.

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17 K. East Commerce St., BRIDGETON, N. J.

Bulkley's **S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS**

Get Bulkley White Leghorns for better results. Bred since 1915 for livability, large white eggs, and high average egg yield. Breeders raised under plan which results in birds free of parasites and having body size, vigor, and stamina. Trapnested under U.S. R.O.P. supervision. Officially bloodtested.

Baby Chicks -- Day-old Pullets -- 4 Weeks Pullets
Write today for prices and dates
Allen H. Bulkley & Son, Odessa, N.Y.

A Guide to Sexing Chicks—By C. S. Gibbs. A book primarily for the poultryman who is unable to obtain the expert assistance in chick sexing. Well illustrated. 63 pages, cloth. $1.25. Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Penna.

Poultry Breeding Applied—By F. A. Hays and G. T. Klein. A new book explaining breeding principles in simple language. Tells methods used to bring Mass. State College flock production from 100 to 230 eggs in 20 years. Cloth, $2.50. Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

PEERLESS
Automatic
EGG GRADER

$19.95 Postpaid

Quickly pays for itself—Graded Eggs bring better prices

New, any flock owner can afford a modern, automatic Egg Grader. A marvel of simplicity and accuracy. Note these features:

- Grades 4 to 5 Cases per Hour
- Adjustable to ANY 4 Different Grades of Eggs
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Regardless of the size of your flock, you CAN afford this time-saving labor-saving money-making equipment. Only $19.95 Postpaid.

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"National" pick-out and feather-pulling protection is now standard equipment on poultry and turkey farms. Some poultrymen prefer HELMETS, others OPTIKS. Both kinds are guaranteed to give complete satisfaction. They are used by leading poultrymen and endorsed by Experiment Stations everywhere. Turkey growers find "National" TURK BITS a sure preventive of barebacks.

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EVERYBODY'S *Poultry Partner*

Enclose a 3-cent stamp for reply when writing to Poultry Partner, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Penna.

Storing Eggs in Waterglass

Q.—Please give me directions for preserving eggs in waterglass.—H. J. G., Pa.

A. — Use clean, fresh eggs, preferably candled, not over three days old, having sound shells. The eggs should be infertile for best results.

Place the eggs in a glazed earthenware jar. Galvanized or glass containers, however, can be used. Cover the eggs with a solution made by mixing 1 quart of waterglass with 9 quarts of water which has been boiled and then allowed to cool.

Crooked Toes in Chicks

Q.—What is the cause of crooked feet in young chicks, especially cockerels, raised in battery brooders?—G. W. H., N. Y.

A.—If your chicks look healthy otherwise, the crooked feet are probably due to mechanical injury resulting from the battery brooder or possibly crowding in the brooder. The same condition often occurs when the floor on which chicks are being brooded is covered with smooth or slippery paper for sometime while the chicks are small. I would not know how to account for the condition showing up more on cockerels, except that it may be related somewhat to their larger size.

Egg Eating Vice

Q.—I have a flock of 20 chickens one year old. Three or four of them insist on laying eggs on the floor instead of in the nests, although I have eight nests. About a month ago, one of the chickens picked at and ate one of the floor eggs, and now it has spread so that every time an egg is laid on the floor, practically all the chickens run and eat it as soon as laid. They even reach in the nests to eat the eggs.

I feed a good laying mash, scratch grains, oyster shell, and grit, but the habit has gotten so bad I wondered if I shouldn't butcher the whole lot. Or can chickens be cured of egg eating?

A.—Once chickens get into the habit of eating eggs, it is very difficult to control, and you may have to dispose of the entire flock.

If only a few have the habit, they can often be detected by the bits of yolk and

MASH-NIC

IN THE MASH

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STABILIZED NICOTINE

Controls Large Roundworm
(Ascaridia galli)

Be sure your feed manufacturer furnishes you with a Mash-Nic worming mash from time to time. It is the easiest way to control large roundworm (Ascaridia galli.) Just feed for a few days and worms are gone.

Odorless — Tasteless — Economical

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AMERICAN INCUBATORS

2240 eggs

Mechanical incubation at its best has American Electric features to produce both quantity and quality hatches, designed from long experience, operated successfully for many years.

Sizes 600 to 9400 eggs. Write for catalog.

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GRAYBILL'S HI-GRADE CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D. Post Paid

	Non Sex	Plts.	Ckls.
Large Type Wh. Leghorns	100	100	100
Eng. & Hanson Strain	$16.00	$18.00	$6.00
AAA Hanson Mating Wh. Leg.	12.00	20.00	6.00
Large Eng. Black Leghorns	12.00	20.00	6.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox. Wh. Wyand.	15.00	18.00	15.00
Red-Rocks & Rock-Red. Cross	15.00	18.00	15.00

100% live arrival guar. Sex guar. 95%. Hatched in modern elec. incubators from free range tested breeders. Order direct or write for Free Photo (Cat.). (4 wk. old Wh. or Bl. Leg. Pullets $40-100. Ship exp. col.).
C. S. GRAYBILL HATCHERY, Box E, Cocolamus, Pa.

SERVICE BRIEFLETS

These brieflets can be obtained by sending the amount indicated to Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Mag., Hanover, Pa. Give name and address.

- ☐ D2—Fowl Paralysis. 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ D4 — Everybodys Poultry Disease Diagnosis Guide. Shows how to make a post-mortem examination and gives the symptoms of disease for 25 parts of the fowl. 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ D9—Control of Rats. 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ D10—Blue Comb Disease. 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ H20—The N. J. Collapsible Summer Shelter. Contains photographic plans. Holds 60 growing pullets. Costs about $15 to build. 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ G41—List of College Poultry Departments. 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ BG70—How to Separate Pullets and Cockerels Early. 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ M85—Cannibalism. 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ H23—Built-up Roofs. Also tells how to repair roofs. 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ H29—Turkey Range Feeder for Grains. Working plans. 6 cents in stamps.

2 LB. BROILERS IN 8 WEEKS

Write TODAY for complete information and factory-to-you, money saving prices

CHEWALLA BROODER CO. HOLLY SPRINGS MISSISSIPPI

CHEWALLA *Sanitary* BROODER

HAVE YOU A **Labor Shortage?**

Let the improved Lipman Fountain work for you. Now of 90% metal construction.

Saves a tremendous amount of time and labor.

Write today for full information.

AIR-TITE PRODUCTS CO.
Box 281-P. Vineland, N. J.

litter sticking to the beak, and they can be removed from the flock. The fact that you have so many floor eggs, however, suggests that the birds may have trouble getting into the nests. Are the nests too high off the floor? Would a broad runway from the floor to the nests make it easier for the birds to get up into them?

One thing you might do is to darken the nests by hanging canvas over the front and having the canvas slit partly up the middle so that the layers can go in and out without difficulty. There should be some provision at the back of the nest, however, for ventilation, so there is no danger of birds being overcome by heat while in the nests in summer.

This Month With Your Flock

[Continued from page 2]

and you have a sign up which tells the world that any pullets stolen from your flock are going to be hard to sell. Order your tattoo supplies now, and mark your birds.

Keep the Water Cool

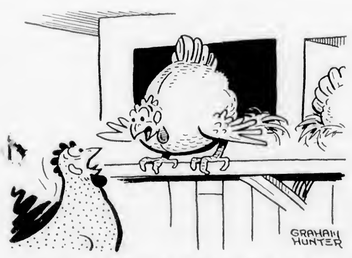
Your birds will drink more water on hot summer days if it is kept cool. Cover the pipes on range with a few inches of soil. Range fountains shaded by roofs, no matter how simply constructed, help to keep the water refreshing.

Cool Egg Cases Desirable

Place clean egg cases, flats and fillers in the cooling room frequently enough that you will always have a supply of cool ones on hand when you pack eggs. Fresh, cool packing materials are necessary in maintaining the high quality of eggs. Cover cases with blankets or canvas when taking to market, and soak the cover with cold water on hot days.

Clean Up for Summer

Don't let hot weather sneak up and surprise you this summer. Be prepared for it. Clean the laying house thoroughly. Remove all equipment. Scrub and disinfect carefully. Move roosts and dropping boards out six or eight inches from the wall, if possible, to allow better air circulation. Repair old netting or put new netting over windows if necessary. Put glass substitute frames out of the way where they cannot be damaged.



"They say this year's brides are demanding we put 'crack on the dotted line' on every egg!"

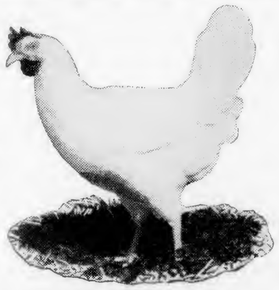
PARK & POLLARD OFFERS YOU
1. LOWER MORTALITY
2. PULLETS THAT SPARKLE

AND A FEEDING SYSTEM THAT REDUCES LABOR

You can reduce coccidiosis and many other diseases to a minor factor with our protective management system and sound feeding program. This improved system has been thoroughly tested and proved practical under actual farm conditions. Lower mortality saves you money. Pullets that sparkle with vitality become sustained layers next fall and winter.

KNEE DEEP IN CLOVER

Easy feeding directions* show you exactly how much to feed according to your range condition. Controlled use of the range saves feed yet provides ample food value for healthy normal growth.



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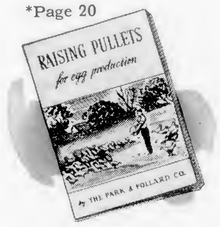

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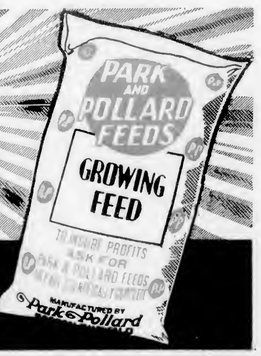
YOU SAVE TIME AND LABOR

The "Normal Growth System" is a definite prescription for feeding and management. A few minutes a day for each shelter takes care of their feeding requirements. Guesswork is eliminated while labor care is reduced.

See your Park & Pollard dealer or write for your copy of "Raising Pullets for Egg Production." Start now to make poultry raising easier—more profitable.

LAY OR BUST



The Park & Pollard Company
Buffalo 7, New York Boston 9, Mass.

MILK-MAID DAIRY RATIONS

Danger of Disease
Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising Baby Chicks depends largely upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby Chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your flock before you are aware. Use preventive methods—use Walko Tablets. For over forty years thousands of poultry raisers have depended upon them. You, too, can rely on Walko Tablets as a valuable antiseptic to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water.

Remarkable Results Raising Baby Chicks

"Gentlemen: I have been using Walko Tablets for 35 years with splendid results. I would not think of trying to raise Baby Chicks without them. I also use them for my grown birds with the same satisfaction." Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Diagonal, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their baby chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 50¢, $1.00, $2.50 and $4.00.

Walker Remedy Company
Dept. 794, Waterloo, Iowa

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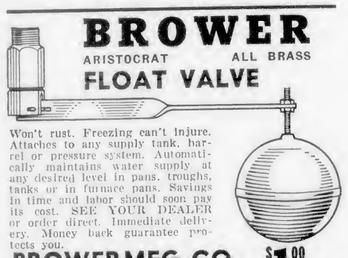
ARISTOCRAT ALL BRASS
FLOAT VALVE



Won't rust. Freezing can't injure. Attaches to any supply tank, barrel or pressure system. Automatically maintains water supply at any desired level in pans, troughs, tanks or in furnace pans. Savings in time and labor should soon pay its cost. SEE YOUR DEALER or order direct. Immediate delivery. Money back guarantee protects you.

BROWER MFG. CO. $1.00 Postpaid
Box 3928 Quincy, Ill.
World's Largest Line of Poultry Supplies

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$10.00	$18.00	$5.00
Black Minoreas	10.00	18.00	5.00
Bar. & W. Rox, Wh. Wy.	15.00	18.00	15.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	15.00	18.00	15.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	17.00	22.00	15.00

Heavy Mix. $13-100; ASSORTED BROILER CHIX, $11-100 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B. W. D. 100% live del. Postpaid. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy.
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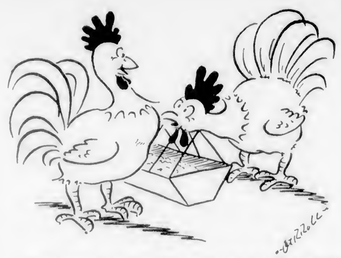


"Eat up, Fred! The government wants big crops again this year!"

The War and Poultry Raisers
[Continued from page 5]

priority assistance to hospitals to enable them to obtain six-tenths of a pound of chicken per patient per week.

Connecticut's legislature on May 15 passed a bill empowering the governor to seize poultry and other food stocks in transit for use by Connecticut hospitals and other state institutions.

Reports varied as to the extent of selling off of laying flocks for meat, but instances have been reported of prices going as high as $4.00 per hen. Evidently, many producers have taken the attitude that OPA held down egg prices last winter, resulting in extremely narrow operating margins, and they are making up for it by selling their birds.

One poultryman, telling of conditions in his area, said, "The plea to raise an extra brood for meat has not taken well with farmers, because they remember what happened last time they were asked to raise more, but present prices do interest them," which accounts for the selling off of layers.

Poultry Black Market Prices Are Widespread

Retail prices of 85 cents a pound for poultry have been reported as the scarcity of chicken intensified.

A business stoppage of retail butcher shops, said to include more than 5,000 shops in the New York City area, was started on May 7 in an effort to get out of the black market. It continued into the following week, but results were not effective in putting a stop to illegal sales. Black marketing had simply shifted from kosher-killed poultry shops to the live poultry marts.

OPA continued to issue summonses to poultry retail violators. Some 40 Brooklyn poultry retailers, who had refused for two years to testify against wholesale black marketeers, finally signed affidavits that OPA planned to use in preparing criminal cases against 14 poultry wholesalers.

In the Baltimore area, poultry that could not be handled by plants processing for the Army on the Delmarva peninsula was reported as having brought as much as $900 to $1,800 a truckload above the ceiling price.

New York City Department of Markets inspectors on May 17 confiscated 12,000 pounds of fresh-killed poultry in raids upon two wholesale black markets. The poultry had not been inspected as required by law.

Licensing of all poultry and egg handlers was being considered by OPA as a means of combatting spreading black market conditions.

Inducements Recommended for Poultry Raisers

The special congressional committee to investigate food shortages recommended on May 1 that special inducements be given to poultry producers to increase

FOWL POX Can Be Prevented!
Vaccinate NOW with Dr. Salsbury's
FOWL POX VACCINE

Early vaccination is *easier on the birds* —when they're 8 to 12 weeks old, or moved to range. Costs as little as ¾c per bird. "Takes" confer *lifetime* immunity against sorehead, canker, diphtheria due to pox. A worry saver!

"Dr. Salsbury" vaccine assures you of high quality. Choice of chick embryo or chicken origin, brush or stab method. Simple directions make vaccinating easy to do. Each flask is *vacuum-sealed;* each serial checked *four* ways for purity, potency and safety.

So, don't wait to *wish* you'd vaccinated! See your Dr. Salsbury dealer *now*—hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. Ask for *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Fowl Pox Vaccine. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

GET THE *GENUINE*
Dr. SALSBURY'S FOWL POX VACCINE
IN Vacuum-Sealed FLASKS

SEND NO MONEY FOR OUR TOP QUALITY Pullorum Tested **BABY CHICKS**
Immediate Shipment. 100% live delivery guar.

Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Big Type White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns	$11.95-100 $6.25-50 $3.25-25

Heavy assorted, $10.00-100, plus postage.
Heavy breed pullets, $13.40-100; heavy cockerels, $12.40. Leghorn pullets, $18.90; cockerels, $4.50.

White & Black Giants, New Hampshire Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Light Brahmas, Rhode Island Whites.	$13.95-100 $7.25-50 $3.75-25

Heavy pullets, $14.50; heavy cockerels, $15.00.

All chicks are top quality, from purebred, blood tested flocks. Order today, at these special low prices. Pay your postman, C.O.D. Write for early order discount.
Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio

WHITE LEGHORNS
Unsexed $9.40—Pullets $15.90
BARRED ROCKS
WHITE ROCKS
WHITE WYANDOTTES
S. C. REDS
$9.40 per 100 PREPAID
FREE CATALOG Explaining two-week replacement guar
U.S. Approved. U.S. Pullorum Tested.
R.O.P. Foundation Breeding.
SCHLICHTMAN'S HATCHERY, Appleton City, Mo.

KERR CHICKS LIVE
Our 37 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches weekly. Write for prices.
KERR CHICKERIES
15 Railroad Ave.
Frenchtown, N. J.
KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

their supplies poultry and eggs as one method of obtaining additional protein food quickly to supplement dwindling meat supplies.

Observers point out, however, that the deficiency of red meats amounts to 27 pounds per capita this year, while poultry meat supplies are estimated at 21 pounds per capita, or several pounds above the pre-war consumption. To meet the deficiency of red meats, it would require more than doubling poultry production, something that is wholly impossible.

Poultry Set-Aside Extended in North Carolina

The War Food Administration on May 7 announced that the poultry set-aside order (WFO 119) had been extended to 16 broiler-producing counties in North Carolina, effective May 14. The counties affected: Guilford, Randolph, Moore, Lee, Chatham, Alamance, Orange, Durham, Granville, and Wake.

Egg Market Continues Firm

Spring is the usual season of flush production, but the situation is so different this year that some retail stores in the New York City area are reported as having run out of eggs entirely and having to draw upon storage stocks.

Egg production per hen in March was at an all-time high rate, and total egg production for the month was only 4 per cent under a year ago when there were so many eggs that many of them finally rotted for lack of a place to put them.

The unprecedented situation in the egg market this spring is due to (1) heavy buying of shell eggs by the Army for current and future use, and (2) the highest civilian consumer demand for eggs ever experienced, resulting from the shortages of other foods.

Storings of eggs have been about as heavy as a year ago, much of it being Army holdings, but civilian storing has been rather brisk because of the prospect that egg supplies will continue short all year.

Egg lineups were becoming more numerous in New York, and some chains said that they were getting only enough eggs to meet about 70 per cent of their requirements. Black market prices were widespread. Some truckers were being stopped on their way to New York City and being offered prices of a certain amount per dozen higher than the best they could get anywhere else for the entire truckload.

A New York wholesale receiver early in May was ordered by the Army to deliver 33 carloads of eggs in three months. Hospitals were having difficulty obtaining eggs.

The Army on May 18 placed priorities on nearly all New York receivers of nearby and western eggs. On the previous day, the War Food Administration had served priorities on warehouses for 572 cases of

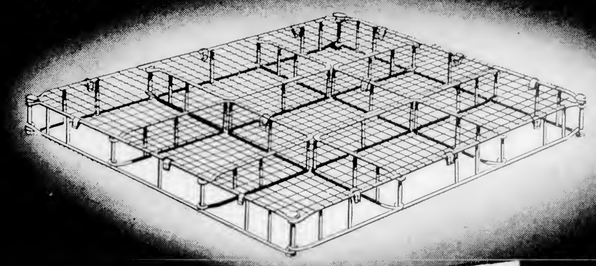
[Please turn to page 24]

Poultry Set-Aside Violators Are Sentenced to Prison

At Cumming, Georgia, three men pleaded guilty of diverting about 2,600 pounds of poultry that should have gone to a plant processing poultry for the Army under the set-aside order, to an Atlanta dealer. A trucker and a poultry buyer each received jail sentences of nine months, while a poultry raiser was sentenced to six months in jail.

It was the first instance in which violators of the poultry set-aside order received jail sentences.

Busseys' Sectional Wire Flooring



NOT FOR SALE, *Yet!*

No, not yet, but we hope it will be soon. This greatly improved, ready-made sectional type wire flooring is just another of the many products we have developed for poultry raisers' post-war requirements.

Never before has sectional wire flooring been made so sturdy, so rigid, so easy to handle. Each section strong enough to hold four men! This improvement of our old wire flooring is built of heavy, well galvanized wire, all welded construction and fully guaranteed by Bussey's—America's largest specialized poultry equipment mail order house.

Bussey PEN PRODUCTS CO., 5151 W. 65th ST., CHICAGO 38, ILL.

Back the 7th WAR LOAN By Purchasing Bonds

EGGS IN 30 TO 60 DAYS ALSO **BABY CHICKS**
ALMOST READY-TO-LAY PULLETS
BARRED ROCKS
R. I. REDS
NEW HAMPS
RED ROCK
SEX LINK
CROSS
STARTED 4 WEEKS OLD 6 WEEKS OLD 8 WEEKS OLD RANGE SIZE

Beautifully started, handsome pullets magnificently developed for their ages. Surging with vitality and health. Floor brooded, by experts, soundly developed for high production and long laying life. Many customers report nearly 100% livability thru laying year and up to 80% production. All from Pullorum-Free breeders. 100% live arrival guaranteed to your express address. Barred Rock, New Hampshire, R. I. Red and heavy Crossbreed Chicks that feather like Leghorns, begin laying in 4½ to 5½ months, produce several times their own weight in eggs and give you heavy prime market fowl. Write for Free Catalog that tells how you save weeks and months of time and get quicker and bigger profits!

FREE CATALOG TELLS ALL

CONNECTICUT VALLEY FARM, 716B Burnside Ave., E. Hartford 8, Conn.

Babcock's HEALTHY Chicks

MAKE GREAT LAYERS

Babcock breeding has developed Leghorns that lay lots of eggs and big, uniform eggs, both points that add to your profits. As one proof we offer our

1944 Official Contest Records

At Western New York: High White Leghorn Hen all U. S. contests, 342 eggs; 371.85 points. Fourth High Pen all breeds 3546 eggs; 3808.35 points. Georgia: First and Second High Pens all breeds. Storrs: First and Second High Leghorn pens, 3487 eggs; 3580.50 points, and 3474 eggs; 3539.25 points.

1945 Official Contest Records

At the end of March our Western New York Contest pen leads all breeds in the U. S. and a pullet in this pen leads all individual birds in the U. S.

Write for New 1945 Catalog

It proves that every Leghorn chick we sell is directly related to the contest birds mentioned above. Write for it now. See why Babcock customers profit with Babcock Leghorns.

ORDER JUNE AND JULY CHICKS NOW AT REDUCED SUMMER PRICES

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM Route 3 E. ITHACA, N. Y.

"HEN" CHICKS FROM 2 to 5 YEAR OLD BREEDERS

STERN BROS. Longevity Leghorns

NEW HAMPSHIRES · ROCK-HAMP CROSS

June is not too late to start Leghorn pullets. A tremendous shortage of white eggs is in prospect due to the rush of poultrymen to broilers.

LONGEVITY White Leghorns — World's Finest Layers of Big Chalk-White Eggs. Fast growth. Early Maturity.

98% LIVABILITY GUARANTEED
First 4 Weeks on All Matings
Sexing — 95% Accuracy Guaranteed
Write for Free CATALOG & Price List

STERN BROS. Box D, So. Vineland, N. J.

TWICHELL'S

R.O.P. NEW HAMPSHIRES

OUT AHEAD—Leading the Breed at 5 Contests. At writing Twichell's have high N. H. pens at five official contests, and highest N. H. Hen and Pen in U. S. Twichell birds are consistent leaders. In 1943-44 contests we had highest N. H. bird at all contests, highest pens for breed at W.N.Y., Maine, Florida. Twichell New Hampshires are favorites for flock foundation and improvement—are real profit-makers as egg producers. N. H.-U. S. Pullorum Clean. Order yours now! For catalog and prices address Box E.

FAST FEATHERING • HEAVY LAYING • PULLORUM CLEAN

H.S. & M.E. TWICHELL, EXETER, N.H.

TOLMAN'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

OCTOBER CHICKS $15.00 per 100

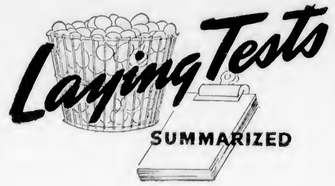
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD, free), Tube Agglu. TOLMAN ROCKS famous for **Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield.** Ideal Combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for Free circular. I Specialize—One Breed, One Grade at One Price.

JOSEPH TOLMAN, Dept. E, ROCKLAND, MASS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS Beautiful Productive!

Chicks! Eggs! Young-Mature Stock!

SEARLES, Milford, New Hampshire



Harco Back in Lead

Harco Orchards and Babcock Poultry Farm traded places during the seventh month of the standard laying tests, and the Harco entry of Reds at Western New York is high pen to date for country. Guy Leader's White Leghorn pen in the same test moved from fifth to third place during the month. Twichell and Burr followed in fourth and fifth places, respectively. Foreman Poultry Farm made its appearance in the top 10 pens of the country.

High individual to date for all breeds is a White Leghorn from Babcock Poultry Farm laying 206 eggs and scoring 225.10 points in 212 days at the Western New York test.

Ten High Pens, All Breeds, to May 1—(212 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	2372	2587.75	West. N.Y.
Babcock Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	2411	2585.50	West. N.Y.
Guy Leader	W. Leg.	2411	2558.75	West. N.Y.
H.S. & M.E. Twichell N.H.		2360	2551.75	West. N.Y.
Burr's Plty. Farm	W. Leg.	2320	2461.10	West. N.Y.
W. S. Hannah & Sons	W.L.	2319	2447.40	Penna.
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	2376	2432.20	Penna.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	2241	2429.95	Maine
Robert C. Cobb	R. I. R.	2313	2428.75	Rhode Isld.
Robert C. Cobb	R. I. R.	2274	2412.75	West. N.Y.

High Pen in Each Test to May 1—(212 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	2372	2587.75	West. N.Y.
W. S. Hannah & Sons	W.L.	2319	2447.40	Penna.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	2241	2429.95	Maine
Robert C. Cobb	R. I. R.	2313	2428.75	Rhode Isld.
St. Paul Hatchery	R. I. R.	2365	2408.85	Florida
Robert C. Cobb	R. I. R.	2232	2350.60	Storrs
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	2227	2329.80	Hunt., N.J.
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	2117	2251.35	Pass., N.J.
T. N. Wilcox	Bd. Rk.	2151	2221.40	Georgia
Floyd Poultry Fm.	R. I. R.	2070	2102.25	Okla.
St. Paul Hatchery	R. I. R.	1874	2063.80	Missouri
Bonnie Brae Farm	R. I. R.	1964	2041.40	Arizona
Cook Park Plty. Fm.	W.L.	1966	2036.80	Long Isld.
Corn Belt Hatchery Incross		1757	1768.00	Illinois

High Pen in Each Breed to May 1—(212 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	2372	2587.75	West. N.Y.
Babcock Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	2411	2585.50	West. N.Y.
H.S. & M.E. Twichell N.H.		2360	2551.75	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	Bd. Rks.	2191	2369.65	Rhode Isld.
Dunham Wh. Rk. Fm.		2161	2283.55	West. N.Y.
Hall Bros. Hy. Crossbreds		2026	2124.10	Maine
Taylors Plty. Fm.	Wh.Wy.	1980	2008.30	Penna.
Thomas Plty. Farm	Ancona	1905	1994.60	Penna.
Floyd Roberts, Jr.	Aust.	1793	1820.60	Okla.
Phillip Maddux	Bl. Leg.	1460	1430.30	Penna.
Stephen Costa	Bl. Min.	1297	1393.85	Pass., N.J.
Rucker Imp. Br. Fm.	W.G.	1191	1249.50	Missouri
Hogan Farms Hy. Br.	Leg.	1112	1115.55	Okla.
Willard Satterfield	Bf.Leg.	984	1003.50	Okla.
Harry L. Phillips	Col. Rk.	921	968.70	Missouri
Lindstrom Pl. Fm.	Bf.Min.	986	968.85	Missouri
Belldear Hatchery	Bf. Rk.	907	918.65	Illinois
Ben H. Phenis	Wh. Min.	767	820.75	Okla.
Mrs. C. C. Parlin Lt.	Sussex	819	741.85	Maine
Walter C. Dobe	Barn.	431	463.65	Long Isld.

High Hen in Each Breed to May 1—(212 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	206	225.10	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	206	224.85	West. N.Y.
H.S. & M.E. Twichell N.H.		206	217.15	West. N.Y.
Dunham Wh. Rk. Fm.	W.R.	196	212.20	West. N.Y.
Dryden Plty. Farm	Bd. Rk.	193	210.65	Storrs
Hall Bros. Hy. Crossbreds		192	195.65	Maine
Taylors Plty. Fm.	Wh. Wy.	189	187.20	Penna.
Thomas Plty. Farm	Ancona	173	185.90	Penna.
Floyd Poultry Farm	Aust.	162	169.75	Okla.
Phillip Maddux	Bl. Leg.	170	162.15	Penna.
Rucker's Br. Farm	Wh.Gt.	152	161.05	Missouri
Art Horne	Bl. Min.	153	151.30	Okla.
Ben H. Phenis	Wh. Min.	132	142.15	Okla.
Hogan Farm Hy. Br.	Leg.	125	132.90	Okla.
Belldear Hatchery	Bf. Rk.	129	129.20	Illinois
Willard Satterfield	Bf.Leg.	123	125.35	Okla.
Walter C. Dobe	Barn.	110	120.25	Long Isld.
Harry L. Phillips	Col. Rk.	117	120.10	Missouri
Lindstrom Pl. Fm.	Bf.Min.	123	119.10	Missouri
Mrs. C. C. Parlin Lt.	Sussex	127	114.05	Maine

WARREN'S Massachusetts CERTIFIED RHODE ISLAND REDS

Warren Reds Lead

Sixth month reports show Warren Red pens toppling all breeds at both Hunterdon and Passaic. The consistent winning of Warren Reds proves their bred-in ability to lay eggs in quantity. This high production ability is exceptionally valuable in summer chicks—and will be proven by full egg baskets next winter. Order now to be sure of a place on our crowded hatchery schedule.

R. I. REDS **BARRED CROSS**

Mass.-U.S. Pullorum Clean Sixteen Years without a Reactor

Sexing—95% Accuracy Guaranteed

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Box 14, No. Brookfield, Mass.

Massachusetts R.O.P. Breeders' Association

Bonded Against B.W.D.

Melini's Chicks

Key to PROFITS

N.J.-U.S. APPROVED

Hen-Bred for Heavy Production

Melini's Chicks Are Money Makers

TESTED TWICE A YEAR FOR PULLORUM

98% Livability Guaranteed First Two Weeks

LEGHORNS — HEAVIES

6 Straight Breeds — 4 Cross Breeds

Expert Sexing — 95% Accuracy Guaranteed

Our Breeding Practice: Old hens bred to Selected U.S.-R.O.P. Cockerels only.

One Grade — One Price — for All Breeds

Write Today for Illustrated Folder & Price List

MELINI'S Vineland Farms HATCHERY

Dept. D. DELSEA DRIVE & OAK ROAD, VINELAND, N. J.

COBB'S PEDIGREED CHICKS

Start more chicks to meet the growing food needs—but be sure you start chicks backed by proved breeding. Write for catalog describing

COBB'S BARRED ROCKS
"Rainbow" REDS
NEW HAMPSHIRES
SEX-LINK CROSS
and BARRED CROSS

Get the CHICKS with the HIGH I.Q. ("Inherited Quality")

Cobb's continuous trapnest, progeny test breeding builds fast growth for meat profits—early maturity for layers. Write for full facts.

COBB'S PEDIGREED CHICKS, Inc.
Robert C. Cobb, Box 250, Concord, Mass.

PEDIGREED SINCE 1915

PARMENTER'S REDS

Higher production for successive generations from Parmenter Reds.

R.O.P. female chicks for flock improvement work at 40%-60% discount.

Flock mated Red chicks available after June 15.

Sex Link chicks available after June 7.

All Sexed Males sold for season. Broiler Cross chicks available after August 1.

E. B. Parmenter, 477 King St., Franklin, Mass.

Please Mention EVERYBODYS When Writing to Advertisers

There were no changes in the top pen for each of the five major breeds.

High Hen in Each Test to May 1—(212 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	206	225.10	West. N.Y.
Geo. B. Treadwell	R. I. R.	208	223.00	Maine
Dixie Plty. Yards	W. Leg.	203	216.70	Florida
E. B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	199	214.00	Rhode Isld.
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	201	213.75	Penna.
E. B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	200	212.65	Georgia
E. B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	195	212.35	Pass., N.J.
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	196	211.65	Storrs
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	193	209.90	Hunt., N.J.
Lindstrom Pl. Fm.	W. Leg.	192	207.55	Long Isld.
St. Paul Hatchery	W. Leg.	193	199.70	Missouri
Floyd Poultry Farm	R.I.R.	186	198.10	Okla.
Del Rio Farm	N. Hamp.	186	194.35	Arizona
Corn Belt Hatchery Incross		178	188.65	Illinois

Ten High White Leghorn Pens to May 1—(212 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Poultry Farm	2441	2585.50	West. N.Y.
Guy Leader	2411	2558.75	West. N.Y.
Burr's Poultry Farm	2320	2461.10	West. N.Y.
W. S. Hannah & Sons	2319	2447.40	Penna.
Foreman Poultry Farm	2376	2432.20	Penna.
Dixie Poultry Yards	2340	2393.25	Florida
Guy A. Leader	2300	2380.20	Penna.
Dryden Poultry Farm	2297	2373.70	West. N.Y.
J. A. Hanson	2196	2321.45	Rhode Isld.
Hannah's Poultry Farm	2183	2286.35	Maine

Ten High Rhode Island Red Pens to May 1—(212 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Harco Orchards	2372	2587.75	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	2241	2429.95	Maine
Robert C. Cobb	2313	2428.75	Rhode Isld.
Robert C. Cobb	2274	2412.75	West. N.Y.
St. Paul Hatchery	2365	2408.85	Florida
Webster Poultry Farm	2254	2395.95	West. N.Y.
E. B. Parmenter	2250	2385.80	Maine
J. J. Warren	2265	2367.15	Maine
Crooks Farm	2284	2365.85	Penna.
E. B. Parmenter	2224	2360.25	West. N.Y.

Ten High New Hampshire Pens to May 1—(212 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
W. S. & M. E. Twichell	2360	2551.75	West. N.Y.
H. Guy Loose	2219	2328.15	Penna.
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	2159	2262.10	Maine
Robert C. Cobb	2130	2227.50	Rhode Isld.
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	2155	2209.05	Florida
Stanton Poultry Farm	2067	2204.60	Florida
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	2082	2177.80	Storrs
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	2051	2172.65	Florida
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	1970	2111.90	Rhode Isld.
Gilmore Anderson	2013	2077.35	Florida

Ten High Barred Rock Pens to May 1—(212 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Harco Orchards	2191	2369.65	Rhode Isld.
Harco Orchards	2160	2262.15	Maine
Dryden Poultry Farm	2174	2255.35	Storrs
T. N. Wilcox	2154	2221.40	Georgia
Riley Poultry Farm	2109	2161.30	Penna.
Hockhockson Farm	1984	2114.00	Hunt., N.J.
Hockhockson Farm	2037	2104.55	Pass., N.J.
Harco Orchards	2095	2090.05	Storrs
L. D. Schaible	2092	2085.75	Pass., N.J.
David T. Cohen	2001	2072.90	West. N.Y.

Ten High White Plymouth Rock Pens to May 1—(212 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Dunham Wh. Rk. Farm	2161	2283.55	West. N.Y.
A. C. Lawton	2018	2075.35	Maine
Holtzapple Poultry Farm	2047	2036.10	Okla.
Riley Poultry Farm	1995	1999.65	Storrs
Mrs. M. F. Stuever	1896	1981.20	Okla.
Riley Poultry Farm	1960	1966.60	Storrs
John Spangenberg	1970	1949.55	Maine
Howard P. Norcross	1887	1937.60	Storrs
Swift & Co. Hatchery	1860	1928.80	Okla.
John Spangenberg	1908	1919.25	Penna.

California Egg Laying Test

Ten Highest Pens to May 1 (25 birds to an entry)

Breed	Owner	No. Eggs Laid	Value Eggs Laid	Value Eggs Over Feed
WL, Donsing Breeding Fm. & Hy.		3908	$141.69	$96.02
WL, Dryden Poultry Breed. Fm.		3995	142.06	92.01
BPR, Dryden Poultry Breed. Fm.		4029	143.80	89.78
WL, Horseshoe Poultry Ranch		3818	135.78	89.31
RIR, Bill's Poultry Farm		3991	141.19	89.05
RIR, Bill Eglinton		3906	141.82	88.45
WL, Nelson Leghorn Breed. Farm		3796	130.78	87.90
RIR, Bill Eglinton		3896	139.52	85.86
WL, Calif. Polytechnic Students		3710	132.15	85.38
WL, Dryden Poultry Breed. Fm.		3693	131.58	84.59

A BROKEN EGG *is like a* RED FLAG!

HEED THIS WARNING!

Eggs break easily when hens are not getting enough calcium. The first sign of a shortage of calcium is a reduction in shell thickness. Choose the best possible source of calcium available for maximum production of firm-shelled eggs.

LIME CREST CALCITE CRYSTALS

are fed by many of the country's leading commercial poultrymen who will accept no substitute. They know from experience the part that Lime Crest Calcite Crystals play in helping produce sound-shelled, marketable eggs. They know, also, that Lime Crest Calcite Crystals are economical because they have found that they are an excellent grinding agent and fill all calcium requirements for egg production and shell texture.

Dealers everywhere carry plentiful stocks.

Uncle Sam Needs Your Timber

Lime Crest TRADE MARK BRAND

Write today for free samples and information

LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CORPORATION OF AMERICA · Box 119, Newton, New Jersey

COHEN'S BREEDING FARM COMBS U.S.-R.O.P.

B.P. ROCKS **R.I. REDS**

SORRY, FOLKS!

We're Sold Out Until July 1st

COHEN CHICKS

Progeny Tested Strains

Now booking for Summer and Fall deliveries. Write for Catalog and full particulars.

DAVID T. COHEN

DEPT. C GUILFORD, CONN.

BABY CHICKS

PROMPT SHIPMENT

HATCHES EVERY WEEK IN THE YEAR. NO ORDER TOO LARGE OR TOO SMALL.

Will Ship C.O.D.	100 Unsexed Pullets	100 Cockerels
S. C. White Leghorns	$10.00	$20.00 $6.00
White Rocks	15.00	20.00 15.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds	15.00	20.00 15.60
Red-Rox & Rox-Red Cross	15.00	20.00 15.00
Bar. Rox	15.00	20.00 15.00
Heavy Mixed	15.00	15.00

95% GUARANTEED ON ALL PULLET CHICKS

100% live delivery. Every Breeder Blood-Tested. Order direct from this advertisement or write for CATALOG.

THOMPSONTOWN HATCHERY

Route 19 Thompsontown, Pa.

FOSSELMAN'S CHICKS

Sexing Guar. 95% accurate. Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid	Non-Sex Plts. per 100	100	Ckls. 100
Hanson Sired White Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$ 5.00
Bar. or Wh. Rocks or R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	12.00
New Hampshire Reds	13.00	17.00	12.00

Heavy Mix $11. Breeders Bloodtested. 100% live del. guaranteed. Order Direct or Write for Free Circular. COUNTRY HATCHERY, Box 99, McAlisterville, Pa.

Order from this Adv.

$2.50 POSTPAID

KLEEN-KILLER FOR POULTRY

Instant action of tempered STAINLESS STEEL blade PAINLESSLY pierces brain, cuts arteries — insures perfect bleeding. EASY PICKING. Guards hands. Labor-Saving.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Box E-98 CRYSTAL LAKE, ILL.

Modern Design Equipment

Magic Electric Welder

110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only $19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use. MAGIC WELDER MFG. CO., 241RZ Canal St., New York City.

SUNNYBROOK CHICKS

PROFIT BRED 25 YEARS

All Breeders U. S. Approved—Officially Pullorum Controlled

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

English Type Heavy

WHITE LEGHORNS

Send your orders at once for these fine White Leghorn baby chicks. Make excellent fast growing broilers and earliest layers. Beat the meat and egg shortage! Plenty of chicks available for prompt orders. Order today for immediate shipment.

BABY CHICKS from one of finest poultry plants in East—65 acres of fine shaded ranges and buildings with every facility for quality stock. Hatches weekly all year. Write for delivery dates on heavy breeds. White Leghorns available immediately.

STARTED CHICKS and SEXED PULLETS Place order now for nearest available shipping date.

NEW HAMPSHIRES • R.I. REDS
WHITE LEGHORNS • WHITE ROCKS
BARRED ROCKS • CROSSES

WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER AND PRICES TODAY

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM

A. HOWARD FINGAR, Owner.
Box E. — Phone 1309-J1 — HUDSON, N. Y.

Best of All

New Improved Float Fountains

"Positive Action" Float Valve Fountain. Automatically closes when tank is lifted—reopens when tank is set in water pan. No water leakage. 5 and 7 gal. capacity. Large 17 in. diameter pan. Write for free catalog of complete line.

W55—5 Gal.
Price $2.60 ea.

Bring Scott your Poultry Problems

BEACON STEEL PRODUCTS CO., WESTMINSTER, MD.

"TOWNSLEY" WHITE ROCKS

First Choice for Meat

Hundreds of poultrymen who demand plump, fast growing, easy-to-dress broilers or fryers insist on Townsley White Rocks. It will pay you to try them. Weekly hatches throughout the year.

WHITE ROCKS

T. S. TOWNSLEY
TOWNSLEY TRAPNEST FARM and HATCHERY
WILMINGTON, OHIO Write Box 671E for catalog

"I'm a failure . . . I spent months trying to develop a chicken with four juicy drumsticks . . . and this is what I get!"

Summer Care of The Flock

[Continued from page 7]

The lack of comfortable quarters may make it necessary to leave early pullets on range for several months after production starts. Due to a lower mash intake, these pullets on range are not likely to lay so heavily as pullets housed under the right conditions. However, if plenty of green feed is available, the feed cost per dozen of eggs will be lower with the birds out of doors.

Provide Range Nests

Nests should be provided for pullets that lay on range. Those that start laying on the ground or on the floor of the range house are likely to continue to lay on the floor when placed in laying quarters. This may be the beginning of cannibalism. Moreover, eggs laid in properly constructed nests can be gathered easily every day, and they are cleaner and of better quality than eggs laid in stolen nests. All in all, there is less loss of eggs when one supplies the right kind of nests.

Many poultrymen have built nest houses and placed them between shelters on range. Pullets use such nests, provided they are so darkened that the birds feel they are "stealing their nests."

A severe drop in production does not need to follow the housing of pullets in heavy production. One should be extremely careful to move them with as little confusion as possible. For this reason, some poultrymen prefer to do the housing job at night.

It is well to make the change from growing to laying mash on range about the time production starts. One's success in keeping them laying depends on doing everything possible to keep up feed consumption. As they are accustomed to eating mash from hoppers set close to the ground on range, hoppers in the laying house should be placed on the floor, at least long enough to get them acquainted with high hoppers. Then, too, water containers and shell making material should be within easy reach of the birds.

The feeding of wet mash or pellets will aid in keeping up feed consumption, and if pullets that are laying well are housed after August 15, the use of lights will aid further in keeping production up. Only small amounts of litter, particularly such materials as straw, should be placed on the floor in the beginning.

Supplying pullets with cut green feed or leafy legume hay each day will aid in making the change from range to confinement in the laying house less severe.

It Happened in Okinawa

After the completion of their assignment in the battle for Okinawa, a patrol of marines, heading back to their bivouac area, noticed an abandoned farm house. To their surprise, they saw hens and ducks in a coop. A marine suggested that they take some of this precious poultry back with them for a real dinner. As they closed in on the coop, a hen suddenly jumped up and left a trio of lovely, white eggs.

"Look!" exclaimed Sergeant Logan. "Fresh eggs! Let's get them!" In short order, they filled a basket with them, grabbed three chickens and two ducks, and hiked for two miles back to their area.

Jubilation was rife among the marines when they saw this culinary treasure. A helmet was cleaned and a fire started. Everyone gathered around to see the eggs poached. They cracked the first egg and out popped a baby chick. Everyone held his breath. The second egg was split, and out jumped another chick. All the marines took an egg, and presto, a baby chick flicked off their hands. Two score of eggs were cracked and not one to eat!

At first Sergeant Logan and his boys were blazing mad, but seeing these chicks hopping over the terrain, tickled their funny bones. They laughed far into the night—and they topped it off with a chicken dinner—marine style!—Malcolm Hyatt, N. Y.

Number of Chick Hatcheries Declines in 5-Year Period

The number of hatcheries in the United States in 1943 was 10,112, a decrease of 4 per cent from the 1938 total of 10,531. This is revealed in the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Statistical Bulletin No. 81, "Commercial Hatchery Chick Production," compiled by E. Smith Kimball, Robert F. Moore, and Paul W. Smith.

In 1943 the average capacity per hatchery was 49,900 eggs, compared with 37,700 in 1938. The number and capacity of hatcheries decreased in those groups with an egg capacity of less than 40,000. Hatcheries with a capacity of 500,000 eggs or over increased their capacity by 43,995,000 eggs—41 per cent of the expansion of the industry between 1938 and 1943.

Hatcheries operating in 1943 had a total incubator capacity of 504,640,000 eggs, compared with a total capacity of 397,376,000—an increase of 27 per cent. All regions except the Pacific Coast showed an increase. Delaware led all other states with an increase of 202 per cent in capacity.

Output Doubled in Five Years

The total output of chicks in 1943 was 1,609,121,000, compared with 785,687,000 in 1938. Delaware had the largest percentage gain with 622 per cent. Georgia was second with 354 per cent. The largest gain in number of chicks was in Missouri where hatcheries produced 74,284,000 more chicks than in 1938.

The rate of hatch in 1943 was 68.3 per cent of all eggs set, compared with 68.2 per cent in 1938. Vermont led all states with 72.7 per cent, and the New England states led all regions with 69.8 per cent.

Chick output per egg capacity increased greatly with an average of 3.19 chicks per egg capacity produced in 1943, compared with 1.98 chicks in 1938. The New England states had the highest utilization of egg capacity, while Delaware was the leading state.

Pennsylvania Has Most Hatcheries

Pennsylvania led all other states in number of hatcheries with a total of 636. Iowa was second with 624, and Texas, third with 615.

About one out of every six chicks produced in 1943 was sexed, the percentage of sexed chicks ranging from 1 per cent in Wyoming, Nevada, and Alabama to 34 per cent in Michigan and Wisconsin.

This poultry house, measuring 24 by 36 feet, was built by Lial Gifford, St. Johns, Mich., with slight adaptations from the plans of the Connecticut 24 by 24 two-story laying house appearing in the book, "Poultry House Blue Prints," published by Everybodys Poultry Magazine. A gable roof instead of a shed-roof was built, resulting in a 12 by 36-foot room on the top floor which is used for storage or for raising broilers. The first and second floors each have two 15 by 24-foot rooms with a 6 by 24-foot feed room in the center. Heat is piped to each room from a forced-air, oil burning furnace. The house is being used entirely for raising broilers, and Gifford allows 1 square foot of floor space per bird up to 16 weeks of age, and the litter is not changed during the entire period. "If we were to build a hundred poultry houses," says Gifford, "they would all be the Connecticut type."

Use ACIDOX

In the Care of Birds with

Coccidiosis

No Messy Mixing of Mash ...used in drinking water in *any* kind of fountain.

Poultrymen have learned to rely on sanitation to prevent heavy loss from coccidiosis until the flock has developed immunity. If visible symptoms appear between four and twelve weeks of age, we recommend the use of Acidox and Germozone on alternate days. Both are easy to use—just put in the drinking water in any kind of fountain.

Acidox is a *controlled* acid which *does not* throw birds off feed. They like it. Our program, successful for eight years, encourages them to eat and drink, and if you can keep them going during the critical period you will save most of them.

In this program Germozone is also of value. It helps prevent side infections from bacteria in the drinking water. Its astringent action offers a type of medication that the poultryman has found helpful for many years. Get Acidox and Germozone from your Lee Dealer (drug, feed, seed store or hatchery).

PRICES

4 Oz.	$ .50
12 Oz.	1.00
32 Oz.	2.00
½ Gal.	3.50
1 Gal.	6.50

1895 FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY 1945

GEO. H. LEE CO.

Manufacturers of Poultry Remedies

OMAHA 8, NEBRASKA

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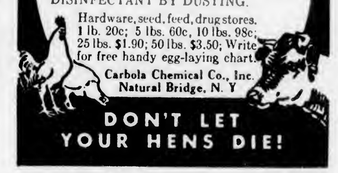

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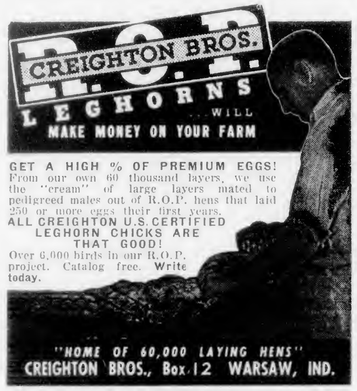

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R.O.P. Average for last 6 years. 247.71 eggs per bird—26.37 oz. egg weight—6.31 lbs. body weight. Fast feathering. 100% Pullorum clean.
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Tolman Strain — Non-broody — No Pinfeathers **WHITE ROCKS**
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Washcoeggs, marketed by the Washington Co-operative Farmers Association which serves some 30,000 farmers in that state, have long had a reputation for quality. Some 216 automotive vehicles comprise the organization's fleet. This picture shows one of the International trucks equipped with a van-type body and pulling a four-wheel trailer with a van-type body 25 feet long. It is used to haul feed and supplies to sub-branches and return with eggs, poultry or canned goods from the association's canning plants.

Neppco Plans for After the War

[Continued from page 9]

surplus, and production started to adjust at once. Then it was announced that all surpluses would be used, finally the shift was to poultry meat resulting in the April 1 bookings of chicks going to 38 per cent over a year ago.

The Northeast has not increased as much as the remainder of the country, therefore, the adjusting will be just that much less. In fact, it can be helped further by our first two proposals—efficient production and better marketing procedures.

This does not mean that we can ignore the 90 per cent support level, which is too high for our industry. Congress is getting a tighter grip on things and an increasing number of members in Congress are asking where the money is coming from if they maintain such support levels.

Leaders in the poultry industry are not relaxing their watch for government control of production after the war. Some drastic measures may be taken in the current shortage which is not the producers' fault. Any such measures now must be temporary.

All of these problems demand the thought and the action of the individual producer. The industry is as strong as the individual members. To help in this work, NEPPCO will give to the limit of its energy and resources, and even set an example for action—by mid-summer we will have a well qualified marketing specialist working full time out of the NEPPCO office.

The War and Poultry Raisers

[Continued from page 19]

eggs for delivery to hospitals the following day.

It was announced on May 18 that the allocation of 1,000,000 cases of shell eggs for the United Kingdom had been cancelled, and that it would be replaced by an equivalent amount of dried eggs available in warehouses.

Some egg packers in the Midwest asked WFA in mid-May to put through an order prohibiting further storing of eggs, so that they could meet Army requirements for

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You can get OVUMIX from your local dealer for home mixing or ask him for his ready-mixed OVUMIX Worming Mash. Write for free literature.

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TONIC AND WORMER

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Pedigreed Trapnested
WHITE LEGHORNS
Our strain of Leghorns are outstanding for their
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15,000 State Bloodtested Breeders. All our breeders are hatched from pedigree hens with egg records of 200 to 320 eggs per hen and our flock of 1100 pedigree hens has an average production of 250 eggs per hen.

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STRAIGHT RUN, Sexed Pullets or Cockerels.
GEORGE M. ANTHONY, Strausstown, Pa.

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BLUE PRINTS
NEW, REVISED 1945 EDITION

Whether you intend to erect new poultry houses or remodel old houses to improve them, you will find this book a complete manual on poultry house construction.

INCLUDES THESE PLANS: 22 x 22 Shed Roof Laying House; 2,000-Hen Laying House; Conn. 24 x 24 Two-Story House; N. J. 20 x 20 Shed Roof House; Penn State 20 x 40 House; 25 x 38 Four-Story House; Mass. 24 x 24 Two-Story House; 24 x 24 Summer Hen Shelter; All Season Laying Shelter; Two-in-One Brooder House; Leader 10 x 16 Brooder House; 6 x 10 Cold Weather Shelter; N. H. 5 x 10 Shed Roof Shelter; Ohio 10 x 12 Range Shelter; Penn State 9 x 10 Shelter; 20 x 40 Turkey Shelter; Pa. 8 x 15 Turkey Shelter; 6 x 8 Backyard House; 10 x 12 Floorless Brooder House.

PLUS THIS INFORMATION: Reducing egg breakage. Exit guards to prevent drafts, Droppings pit, Keeping litter dry, Double swing partition doors, Remodeling barns, Feed storage bins, Protecting insulation board against picking, Handy catching panel, Applying built-up roofs, 19-inch selvage roofs, Repairing roofs, Keeping laying houses cool, and many other features, including ventilation systems and moisture proof floors.

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shell and dried eggs. Government officials, however, were of the opinion that such a move would not be helpful in making more eggs available to packers, but would simply permit greater civilian use than already exists.

Another Cut in Dried Egg Prices

Five weeks after it had reduced its paying prices on dried whole eggs 3 cents a pound below the ceilings in order to release more eggs for shell purposes, the War Food Administration on May 7 made an additional cut of 3 cents a pound. It brought dried egg prices 6 cents below the ceiling.

No More Feed Wheat Except in Far West

The War Food Administration on April 19 said that until further notice no additional feed wheat will be allocated except in the states west of the Rocky Mountains. Continuance of shipments of feed wheat into that area would require less transportation than shipping in other grains.

Grain Movement Regulated

To move grain into the channels where most needed in the war effort and to conserve the limited supply of box cars in the western territory, the Office of Defense Transportation on April 25 directed the Interstate Commerce Commission to put into effect a permit system over all rail movement of six major grains (wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, and flax) moving eastward.

New Price Regulation on Mixed Poultry Feeds

The Office of Price Administration on May 4 announced a new regulation (MPR585) governing maximum prices for mixed animal and poultry feeds, except mineral feeds. It became effective on May 19.

The key to pricing under the new regulation is the "control" price of the manufacturer. It controls the maximum price at which the manufacturer may sell, and the price that he may show on his weekly price list. The manufacturer's price list, in turn, determines the maximum prices at which wholesalers and retailers may sell.

The control price consists of (1) the maximum cost of ingredients and containers, which are called base ingredient prices and base container prices, plus (2) the historical margin of the manufacturer.

On one occasion, 17 pedigreed White Leghorn pullets about ready to lay were killed by foxes on the range of Burr's Poultry Farm near Tunkhannock, Pa. Here is Clark Burr, who is associated with his father, Gilbert, and his brother, Warren, in the operation of this breeding farm, with some of the 21 foxes that he trapped from early last September through January of this year. As soon as he started trapping, losses from foxes dropped.

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THE WATER SOLUBLE CAPSULE VITAMIN

Start Using It Today!

Instead of mixing messy powder-type preparations for your poultry — merely empty the contents of one capsule of VERDI-VITE into their drinking water each day, and you will be delighted at the difference in a week. You'll be quick to see how much sounder your birds are—how much faster they gain in weight.

5 REASONS WHY
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UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION of ESSENTIAL VITAMINS

VERDI-VITE contains Thiamin, Riboflavin, Pyridoxin and Pantothenic Acid, carefully combined into a single capsule. When the contents of the capsule are dissolved in the drinking water, a perfect distribution of these essential vitamins is achieved. You have no mixing—no mess—and no bother.

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100 capsules of VERDI-VITE are sufficient for 500 broilers for twelve weeks! For laying birds use 1 capsule daily per 100 birds. Prices, 25 capsules $1.50; 50 capsules $2.75; 100 capsules $5.00. Shipped anywhere.

Saves Time — Saves Labor

Uncle Sam needs more EGGS and POULTRY MEAT. Increase flock efficiency now with Verdi-Vite. Saves time and labor—supplies all-important vitamins for maximum production.

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White Leghorns

34 Years of breeding have put into Leader Leghorns those qualities which make profitable egg producers. **Over 12,000 Breeders,** grown on free range the way Nature intended, on our 280 acres. No Leghorn hatching eggs bought. **Bloodtested.** Males from 255 to 342-egg hens head matings.

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NEW HAMPSHIRES & BARRED ROCKS
ARE BRED FOR HIGH EGG PRODUCTION AND RAPID GROWTH

Fifty per cent of our New Hampshire pullets entered in Pennsylvania Record of Performance work for the year 1943-44 averaged 239 eggs each. Forty-two per cent of the Barred Rock pullets entered averaged 241 eggs each. **Send for 1945 chick circular.**

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Dry dust them with B-K Chlorine Powder. That's an effective way to battle strangling mucus caused by roup and colds. Sanitize their drinking water with B-K.

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20 Years of Intensive Breeding has Produced Families with Established Misner Characteristics — Sustained High Egg Production—Large Type Body White Leghorns—Uniform Chalk White Eggs. Write us today.
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News Notes

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Oct. 3-6, Sherburne (N.Y.) Poultry Show, Richard Runyon, Sec'y.

Dec. 5-9, New York Poultry Show, New York City, Fred H. Bohrer, Marcy, N. Y., Sec'y.

CONDITIONS

The egg-feed ratio, compiled and published weekly by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, shows the number of dozens of eggs required to buy 100 pounds of the laying ration.

Week-Ending	Average Cost 100 lbs. Feed	Average Egg Price per Doz.	Egg-Feed Ratio
April 12	$3.61	$0.378	8.0
April 19	$3.01	$0.378	8.0
April 26	$2.93	$0.378	7.9
May 3	$2.98	$0.378	7.9
May 10	$2.975	$2.378	7.9

Farm egg production in April totaled 6,670,000,000 eggs—5 per cent below last year, but 27 per cent above the 1934-43 average. The reduction from a year ago was 10 per cent in the North Atlantic states.

The rate of egg production in April was 17.66 eggs per layer—a new record for April. It compares with 16.83 eggs a year ago, and 16.78 eggs for the April 10-year average.

Hens and pullets of laying age on farms in April totaled 377,759,000, which was 10 per cent below last year's peak numbers. Heavier than usual culling since the first of the year and some flock liquidation had occurred in the North Atlantic, South Central and Western states.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatch on farms on May 1 were estimated at 456,738,000—2.4 per cent less than a year ago, but 26 per cent more than the 10-year average. The North Atlantic and Western states showed a 1 per cent increase, while the South Atlantic states had a 6 per cent increase.

Shell eggs in storage on May 1 totaled 3,829,000 cases, compared with 6,963,000 cases a year ago, and 4,823,000 for the 1940-44 average for that date. A large proportion of eggs are held by the Army and other government agencies. Civilian holdings of shell eggs are believed to be the lowest in 25 years.

Holdings of all eggs—shell, frozen, and dried—were the equivalent of 16,117,000 cases on May 1. This compares with 19,826,000 cases a year ago, and 8,710,000 cases for the 1940-44 average on May 1.

Poultry in storage on May 1 amounted to 117,668,000 pounds, compared with 130,044,000 a year ago, and 89,326,000 pounds for the 1940-44 average on May 1.

April chick hatchings totaled 346,621,000 chicks, the highest on record for the month. This was 9 per cent more than in April of last year, and 4 per cent more than the previous record April in 1943.

The largest gain occurred in the Mid-Atlantic states with an increase of 23 per cent. The New England states were next with 20 per cent.

For the first four months of the year, the number of chicks hatched was 778,745,000, a decrease of 2 per cent from last year.

Farm egg prices on April 15 were at 106 per cent of parity compared with 91 per cent a year ago.

Farm chicken prices on April 15 were at 130 per cent of parity compared with 123 per cent a year ago.

The broiler chick movement on the Delmarva peninsula totaled 11,354,898 chicks. For the first four months of the year, it totaled 43,607,453 chicks, an increase of 22 per cent over a year ago, according to H. F. Williamson, executive secretary of the Neppco Hatchery Division.

Dried egg production in March was 49 per cent less than a year ago, while for the first three months of the year, the total of 41,171,000 pounds of dried eggs produced decreased 41 per cent from a year ago.

Chick prices, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, averaged $15.50 per 100 for 1945, compared with $15.00 last year, and $8.84 for the 1935-44 average. This year's price is the highest average in the 17 years that this information has been compiled.

ORGANIZATIONS

The New Hampshire Egg Producers Co-operative, Derry, N. H., awarded gold and silver pins to nine of its truck drivers with accident free records. One driver had not had an accident in six years.

The Boston Poultry Exposition, Inc., held its annual meeting in Boston on April 24, made plans for the next show in January 1946, and elected the following officers: Thomas Leavitt, pres.; Gardner A. Whitney, vice-pres.; Leavitt C. Parsons, clerk; Gardner A. Whitney, treas.; Paul Ives, chairman of the show committee.

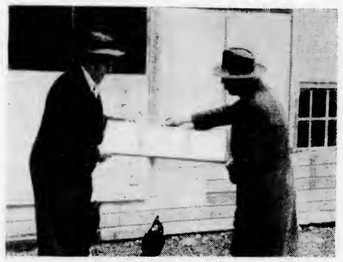
The New Jersey Poultry and Egg Marketing Association — serving five cooperatives at Hightstown, Mount Holly, Vineland, Toms River, and Flemington—will erect a $25,000 modern egg packing plant, a two-story concrete structure, on the outskirts of Flemington. Organized in 1937, the association now candles an average of 30,000 eggs weekly for sale as "New Jersey Certified Eggs."

The National Turkey Federation will hold its annual business meeting at the Palmer House, Chicago, July 24 to 26. Due to the ban on conventions, the meeting will be open only to officers, directors, and special committee members eligible to attend.

The Massachusetts Federation of Poultry Associations' directors, meeting at Worcester, on May 4, gave consideration to the Federal egg grading program proposed by the War Food Administration, and expressed approval of uniform terminology for egg grades in all states.

President John B. Randall expressed the belief that the industry is producing all the food it possibly can with the available labor and equipment. Many poultry farm workers have been inducted into the armed forces in recent months, while at least 35 per cent of the state's egg production have been going into hatching eggs.

Speakers urged that the Massachusetts legislature grant appropriations for buildings badly needed for disease control and investigational work at Massachusetts State College.



Director Berley Winton (right) of the Poultry Regional Laboratory, East Lansing, Mich., studies mortality records of George Treadwell, Massachusetts breeder of Reds, during a two-day visit to the state reviewing the progress in breeding for low mortality. Massachusett's poultry mortality of only 12 per cent last year was the lowest in the country. This is attributed to large scale progeny testing and the use of breeding hens that have demonstrated their ability to live. Mr. Winton is in charge of studies on the fowl paralysis complex at the Poultry Regional Laboratory.

Drugs are being tested constantly at the research farm and laboratories of Dr. Hess and Clark, Inc., to determine their effectiveness in treating various poultry disease conditions. Here, Dr. James E. Guthrie opens the intestinal tract of a chicken for a count of worms in a treatment for tapeworms.

POULTRY AND EGG BOARD

Minnesota took an early lead in the campaign to raise funds from hatcherymen in support of the Poultry and Egg National Board's consumer education program with a total of $1,930 from 23 hatcherymen.

The 10 leading states to date are Minnesota, California, Maryland, Delaware, Oklahoma, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Wisconsin, and South Dakota.

Largest single contribution to date is $1,000 from John E. Kimber, California breeder.

C. F. Smith on June 1 assumed his duties as eastern manager of the Poultry and Egg National Board with offices in New York City's Mercantile Exchange Building.

Magazines in an increasing number are carrying egg information illustrated by photographs from the Poultry and Egg National Board. Among them carrying material in April or other recent issues are:

Better Homes and Gardens with a circulation of over 2,000,000; Parade, a Sunday newspaper supplement going to over 2,000,000 readers; Home Desirable, publication of the Crane Co., with over 100,000 readers; The Libby Scanner, published by Libby, McNeil and Libby; Forecast, read by 25,000 home economists; and Home Life, published by the Commercial Travelers Loan and Homestead Assn., Peoria, Ill., with a circulation of 110,000.

The Poultry and Egg National Board directors will meet at Chicago on July 24 and 25.

"Nature's Defense Package," the Board's color movie, was shown to 4,195 children in 32 Los Angeles public schools last month. The film will be shown in all the 400 schools in the Los Angeles area as part of the school visual education program.

The promotion committee of the Board has been enlarged by President Clyde C. Edmonds with the re-appointment of O. A. Hanke, R. E. Cray, Dr. Cliff D. Carpenter, and George Heller, and the addition of Glenn Campbell, Hugh Gordon, Hobart Creighton, Norb Schaefer, W. R. Archer, George Toomey, and N. R. Clark.

Finance committee members for 1945

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. . . Because a Thermostat Failed!

Each year, thousands of chicks die or have their growth stunted because of thermostat failures caused by defective wafers. This simple neglect is costing poultry raisers hundreds of dollars. So foolish when such losses can be avoided by using *"Bestof All"* wafers and replacing them regularly. Don't take chances! Be sure of dependable performance and uniform heat control. Standardize on *"Bestof All"* wafers.

THE HEART OF EVERY BROODER
The thermostat wafer is the heart of every brooder. Why risk your profit on poorly made or inefficient wafers? Get *"Bestof All"* —strong and super-sensitive, assures poultrymen of satisfactory performance. Exclusive Beacon process.

ALL BRASS—*World's Finest*
We offer you *"Bestof All"* thermostat wafers for every need. Made of finest sheet brass by skilled craftsmen. Quality second to none. Two popular grades in all sizes. Accept no substitutes. If your dealer cannot supply you order direct.

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THERMOSTAT WAFERS
Years of research, knowledge and experience back of them. Safe. Durable. Long life. Made by world's largest manufacturers.

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Mayo's CHICKS
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CROSSES
NEW HAMPSHIRES

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WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG telling all about Mayo's production-bred stock. Famous throughout the United States for livability, fast growth, even feathering. Thousands of satisfied chick customers prove Mayo's stock is built for profits. Mass. (U.S.) Pullorum Clean
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Christie's NEW HAMPSHIRES Burst Forth FULL OF SPIZZERINKTUM
Trade-Name Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
CHRISTIE Poultry Farms will direct every effort toward relief of the Universal poultry meat and egg shortage throughout its duration.
100% N.H-U.S. APPROVED PULLORUM CLEAN
NEW HAMPSHIRES BARRED ROCKS
CHRIS-CROSS BARRED HYBRIDS
Sexing Available in Straight Matings
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Build With Cement Composition
Strongly reinforced with cheap wood. Modern stream-lined roof, walls and gutter. How to build a house 22x24, three rooms, as low as $100; garage, $20; 20x50 poultry house $50. Farm buildings for a few dollars. Homemade equipment to make wall-high building blocks with inside and outside finish. Also roof, wall and floor tile in color, and durable wallboard of sawdust. Many money and labor saving ideas. Long lasting, no painting. Mixer and saw easily made from old auto. 40 war-time plans. Earn $10 a day. Guaranteed. Illustrated book, $1.00. Home Industries, 1318 So. 30th Ave., AE, Omaha 5, Nebr.

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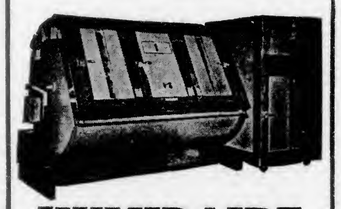

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PEOPLE

Alfred W. Otte has been granted a leave of absence from his position as egg and poultry supervisor for the Connecticut Department of Agriculture to act as poultry marketing specialist for the War Food Administration's New York City office. He succeeds H. E. Botsford who returns to the poultry department of Cornell University.

Frank Jones, who has served in the New York State Department of Agriculture for 42 years, has been appointed to the newly created post of poultry marketing specialist in the Bureau of Markets. Mr. Jones, who has been supervising dairy and food inspectors, collaborated in 1922 in promulgating the New York State consumer egg grades and regulations, a pioneer step forward in better egg marketing.

THE TRADE

"Your Poultry Business," is the title of a book published by Crawford Brothers, Inc., feed manufacturers at Walton, N. Y. Besides helpful feeding and management facts, it includes record forms for daily consumption of mash and grain, flock mortality, and egg production. It is obtainable at Crawford feed dealers or direct upon request to the company.

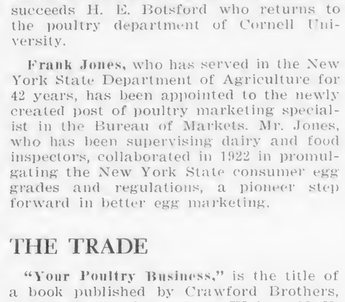
Cecil F. Marsh has been appointed general sales manager of The Glidden Company's mixed feed division at Indianapolis, Ind., succeeding Peter Turner who retired from the organization. Mr. Marsh is well known in the feed industry from his long association with the former Albert Dickinson Company and the McMillen Feed Mills.

The Celanese Plastics Corporation has appointed Frank C. Williams as director of sales of Vimlite, a plastic glazing material consisting of a wire screening coated with Lumarith. The product is widely used for poultry house windows.

MISCELLANEOUS

Patients at the Suffolk County (Long Island, N. Y.) Home recently feasted on a $2,500 serving of chicken soup. It was made from 17 game cocks, ranging in value from $25 to $200 each, taken when state troopers raided a cock fight.

Maine's legislature has passed a bill to make its state "fresh egg" law conform to the Federal grades and standards. It becomes effective 90 days after the adjournment of the legislature.



Prof. Fred P. Jeffrey (left), head of poultry department, and Ellsworth Bell, poultry marketing specialist, Massachusetts State College, review the April 10 Crop Production report of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Production in Massachusetts, they note, during March was 20 eggs per bird or at a 65 per cent rate for the state's 5,000,000 layers. It was the highest in the country for the month, and Bell says the highest he ever recalls seeing reported.

Vitality Mills, Inc., Chicago, has announced the purchase of this 5-story building and adjoining property at Morris, Ill., bringing to three the number of plants owned and operated by the firm for the manufacture of poultry and livestock feeds. Some $50,000 will be spent on new installations in this plant to make it completely modern. A rail siding will be built to handle loading and unloading of ingredients and supplies.

Cuba on March 14 again waived all duties, import taxes, and consular fees on fresh eggs up to 20,000 cases received from the United States during the next 60 days. The purpose was to increase supplies and to hold retail prices at about 60 cents a dozen as part of the price stabilization program.

Ext. Circ. 207, "The All-Purpose Laying Shelter," by Frank D. Reed, has been issued by the Maine College of Agriculture, Orono, Maine.

The World's Poultry Science Journal has started publication as a quarterly at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Gustave F. Heuser is the editor.

Frozen eggs will be defrosted in the A and P bakeries by an electronic process developed in the laboratory of the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation. In tests, barrels of frozen berries were uniformly thawed in one hour where ordinarily it took seven days. The company's bakeries use more than 11 million pounds of frozen eggs a year, while another 5 million pounds go into the manufacture of noodles, salad dressing, and other processed foods.

Some 600 chickens, 100 ducks, and 50 turkeys were included in a livestock shipment that arrived in Guam on May 12. Most of the eggs produced will be used for hatching to replace the island's poultry population which was about 98 per cent depleted by the war.

California may enter the pullorum control phases of the National Poultry Improvement Plan. If the arrangement is agreed upon, it would apply only to those producers of hatching eggs, chicks, and poults who wish to participate. Heretofore, California has not participated in the National Plan.

"Approved Practices in Poultry Production," by G. C. Cook, Michigan State College, is the title of a new 184-page book just published by The Interstate. The author has gone on the basis that there is a right way of doing things in poultry raising, and he uses no space to discuss theories, backgrounds, or alternative practices.

The book has a stiff board cover, sells for $1.50 postpaid, and it can be ordered from the Book Dept., Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

Largest storage warehouse in the world belongs to the U. S. Navy and is located at Norfolk, Va. It holds 39 million pounds of eggs and 15 million dozen eggs.

A farmer at Jay, Maine, was fined $391.40 as treble damages after OPA discovered that he had sold older fowl as roasting chickens and had charged ceiling prices for the latter.

Turkey NOTES

By J. C. TAYLOR

Turkey Range—The question of range vs. confinement is still debated. For those of you who are using range, a few reminders might be appropriate.

When first starting poults out on the range, don't turn them loose in a great big 10-acre field. Give them a small range at the start. Gradually increase its size as the poults become accustomed to their new surroundings. If the range gets ahead of the birds, be sure to mow it. Move your feed hoppers frequently to avoid the development of bare spots.

Turkey Costs—E. G. Misner, Cornell University, for many years has been gathering cost of production figures from New York State turkey growers. His latest report, for the year 1943, covers 32 farms and over 58,000 turkeys. Here are a few of the high-lights:

Feed represented 60.6 per cent of the total cost, while labor represented 23 per cent.

The average cost of producing a pound of turkey live weight was 37.6 cents a pound, while the dressed weight was 42.8 cents per pound.

The number of turkeys reported per farm in 1938 was 1,359, while in 1943 the number increased to 1,840. This confirms the observation that the turkey industry has been increasing and still is increasing in volume.

Sun Porches—Due to war conditions, the usual recommendation of using 1 by 4-inch mesh 11-gauge electric weld wire for sun porches often cannot be followed, as the wire cannot always be obtained.

Many growers are using slatted wood floors as a substitute and have found them very satisfactory. The material generally used is 1¾ by 1¾-inch wood slats spaced 1¾ inches apart. Other growers have used 1 by 1-inch material spaced 1-inch apart. Some have used 1½ by 1½-inch material spaced 1½ inches apart. It is advisable not to go above 1¾ inches.

The wood slatted floor doesn't seem to accumulate any amount of droppings. Many growers, after having used wood floors, seem to prefer them over the wire floor.

S. J. Marsden, turkey specialist of U. S. Department of Agriculture, holds turkey No. 429-C of the experimental flock of Beltsville White Turkeys, developed by the Bureau of Animal Industry in response to public demand for the small type turkey. This bird's distinction is that she laid 211 eggs last year, while a half sister laid 206 eggs. Ordinarily, turkey egg production ranges from 30 to 40 eggs a year, and 45 to 60 eggs when the laying houses are lighted the first five months of the year.

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Home Maker's Ideas

After dampening clothes, if you are unable to iron them promptly, either place them in the refrigerator or shake them out to dry. Mildew is a difficult stain to remove.

When garden peas are at just the right stage for eating, you will find they will be fresher, more tender and sweeter if picked in the morning, rather than at the end of the day.

Long exposure to sunlight is the chief cause of curtain deterioration. That is why curtains at southern windows often go to pieces before those on northern ones. Shift them occasionally from one side of the house to the other. It also is a good idea to make them with like hems at top and bottom so they may be reversed.

Be sure to keep your vacuum cleaner brushes free from hair, thread, and sewing scraps. When the dirt is removed from the bag, give the bag a good brushing inside and out, but do not wash it.

Napkins and tablecloths do not need starch. Sprinkle them so they are fairly wet and iron them until dry for best results.

Shelves for toys can be made easily from orange or apple boxes. Nail the ends inside to make extra shelves. Several boxes may be joined together if that amount of space is needed.

A child begins to distinguish color when he is about 18 months old. Matching colors is possible as a game for him long before the child is able to say the different colors. To make a color matching toy, paint inside and out, a large can in not less than 3 or more than 6 vertical stripes of different colors. Then paint clothespins in corresponding colors. The pins may be kept in the can. The child soon learns to place the pins on the edge of the can over the stripe of the corresponding color.

Give your refrigerator a bath once a week with soda and water in order to keep it in tip-top condition. It is better to store most foods in covered containers, for dry cold draws the moisture from foods and it is deposited as frost on the evaporator coils. Cover meats loosely.

Last year many housekeepers complained that canned foods tasted of the rubber rings used. To be on the safe side, boil the rubber rings for 10 minutes in soda water (1 tablespoon of baking soda to 1 quart of water for 1 dozen rings.) This will discourage the off-flavor. Then wash the rings thoroughly before using.

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Send 20 cents in coins for this pattern to Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Box 197, Pattern Dept., 243 W. 17th St., New York 11, N. Y. Write plainly your name, address, style number.

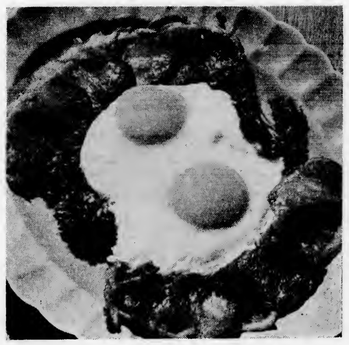
——————Recipe of the Month——————

Fried Eggs at Their Best

Fried eggs with a bit of favorite meat, hashed brown potatoes, creamy slaw, and perhaps grapefruit for dessert is a 5-star menu combination for any day of the week or for any occasion. Let's turn an attentive ear and eye to the matter of the frying of eggs. Mindful of the need for fat saving at every cooking turn, you can still have excellent fried eggs using a minimum of fat.

Melt enough fat or drippings to just coat the bottom of the skillet, and heat moderately hot. Slip eggs in one by one. Cook over moderate heat until the bottom surface is set. If you like eggs with a bit of crusty brown increase the heat for a minute or two. Add ½ teaspoon water for one egg decreasing the proportion slightly for each additional egg. Season with salt and pepper. Cover pan tightly and cook over low heat until eggs are cooked soft, medium, or firm as desired. Serve at once on warm serving platter or plates. The amount of water added should be regulated so that there is none left when the eggs are done. One or two trials will quickly gauge the right amount for you. The result is a lovely "poached" egg effect, with just enough fat to satisfy!

In the photograph the fried eggs are served with Canadian bacon. But there is a long list of meats from which to choose if you want meat . . . liver sausage, ring bologna, wieners, frizzled dried beef, chopped or sliced left-over cooked meat . . . low or high-point, according to your "stamp" bank account.



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How to Raise Rabbits for Food and Fur—By Frank G. Ashbrook. Tells you in plain language all about raising rabbits profitably for meat and fur of high quality. Cloth, 240 pages, $2.00. Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

Science MARCHES ON

By CARL H. SCHROEDER

Leg trouble of a peculiar kind developed in chicks brooded singly in individual isolation cages, but birds raised in groups in batteries did not show this anomaly. The disorder was characterized by a wasting of the soft tissue of the shanks, giving them an angular or square appearance. There also was a bowing of the legs or rotation of the bones and slippage of tendons. The authors, Dr. P. T. Schaible et al. of the Michigan State College and the U. S. Regional Poultry Research Laboratory (American Jl. of Physiology, Vol. 141, No. 2) ruled out nutrition or other phases of management as a possible cause of the disorder. Ingenious procedures and equipment were designed to measure "work performed" and fatigue.

It is puzzling why the anomaly occurred only when chicks were kept "in solitary." A plausible conjecture might be that the solution of the problem could be found in the field of behaviorism and animal psychology. Maybe chicks, too, have psychosomatic ailments like man, but such an effect of mind over matter would necessitate the conclusion that a chicken has a "mind." And it probably has, in the sense in which the psychologist uses the word.

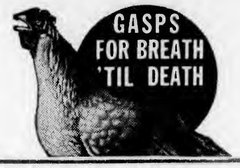
* * *

The effect of artificial light on growth has been studied by a number of investigators. The results are in general agreement that exposure of chicks to artificial light has no influence on weight gains, except in the case of chicks brooded during hot weather, which benefited when exposed to artificial light from midnight to daylight, but did not respond to all-night lights (B. W. Heywang, U.S.D.A., Glendale, Ariz., Poultry Science, Vol. 23, No. 6).

Inasmuch as there is a tendency to operate battery brooder installations at high and often at excessive temperature levels, the possibility exists that under such conditions artificial lights might be a worthwhile means of accelerating weight gains of broilers.

On the other hand, Dr. W. F. Lamoreux at Cornell University (U.S. Egg and Poultry Magazine, Vol. 49, No. 4) observed that under certain conditions the restriction of light stimulates weight gains. Leghorn cockerels, 11 weeks old, when kept in the dark, except for one hour of light daily, gained 3 ounces more per bird within five weeks than the corresponding group under 14 hours of light. Actually the gain was near 4 ounces (one quarter of a pound) because the latter group averaged 25 grams more at the start of the test. Repeated tests yielded similar results, leaving no doubt that the differences in weight gains were associated with the length of daily light period.

In another test of only three weeks duration, cockerels restricted to 4 hours of daily light gained approximately one-half pound as against a little more than a quarter of a pound for 14 hours daily light. According to statistical analysis, the odds are 99 to 1 that these differences were not due to chance. Such a high probability figure is almost equivalent to absolute certainty. The author postulates some theories in explanation of the results obtained and other theories and conjectures could be added.



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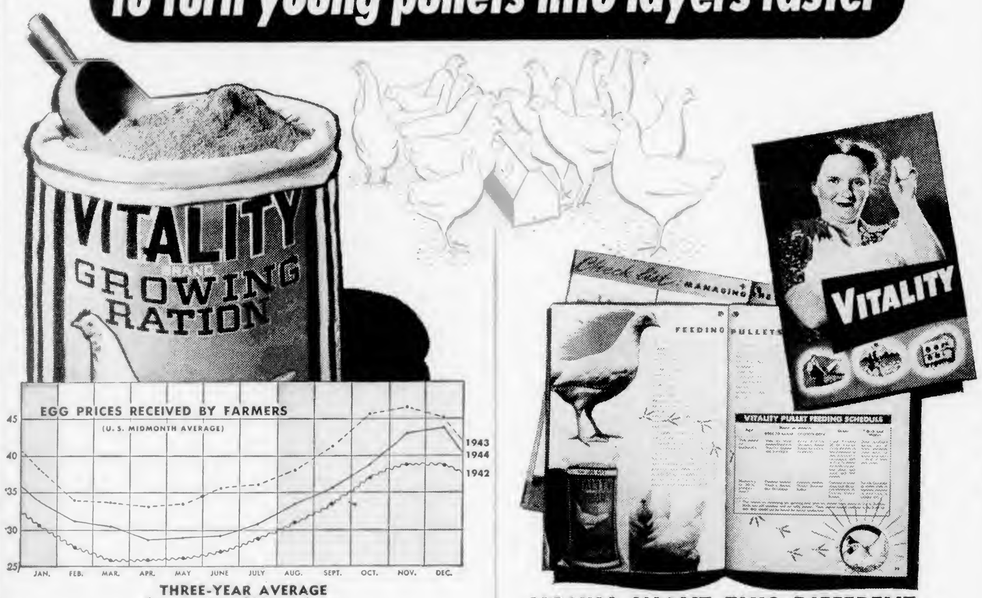

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EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE

JULY-AUGUST
★ 1945 ★
10 CENTS

HOUSING PULLETS
By W. C. Goodson

Start to Build-Up Your Litter
By F. H. Leuschner

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THIS MONTH WITH Your Flock

If the hen layers seem to be eating less, feed a moist mash or pellets at noon.

Read "Housing Hints" on page 7.

Check roofs for holes and cracks, and make your repairs while the weather is warm.

Keep after red mites and lice.

Feeders and waterers should be fairly close to summer shelters in hot weather. Growing pullets don't like to go too far for feed and water in hot weather.

Begin the built-up litter system as soon as you house your pullets.

Don't feed new wheat high in moisture. It may cause diarrhea, even a high death loss.

Lights for Layers

Artificial lights can be used on the hens to keep them in production longer, also on the early-hatched pullets that are already laying. Early morning seems to be the preferred time for lighting the flock, the lights going on automatically early enough to provide a 13 or 14-hour day.

Be sure that both feed and water are before the birds when they get off the roosts in the morning. Watch body weights. Too high a rate of production and loss of body weight may result in a molt. The use of fleshing mash or pellets, moist mashes at noon, or extra grain may be necessary to maintain body weight.

Increasing Mash Intake

By restricting grain feeding for adult fowls to one hour daily, either from 8 to 9 a.m. or from 4 to 5 p.m., the ratio of mash to grain eaten was increased without lowering total feed consumption. That was what investigators found in tests conducted at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Egg production was better on restricted grain feeding than when the birds had access to grain for more than one hour daily.

Enough Moisture in Egg Room?

If you are not sure that you have enough moisture in your egg room, the Federated Egg Cooperatives of Ohio suggest that you keep an apple or a potato in the room. "If it keeps well, the moisture in the room is about right for eggs. If it dries and shrivels up within a few weeks, the room is too dry; add moisture."

Cool Cases and Packing

Warm, dry egg cases, flats, and fillers quickly draw moisture from

[Please turn to page 20]

THROUGH THE Editors Specs

25-Year Peak for Farm Prices

During June, prices received by farmers for agricultural products reached the highest level in 25 years, according to the U. S., Bureau of Agricultural Economics. That does not include the prices that are being paid as a result of widespread evasion of ceilings.

The poultry and egg index on June 15 was 189 per cent of its 1909-14 average. Egg prices on June 15 averaged 35.8 cents, just 7.7 cents higher than a year ago. Chicken prices on that date averaged 27½ cents a pound, compared to 23.8 cents a year ago.

Added Food Costs

A few years ago, trucks entering New York City with eggs and other farm produce had union helpers attached to them to unload the trucks. No matter how willing or able-bodied the driver was, he could not unload. The United States Supreme Court, in an opinion delivered by former Justice Byrnes, on March 2, 1942, upheld the practice by which unions could force their services on truckers.

Now, it seems that unions have started on a campaign to unionize all drivers, of trucks, except when the truck is operated by the owner, bringing farm produce into New York City and Philadelphia.

If the unionizing efforts follow the pattern of the past, it might mean that union workers would refuse to handle any produce brought in by a non-union driven truck. It could result in considerable spoilage of perishable foods, reduce available food supplies to civilians, and add greatly to the cost of food distribution.

Even in ordinary times, the efforts of unions to add to distribution costs don't make sense. With current manpower shortages almost everywhere and the need for food in the cities, this new campaign to unionize all drivers of trucks carrying farm produce is not justified.

Will Members Scrap Co-ops?

The driver on one of the routes of a New England egg cooperative returned from a 200-mile trip one day with only 20 cases of eggs. Another co-op reported that two of its trucks returned one day with only 10 and 17 cases each. Normally, their loads would have run 150 cases each. During May and June, egg marketing cooperatives in the Northeast handled from 25 to 75 per cent of the eggs handled a year ago.

True, selling of laying flocks in the Northeast has been heavier than usual this past spring, but egg production in the North Atlantic states in May was down only 9 per cent from a year ago. The sharp reduction in receipts at the co-ops can be explained only by the fact that an increasingly large proportion of the eggs are going to buyers willing to pay more than the ceilings.

It's easy, of course, to find someone who will pay over ceiling prices. But the extremely heavy demand for both eggs and poultry is temporary—a condition that will probably persist for the balance of the year, especially on eggs.

In one co-op, not a single board member was shipping his eggs through his organization. Should the co-ops be scrapped by the members now that there is this unusual demand? Will the buyers with attractive prices now be around when eggs and poultry are plentiful again? Will the co-ops be able to regain those outlets for their products built up over a period of years, but lost

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CONTRIBUTES TO POULTRY and EGG NATIONAL BOARD EXPORTER PROGRAM

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Robert North, Beacon Dealer; R. F. Warne, Beacon Service Representative, and others are shown selecting pullets for housing on the Shubert Poultry Farm, Franklin, New York.

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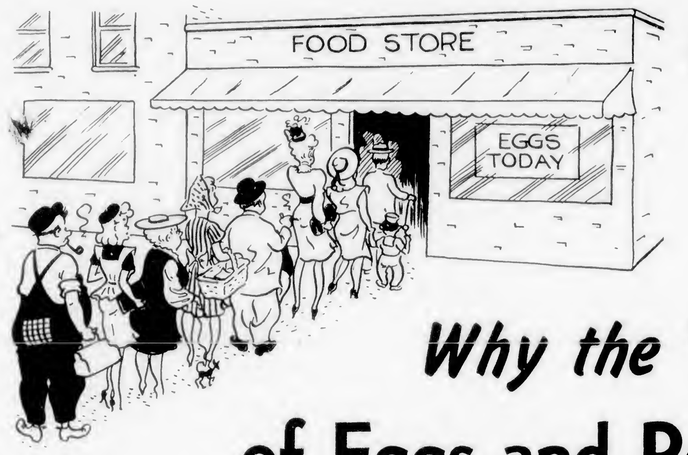

Lineups to obtain eggs are becoming quite commonplace in many of the large cities.

The present "shortages" of eggs and poultry are due to a transferred demand. Both production and consumption are well above the pre-war (1935-39) averages.

Why the "Shortages" of Eggs and Poultry?

By ROLAND C. HARTMAN

PEOPLE standing in long lines to get eggs and poultry — retailers in metropolitan areas rationing three or six eggs per customer—some stores entirely out of eggs for long periods—90 per cent of the poultry in New York City being sold outside of regular channels.

These were some of the things happening in May and June, the time of the year when eggs are usually plentiful, prices reasonable, and plenty of eggs to put into storage. What is it going to be like during the remainder of the year—when eggs are normally short in supply? Receipts of nearby eggs in New York were only about 20 per cent of normal early in July.

The Burlington railroad had so much trouble obtaining chickens for its dining cars that it decided to start its own chicken farm in Nebraska and produce 30,000 chickens a year. In New York and Philadelphia, many poultry receivers do not open their doors. They have no poultry to sell.

Why these extreme shortages of eggs and poultry? Wait . . . are these true shortages, or something else? Compared with our pre-war production and also consumption of eggs and poultry, there are no "shortages" of these products.

More Eggs and Poultry Eaten

For instance, Americans started off this year by eating eggs at a faster rate than ever before. Civilian consumption during the first three months of this year was at the annual rate of 400 eggs per person. That compares with 351 eggs per capita in 1944, the best year on record, and it is 18 per cent more than the pre-war average of 298 eggs per person.

Of course, with many stores unable to furnish eggs much of the time, that rate of 400 eggs-per-person will not be maintained. Some government officials estimate that egg consumption during the last six months of this year will be at the annual rate of about 335 eggs per person. Even that may be figuring high.

Egg Production Still High

June egg production, according to government figures, was 3 per cent less than a year ago. Perhaps the decrease was greater. Those figures do not take into account that vast production in backyard flocks in the spring of 1944. During the first six months of this year, egg production was 6 per cent less than in the corresponding period of last year, but it was still 36 per cent above the 10-year (1934-43) average.

Testifying before the Anderson committee to investigate food shortages in Washington on June 5, Tom Stitts, chief of the dairy and poultry branch of the War Food Administration, pointed out that on the basis of production estimates for 1945, there would be at least 12¼ pounds more of poultry products available to each person this year than in the 1935-39 period.

Looking at these facts and figures squarely, it appears as though there is no true "shortage" of eggs and poultry. Actually, egg and poultry supplies are simply short of an exceptionally heavy demand — a transferred demand that exists only because of the lack of red meats.

Let's look at a number of situations that have led up to the present situation in food supplies.

Military Leaders Guessed Wrong

1. The military leadership guessed wrong on the end of the war in Europe. After the successful landings in Normandy and the rapid movement across France, it looked as though the war would end in 1944. The plans were to dip into the accumulated reserves of food this spring. When the Germans launched their last gasp offensive in December, it became necessary to stock up on food again for a war of indefinite length.

2. When the landings were made in Normandy, the people there seemed to be well fed. Food supplies appeared ample. As the armies moved forward, the situation changed. Millions of liberated people were found to be in a starving condition. The Army has a bigger feeding job than it planned upon.

3. We've been eating more, too. Per capita food consumption last year was 9 per cent greater than for the 1935-39 average. With many pockets swollen with earnings from war industries, and no refrigerators, automobiles and a lot of other things available to buy, it was only natural that more money would be spent for food.

4. Washington officials had expected that there would be considerable unemployment this spring in the reconversion from war to peacetime industries. That would have cut down food consumption as a result of actual unemployment and a reduction in wages due to a shorter work week. That did not materialize, of course.

5. OPA pricing policies and slaughtering restrictions have curtailed the production of red meat poundage. Margins have been such as to hamper cattle feeding. Feeders can't buy range stock to feed and fatten at prices approximately the same that packers and slaughterers are paying for the cattle. The new subsidy will probably encourage more cattle feeding and fattening to larger sizes.

6. Egg and poultry production began to adjust itself to the operation of the law of supply and demand after the heavy surplus of eggs during the spring of 1944. Even the price supports promised by the government could not be maintained. The egg sur-

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Start to *Build-Up Your Litter*

Properly handled, the built-up litter system will overcome wet litter troubles, and at the same time cut litter expense and labor costs, and result in fewer dirty eggs to be cleaned.

By F. H. LEUSCHNER

Start with a thin layer of litter, then add more at intervals of one or two weeks as it breaks up. Aim for a 6-inch depth by December first.

FROM now on until the middle of September is the easiest time to get started with the built-up litter program. Here's why:

1. Warm air and ample ventilation in chicken houses help to promote rapid drying in the litter.

2. There is time enough to get a good base "built-up" before cold weather. Most poultrymen, with uninsulated chicken houses, try to "build-up" a litter depth of about 6 inches by December first. That's when the wet litter problem usually starts to become troublesome.

How It Is Done

Starting in the summer or early fall, as pullets are housed, place just enough litter on the floor to cover the surface well. That means about 1 to 2 inches of the finer litter materials, such as shavings, dry sawdust, peanut hulls, shredded sugar cane, crushed corn cobs, shredded corn fodder, peat moss, oat hulls, and others that will break up easily. Then at intervals of one to two weeks, or every 10 days, as the litter breaks up, add some more. If coarse straw is used, add only enough each time so the chickens can readily break it into small pieces as they scratch in the litter.

It is a good idea to level the older litter over the pen floor just prior to adding new. Then the fine base which develops can act as an insulation over the entire floor and the old and new litters can be mixed by the stirring the chickens will provide. When the air is warm and there is plenty of air movement in the pen, droppings dry rapidly and crumble. Hence, they mix readily with the broken litter and help make the powdery base so important to a litter that stays dry all winter long. Later on when the air is colder, the scratching of the chickens helps "plow under" the droppings, and the pulverized litter helps dry them out.

Don't Take Out Dry Litter

As long as the litter mixture stays dry and the chickens are in good health, leave it right there. Don't take it out just because it "looks dirty." That's the time to add some new litter. And in uninsulated chicken houses, that's the only way to be sure of a dry litter all winter long. It's as simple as that!

Following this practice countless poultrymen have solved their wet litter problem, cleaning the hen house only once a year or possibly twice. The first time usually comes in spring after the wet litter danger period is past and when they have time to haul manure.

Savings in Built-Up Litter

Cleaning the laying house only once or twice a year means real savings in labor, but that is not the only advantage of the built-up litter program. The reduction in litter cost, compared to what it is with cleaning every few weeks, is tremendous. In addition, the elimination of the wet litter problem means fewer soiled eggs, and the hours spent in cleaning eggs can be greatly reduced.

Wet Spots Must Be Removed

Now the litter does get wet occasionally. Sudden showers may wet portions near the front of the pen; spillage from water fountains is a common cause of a widening area of wet litter in the pen. Damp litter packs at the feeders due to the chicken traffic all day long. Such wet spots must be cleaned out frequently. Then the old litter is raked or pushed into those places before new litter is added.

Occasionally the surface of the litter gets messy after a period of damp weather. Because of the depth of litter which has accumulated in the "building" process, only several inches may need to be removed. The balance of the litter may be dry enough so that it still has good absorptive and insulating value. Poultrymen have successfully added new litter to this dry base and have avoided the frequent cleaning which would have followed complete renovation.

Other Causes of Wet Litter

Overcrowding the floor space adds a burden the litter often cannot handle, no matter how carefully the "building" process is carried out. Inadequate ventilation results in frosting on the roof and walls of uninsulated houses in cold weather. Litter wetting results as the weather moderates and the building thaws. Such houses are best ventilated like an open front house. Windows should be closed only until rains, sleet, snow, or strong winds subside.

Only in well insulated houses, such as use the slot type of ventilation or "restricted" ventilation, can continuous closing of the windows be practiced in cold weather. In fact, it may prove necessary to insulate the roof and the cold north wall in some buildings to make the "built-up" litter work. Often times this method works well in pens which are part

[Please turn to page 21]

Purpose of Litter

- Keeps floor clean.
- Dries out droppings.
- Keeps hen's feet clean.
- Reduces soiled egg problem.
- Provides floor insulation.
- Keeps hens active.

All pullets should be examined carefully for physical defects and signs of weakness that may mean loss later.

Photos by F. G. Cleveland

Gather eggs more often the first two weeks after housing to prevent broken eggs and start of the egg eating vice.

Housing Pullets

How to make the transfer of pullets from range to laying quarters as easy as possible.

By W. C. GOODSON

Pine Top Poultry Farm, N. Hamp.

FOR most of us poultrymen, annual housing of the pullet crop is actually the start of our year. To be sure, we have raised the chicks, put them on range and had all the worry that goes into the raising of any flock of pullets, but our income begins when we get the birds housed.

What Age to House

There is no exact age that pullets should be housed. My own thought is that they should stay on range as long as possible, for the winters are long and it is good for the birds to have the direct sunshine and contact with the ground just as long as possible. Southern poultrymen, of course, can leave their birds on the ground longer than those of us in the northern climates, at least so far as climate is concerned.

The important thing to remember is that birds should not be allowed to reach much production on the ground. There are several reasons for this.

First of all, range eggs are often dirty and go on the market at a lower selling price. Birds learn to lay in out-of-the-way places on range, and once the habit is well formed, it is hard to break.

Most important is that if they lay too much on range, they are liable to go into a molt as soon as housed. I've seen many a flock ruined because they were housed after they were in high production. My own experience seems to indicate that pullets should be housed when they are laying no higher than 10 per cent.

Pick Up Pullets at Night

There are probably as many methods of housing as there are poultry farms. I would not say our method is the best, but it is the best we have found.

The first thing to remember is do not pick up more pullets than you can conveniently handle in the time allotted you. We pick our birds up at night. Our range shelters are the large open type commonly known as summer shelters. We can take our coops right in the shelter, and we do not disturb the birds in any way. We do not crowd the coops, since the birds have to remain in them a long time.

Care in handling will pay dividends in production later on. We can pick up the birds we need in no more than an hour. We make our selection of layers in the morning. The birds have become accustomed to the coops and are not nervous when we come to handle them.

Ruptured Yolks Virtually Stopped

Our experience is that ruptured egg yolks are almost eliminated when we pick the pullets up at night. We have tried picking them up in the day, only to find that we have an irritable flock on our hands, and after housing we can expect a relatively high mortality in about two weeks. Autopsy usually reveals ruptured egg yolks undoubtedly caused by the rough treatment of daylight catching.

Since all of our birds are individually pedigreed R. O. P. pullets, our method of handling prior to putting the birds in the houses is necessarily different and more complicated. Some of the things we do are done by all good poultrymen, but many are not necessary for the average poultryman. For example, all pullets housed are leg banded, their wing band numbers are recorded, they are weighed and graded for color, and a record is made of their permanent location. There are other details well known to the pedigree breeder, but these are some of the "musts" for us which are not necessary for most poultrymen.

We examine our birds for stubs, side sprigs, split wings, white ear lobes, type, crooked keels, and physical condition. These things are "musts" for all poultrymen. Every one overlooked at housing will result in dollar loss later on.

Housing time is a good time to vaccinate the pullets for laryngotracheitis. It is possible to vaccinate for fowl pox at this time, but if you

[Please turn to page 15]

Carrying On . . . for G. I. JOE

Except for a few jobs, work on poultry farms was considered too heavy for women, but they are carrying on for the men who are away in service.

By G. T. KLEIN

UNTIL G. I. Joe comes marching home, there's someone on the poultry farm filling his place. It may be his sweetheart, wife, sister, or mother. And what a job she's done!

Like other kinds of war work, she went to this job with one strike against her as she came up to bat. She wasn't particularly wanted. It was said she couldn't do the job—the work was too heavy, too dirty, too cold.

But take a look at women working on poultry farms. See them candling and traying eggs, tending incubators, brooding chicks, feeding hens, picking chickens, cleaning houses, drawing blood samples, setting up pullorum disease tests, caponizing, sexing and even lifting 100-pound bags of feed.

In Egg Room First

Talk to almost any commercial poultryman you choose and you'll find that his resistance to having women work on his farm broke down after the boys went off to war. First, they moved into the egg room. It seemed like the lightest work. They put the job over, and then came feeding, brooding, pedigree record work, and picking chickens.

So far as I can determine, they haven't lost a skirmish once a beachhead has been established.

Take the Mayo Duck Farm on Cape Cod in Massachusetts. Spear, one of the top men, could resist the call to service no longer and joined the armed service. In his place is his wife who grades and trays eggs and tends chicks in the long brooder house. Mayos will tell you they hardly know how they got along without the dependable help of Mrs. Spear and other girls who have given a hand.

At E. B. Parmenter's place, you'll find six or eight girls working with care and accuracy on pedigree records, recording notations on birds as they are inspected, sorting pedigree hatching eggs, grading eggs, packing eggs, boxing chicks and a dozen other jobs at one time handled only by men.

The help that women have given isn't all full time work. At Joe Battles' Farm in Brockton, Mass., you'll find Ellen Eaton, a high school student, working evenings and weekends traying eggs, 10,000 a week, and grading and packing market eggs. She finds it interesting, and the money—well, it comes in handy.

Drop in at Cobb's Old Pickard Farm in Littleton, Mass., and you'll find a big business in full swing. But gone to war are the fellows who once did the work. Girls are doing a swell job enabling one of New England's largest hatcheries to carry on.

Aided Bloodtesting

The bloodtesting program for pullorum disease is up full 20 per cent in Massachusetts. It offered a real problem in the fall of '44. There seemed no way to draw the samples and get them to the college until members of the Certified Chick Sexors Association, many of them girls, gave a hand. Warmly dressed for the work, they went into poultry houses, did the work efficiently, and saved the day.

But it hasn't all been hired help. Stop at Crooks Farm in North Brookfield on a pedigree day and there you find husband and wife and mother working side by side banding chicks, recording numbers or reading the feathering of a day-old chick.

Many of the letters from poultry breeding farms are answered by the wife. She has had too little credit for the work. Visit Ralph Anderson's R.O.P. breeding farm in Rockland, Mass. Take a look at the set of

[Please turn to page 15]

1. (Top) Ellen Eaton, high school girl, does all egg grading work at Battles Poultry Farm, besides traying some 10,000 hatching eggs every week.

2. Elizabeth Aicken (left) and Esther Gray draw blood for pullorum test.

3. Mrs. Elvin Cox gathers and grades eggs produced by a 2,500-bird flock.

4. Elizabeth Jackson Humes, a member of Certified Chick Sexors, has sexed thousands of chicks for poultrymen.

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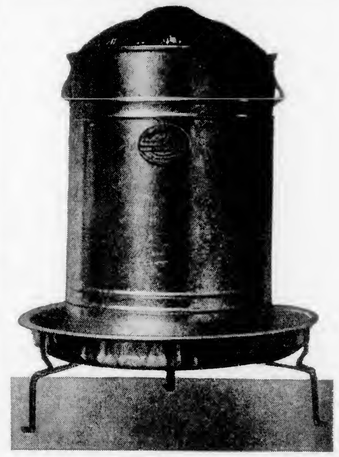

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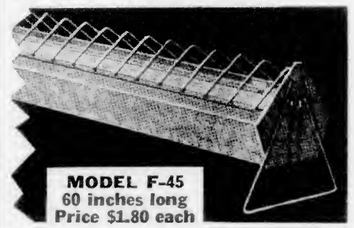

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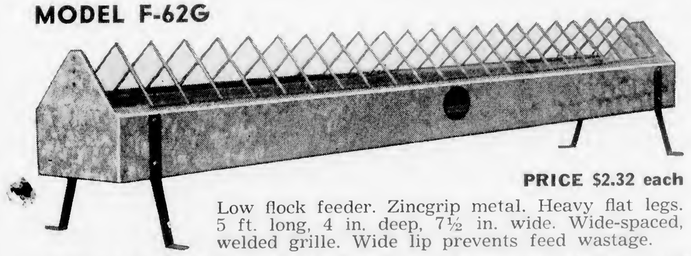

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There is no substitute for the fine quality and exceptional availability of the **naturally** balanced milk solids of which Lacto-G is composed.

In addition to its high nutrition values . . . proteins — minerals — vitamins . . . Lacto-G supplies a high percent of lactose.

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HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box 62, Wallingford, Connecticut

HALL'S CHICKS

Diary of a POULTRYMAN

By PERCY S. WHITE

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. White operates a commercial poultry farm of 4,500-layer capacity in Wayne County, Ohio. Keep in mind that his diary is published a year after the events described occur.

Aug. 1 — The dawn of another month, and I ponder as to what horrors it holds for me. Conditions change so rapidly these days—orders, edicts, requests, and what have you, that I am leery as to what might happen 'twix sun-down and sun-up.

Aug. 2—I am sold on this idea of indoor brooding. The theory is sound to my way of thinking, and as long as the principle is sound, then the details will right themselves in time. From my own standpoint, there are several wrinkles to be ironed out. Chief of these, beyond a question of a doubt, is floor space.

Practically speaking, growing pullets need far more floor space than theoretical allowances might lead one to believe. If they are sardined too closely, they will not have any tails, and this is a fact beyond dispute.

Aug. 3—An epidemic of flies has swarmed in from parts unknown. This morning the feed rooms and the block house garage were absolutely polluted, millions and probably billions for all I know. I do not know how much these sums are, but I hear such terms are used quite frequently down along the banks of the Potomac. I do know that it took a pint and a half of fly spray to clear the atmosphere.

"An epidemic of flies has swarmed in from parts unknown . . . All I can do is to muscle up my arms with the fly sprayer."

Aug. 4 — Donnie solved the fly problem and has it whipped. This morning the second swarm, more pestiferous than yesterday, came as a complete surprise, for I thought I had killed well nigh all the flies in the universe yesterday. Donnie has a small power spray painting outfit. He loaded it on the wheelbarrow, taking it from house to house. All that was necessary was to plug in the motor and give a few snorts of spray at 50 pounds pressure. The flies reacted quickly; they ceased to fly.

Scouting around among the grape vines, which are between the blocks and west houses, he found the partly decomposed body of a ground hog or woodchuck. Phooey and a couple of phooies—I am glad that chore is done.

Aug. 5—Saturday, and I just had to make two trips to town for enough feed to tide us over the week-end. I think every family in the county rushed to town this afternoon.

My good friend, Oscar Mervis, told me that it was a nice thing that Saturday night came at least once a week, for my whiskers took on the characteristics of Old Dirty Face, a rather disreputable local character. He did not seem very much impressed with my theory of long whiskers making good, rich, red blood.

Aug. 7—Indoor brooding has another great advantage that I have just begun to realize. My losses of young stock on the range from varmints of various types, color, and size have been appalling for a person in my circumstances. Not only to my way of thinking has the financial loss been heavy, but the mental anxiety of anticipating a varmint raid have in the past been extremely excruciating.

Aug. 8—To the best of my knowledge, this is the first time in my life that I have ever housed pullets in August. A couple of weeks or so ago, Donnie and I started to house them or rather to thin them out by transferring some to the east and west houses. About 100 a night, 50 to each house, is all that we can move.

There seems to be more or less confusion in the block house after we have cooped a few; the remaining birds become too restless. Of all the things that I hate to do, and they are legion, is to stir up a flock of birds either day or night. We open the feed room door a crack so as to let in a smattering of light and fill all of the coops while the filling is good. When the birds start to get restless, it is high time to cease, desist, and stop.

Aug. 9—As far as coccidiosis is concerned, my indoor brooding has apparently marked it off of the list. Fortunately no epizootics of any kind cracked down on the young stock.

Aug. 10 — The pullets in the east and west houses, the old residenters, teach the new arrivals. Or perhaps, the new arrivals watch the old residenters in order to find the feed, water, and perches. Anyway it works lots better to fill the houses slowly.

There has not been a bird to place on the roosts for several nights. At first, it was different, for they were used to pit perches, and dropping board perches required higher flying.

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ON WENT THE SHEPPARD!

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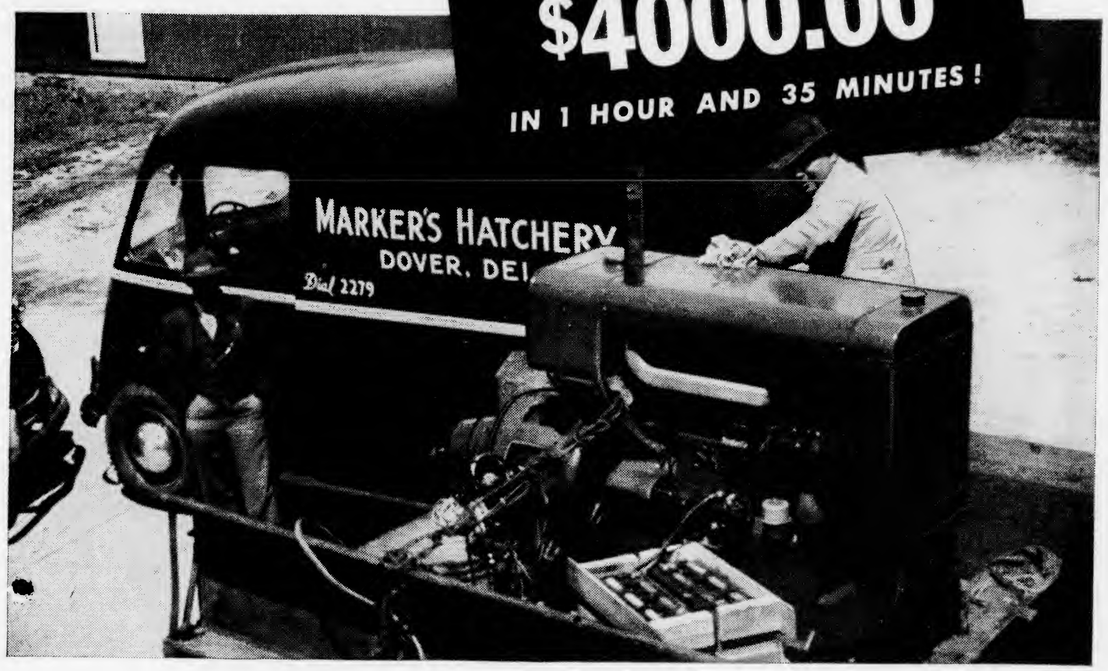

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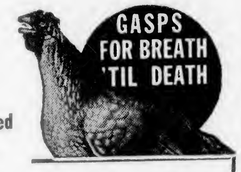

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FOWL POX VACCINE,	100 doses,	75¢
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Dr. Arthur D. Goldhaft, Director

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SELF-STARTING electric clock movement.
ONE MOVING PART (in addition to the clock)
EASY ADJUSTMENTS to any number of time periods of lengths desired in the 24 hours without tools.
NEW IMPROVED mercury to mercury contacts, at the **OLD LOW PRICE** ..$8.40

It can be used as a regular time switch with or without dimming. If your dealer does not have one, write direct to us. **Dealers Wanted.**

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HILLIARD CHICKS

OLD HEN—LARGE TYPE R. O. P. SIRED **LEGHORNS**
REDS PARMENTER BREEDERS AND PEDIGREED SIRES DIRECT
Tolman Strain — Non-broody — No Pinfeathers **WHITE ROCKS**

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ROBERT C. COBB, BOX 250, CONCORD, MASS.

But once the first lot was trained as to where to roost, the battle was over half won. At roosting time tonight several made a big to-do about it, but after several false starts finally matriculated. It is much easier to patrol the houses at dusk and get the birds on the roosts while they can see than it is to set them on after dark. Too much monkey business is apt to cause them to think they have to be wet nursed.

Aug. 11 — Pullet eggs, and while they are not so awful large, still they are eggs. I always have contended that pullet eggs have a better flavor than the real McCoy, but I have been told that it is just one of my peculiarities. It takes about five of them to make a side dish for my midnight lunch, which has become a real institution.

"After the overalls are washed a couple of times, the cuffs will disappear and the legs will take on the appearance of being cut for high water."

Aug. 15 — Pullet eggs are being dropped. I say dropped, because they are being deposited everywhere except where they are supposed to be laid. The production stage has evidently taken the birds by surprise, and they have not had time to think the thing through. Nests, of course, have been provided, but the pullets seem to consider them as being just another place to dust and scratch.

Every time I pass through a house, I pick up all floor eggs, and those on the dropping boards and in the feeders. I put them in the lower nests as a lure, wondering all the time as to how much good it really does. Pullets usually pass through this stage every year, so I am not much worried, although it can develop into something serious if not checked.

Aug. 16—I cast my eyes upon the floor of the front room and saw feathers. Naturally, I picked them up before Kid White happened to cast her eye toward the floor, but I could not for the life of me explain how they got there. My shoes were clean, so I was not packing the usual combination of manure and feathers on the soles, especially just in front of the heels.

Around the middle of this afternoon, it dawned on me that perhaps I carried the feathers in my overall cuffs. Sure enough, there they were, feathers, bits of manure covered litter and small stones from the drives. My cuffs serve as a catch-all for whatever happens to get flipped in them. After the overalls are washed a couple of times, the cuffs will disappear, and the legs will take on the appearance of being cut for high water.

Aug. 18—Kid White does not know it, but I am going to town tonight after all the work is done. Hauling feed at night is a wonderful saver of day light. It is also fun, sport and entertainment for an old fellow like me, who is always under suspicion at the very suggestion of leaving the house after dark.

Aug. 19—A pullet, of course one of the best ones, is dragging a foot. It looks suspiciously like paralysis, though I am hoping against hope that it is only an injury, like perhaps getting caught in the perch screens. I have known of such accidents happening, when a bird is hung up for a long time, and of course, the leg is temporarily paralyzed for a day or so.

I can sympathize with this bird, for at present I have a case of "ankylosis" myself. I inadvertently tripped this morning while handling a bag of feed. Just a slight twist, but rather painful.

Aug. 21 — Bright and early this morning there was a pullet buyer in here who was really serious. He bought 150 pullets, my selection to his specifications, to be delivered tomorrow. He lives on the outskirts of Cleveland, south and east thereof, to be exact. One hundred and twenty-five smackers down payment and the balance payable on delivery talks, even if it does not sing. Besides, I do not want any dirty coops on the ranch. There are enough of them going by on the highways. The pullets will be put in well-bedded coops tonight and scattered out so the birds will not heat. In the morning, it will just be a question of loading and roping after throwing in a little grain to each coop.

Aug. 22—Home today at 1:30 p.m., after getting lost on the outbound trip and driving all over the whole creation. I am as thorough in getting lost as I am in all my work. My theory is if the work is not done right, there is no use in doing it at all. So when I get lost, I am completely befuddled. I was hopelessly mazed in a bewildering maze of roads and by-roads, and even the sun was not in the right place.

Aug. 24—The work on the ranch has settled down to the same old routine. There were no prospective pullet buyers and no snoopers. Kid White and I spent most of the afternoon cleaning pullet eggs, a task which we have neglected during the past few hectic days. I am surprised at the size of the eggs. Naturally they are pullet eggs, but at the same time, a generous sprinkling of mediums. In a short time, the heavy-

2 Dozen Extra Eggs per Bag

makes as much difference as

an Extra 5¢ a Dozen in Price

A price rise of 5¢ a dozen makes a whale of a difference in the income of any egg producer. Unfortunately, you can't control the market.

But . . . there is another factor that is within your control which is equally important. That is the yield of eggs per bag of feed.

In the final analysis, poultry keeping is a business of turning feed into cash. The key to poultry profit lies in the *cash return per bag of total ration* that your birds consume.

Take a look at the table below. A yield of 18 dozen eggs at 40¢ a dozen, is as good as 16 dozen at 45¢. A yield of 20 dozen at 45¢ is as good as 18 dozen at 50¢.

Looking at it another way, an increased yield of 2 dozen eggs would add 70¢ to $1.00 (or more) to your cash return from each bag of total ration, according to the price of eggs.

CASH RETURN PER BAG OF FEED

When Your Yield of Eggs is:	When Eggs Sell For 35¢ Doz.	40¢ Doz.	45¢ Doz.	50¢ Doz.	55¢ Doz.
16 doz. per bag	$5.60	$6.40	$7.20	$8.00	$8.80
18 doz. per bag	6.30	7.20	8.10	9.00	9.90
20 doz. per bag	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00

Different feeds are widely different in their ability to yield a high output of eggs per bag. Actual results may vary all the way from 15 dozen (or less) to 20 dozen or more. Partly, it depends upon poultry breeding and management, but very largely it depends upon the *quality of the feed* itself.

Purina Layena and Purina Lay Chow have the stuff in them to produce a high yield of eggs per bag. They are built that way. And over the years they have become famous throughout the land for their *high output of eggs per bag*, under varying flock conditions. It is the chief reason for their growing popularity.

Consider these facts when making plans for fall and winter. Ask for these famous feeds by name:

PURINA LAYENA
COMPLETE RATION
PURINA LAY CHOW
TO FEED WITH SCRATCH GRAIN

Effective, Shockless Flock Treatment for Large Roundworms

Remove large roundworms effectively, without shock to your birds. Feed Purina Chek-R-Ton to pullets the last week on range. Buy 6 pounds of Chek-R-Ton per 100 birds. Mix it with the mash over a period of 7 days. Leave the worms outdoors. Tests have proved Chek-R-Ton gets 93.6 per cent of them. Your Purina dealer sells Chek-R-Ton.

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SELECTOMATIC (formerly The Philadelphia Egg Grader) will grade and candle over six cases per hour with a single operator grading to five grades. Four years of research, two years of actual field tests and five new patented features. Place your order now—first come, first served. Write for free descriptive literature and prices.

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Here's good news for poultrymen. Premier prefabricated houses (all wood construction ready for shipment soon. A size for every need. Easy to set up; Strong, efficient, economical. Write for details.

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STARTED and READY-TO-LAY PULLETS
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$15.00 per 100 F.O.B Sedalia	$10.00 per 100 F.O.B Sedalia	$6.95 per 100 F.O.B Sedalia

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WRITE FOR PRICE LIST
RICE LEGHORN FARMS
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ANDERSON'S REDS
U.S. R.O.P. CHICKS & HATCHING EGGS

R.O.P. Average for last 6 years. 247.71 eggs per bird—26.37 oz. egg weight—6.31 lbs. body weight. Fast feathering. 100% Pullorum clean.
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
RALPH W. ANDERSON
Farm in W. Hanover—Mail Box 15E, Rockland, Mass.

mediums will be large enough to go in the "large" case. Then they will be getting up in the real money, if there is such a thing as real money today. From the size of my bank balance, I am beginning to doubt it.

Aug. 26—There are no further signs of paralysis, and I have even lost track of the lame pullet. The "ankylosis" of my own ankle has ceased to pain, and so both the pullet and I have been restored to health and, I hope, happiness.

Donnie and Kid White struck out across country to attend a public sale. Another wooden-works clock around 140 years old has been added to his collection.

"I was hopelessly mazed in a bewildering maze of roads and by-roads, and even the sun was not in the right place."

Aug. 28—There is something rather queer about the destination of these pullets I have been selling. So far, there has not been a buyer to the south of the ranch or down in the farming district. All of them have been to the North and East, towards Cleveland and Akron. The buyers of all the lots that have been sold have been city workers.

Aug. 30—The weeds that come are the weeds that must go, provided one has the time to mow them. Cutting weeds is like a haircut in that it makes objects look prominent, ears looking like those of a mule, for instance. The block house has the appearance of being twice as large since the weeds have been mowed. It was a hot job, but Donnie stuck to it while I forked the weeds around the evergreens as a mulch.

Aug. 31—Not exactly blue, but a down cast feeling crept over me like a halo. A change of scenery is often good for such conditions, so I went to town for a load of empty cases, as pullet production is on the up and up despite recent sales.

Oscar Eggleston, furniture refinisher extraordinary, is one of my good friends, so I went around to visit with him. Regardless of a fellow's mental attitude, he should feel better after talking to "Os". He gets a wallop out of life that is as refreshing to him as his stories are to me. The night egg packing is done and it is not late either, so he must have instilled some of the wallop of life in me.

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WHITE LEGHORNS
(Large Type Heavy)
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Send your orders at once for these fine White Leghorn baby chicks. Make excellent fast growing broilers and earliest layers. Beat the meat and egg shortage! Order today for immediate shipment.

BABY CHICKS from one of finest poultry plants in East—365 acres of fine shaded ranges and buildings with every facility for quality stock. Hatches weekly all year. Write for delivery dates on heavy breeds. White Leghorns available immediately.

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Again made of serviceable aluminum and stainless steel. Guaranteed to prevent pickouts, feather picking, comb picking, chasing and domineering. No interference with feeding, drinking, primping, roosting or any normal functions. See your dealer, or write to The Marvel Co., Santa Rosa, Calif.

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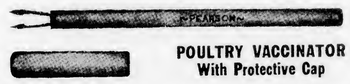
Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$8.00
Black Minorcas	11.00	20.00	8.00
Bar. & W. Rox, Wh. Wy.	18.00	20.00	18.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	18.00	20.00	18.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	20.00	25.00	18.00

Heavy Mix. $17-100: ASSORTED BROILER CHIX, $13-100 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B. W. D. 100% live del. Postpaid. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy.
C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box E, McAlisterville, Pa.



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Our 37 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices.
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Carrying On . . . For G. I. Joe

[Continued from page 8]

records. The chances are you won't have to ask Ralph who keeps those records, for Mrs. Anderson will likely be busy working on them.

Visit almost any packing plant, egg breaking plant, auction or egg receiving and grading plant you choose and there you'll see women picking chickens, grading and breaking eggs. They are an important link in the chain of producing food during wartime.

Will women continue to do this work after the war? We won't go very deeply into that. They will continue to do the egg work and pinning of chickens. The other jobs will be taken over to a considerable extent by G. I. Joe when he gets home from war. And the girls are looking forward to it. They want their own homes with the new radios, modern kitchen fixtures, and all the gadgets which have been promised when we get down to normal living.

Housing Pullets

[Continued from page 7]

vaccinate for pox at housing time, you should be sure to use pigeon pox vaccine rather than fowl pox vaccine. Fowl pox vaccine may react too sharply and curtail production.

Make the Adjustment Easy

It is my experience that the first few weeks immediately following housing are probably the most important weeks in the life of a pullet. The act of housing brings about a complete change in the life of the pullet. Yesterday the birds were on free range. They were not confined; they had direct sunlight; they had access to leaves, grass, bugs, and the dirt itself; and they had plenty of exercise. In contrast to this, once housed, they lose all of these things. The change is sudden, and complete. The skill of the poultryman is called upon now perhaps as much as any time.

You have to train your pullets, and very often this is not easy. If they do not go to roost the **first** night, put them there. If you let this go, your troubles will begin. Usually one or two sessions in the pens after dark will train the birds to the perches. Go in and pick up the ones that are on the hoppers.

Watch the birds the first few days be sure they are using the nests. Don't let them lay in dark corners or under drop boards. If you find a bird nesting on the floor, and you will, pick her up and quietly put her in the nest. This will save you dirty eggs later on.

Gather eggs often, more often the first two weeks than at any other

From two vigorous parent strains

CROSSBRED CHICKS

THAT DEVELOP INTO

HEAVY-MEATED BROILERS!

What makes the demand for Hubbard's crossbreds so consistently heavy? Why are we so frequently sold out?

There is one answer. And it is a simple one. Our crossbred is one of the best chicks yet developed for broiler production. Twenty-five years of careful physical selection for profitable meat qualities are bred into our New Hampshire dams. The Barred Rock sires come direct from a strain we've found to be one of the best for meat production.

This is the combination that results in solid, heavy-meated birds in minimum feeding time. Our crossbred inherits high livability, fast uniform growth, rapid full feathering, and a heavy thigh and full breast that bring you greater broiler profits.

For further facts about Hubbard's crossbreds and the Hubbard breeding program, send for our catalogue.

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Box 17, Walpole, N. H. • Branch Hatchery, Lancaster, Pa.

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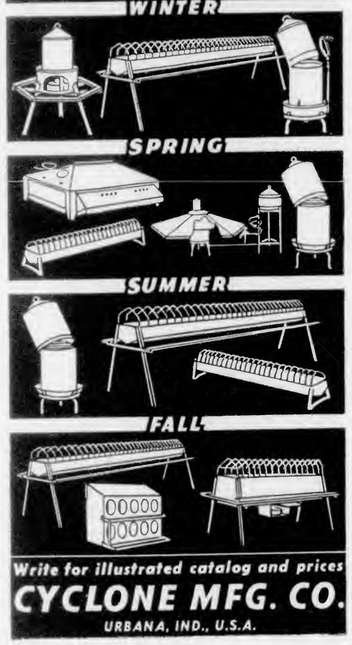
POULTRY SUPPLIES
Year 'round business builders



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STERN BROS.
Longevity Leghorns
NEW HAMPSHIRES • ROCK-HAMP CROSS

Universal Egg Shortage still serious, but we've got to raise pullets to lay more eggs—or else! File advance orders right now or you'll be sorry!
LONGEVITY WHITE LEGHORNS, finest layers of Big Chalk-white Eggs—and the finest layers of Brown Eggs are our Special Big-Egg Strain of NEW HAMPSHIRES.
98% Livability Guaranteed
First 4 Weeks on all Matings
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Burst Forth FULL OF **SPIZZERINKTUM**
Trade-Name Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
Christie Poultry Farms are devoting every effort toward relief of the Universal Poultry and Egg Shortage, and the Buying of War Bonds, throughout the Wars' duration.
NEW HAMPSHIRES
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
CHRIS-CROSS BARRED HYBRIDS
100% N.H-U.S. Approved Pullorum Clean.
Sexing Available in Straight Matings.
Ask for Catalog.
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Old Dutch CHICKS
Now ready for you at low summer and fall prices. Hatching the year around—all heavy breeds plus Super White Leghorns. Started chicks at all times or brooded to your order. Free discount price list.
OLD DUTCH HATCHERY, ZEELAND, MICH.

time. If you leave eggs a long time the first few weeks, some are bound to get broken. This leads to egg eating, and any poultryman who has ever faced egg eating knows what this means in lost income, and headaches.

Watch Ventilation

Watch ventilation. Remember that your pullets have been on range with plenty of air. Don't close your windows tightly. The birds will be uncomfortable, they may get over heated, and they may easily catch colds. Give them plenty of air, free from drafts. Watch your birds and your house, and act accordingly. Keep them comfortable.

Don't change from a growing mash to an egg mash at once. You must remember that the diet of your pullets is important, and cannot be handled lightly. You have already changed their diet a great deal by the act of housing, for they no longer get the green stuff or the bugs they have been accustomed to all summer.

We change over from a growing mash to an egg mash gradually. We mix for each 200 birds, 200 pounds of egg mash. When this is gone, we reverse the process and mix 200 pounds of egg mash with 100 pounds of growing mash. When this second mixture is gone, we go on to straight egg mash. On some feeds, the change to laying mash is made earlier on range.

And don't forget grit. The pullets need grit now more than ever. They cannot get anything for themselves now, and must rely on you to provide their teeth.

Epsom Salts Flush Used

We flush all pullets immediately after housing. We use a light Epsom salts flush the first day after housing. It may be a coincidence, but we have not had a case of blue comb, or pullet disease, or X-disease since we started the automatic day-after-housing flush.

We feed 1 pound of salts for every 500 pounds of birds, and we give this in 8 to 10 quarts of water, depending on the number of birds. That is, Leghorns would take more water, since 500 pounds of live birds would represent more birds than the same weight of a heavy breed. We take all water away from the birds in the morning, and then about two o'clock we give them the salts. This seems to be as good a time as any to give the salts, for the action is then at night on the drop boards, and there is no unsightly litter next day. And speaking of litter, it is well to build up the litter in the fall.

As in any phase of the poultry business, housing the pullets is just another step in the entire picture. One thing is all important, and that is the bird itself. No poultryman ever loses sight of this. If he does, he is very soon out of the poultry business.

RAISE A SUMMER OR FALL BROOD
OF **Pennsylvania Farms** *Chicks*

Our chicks have the kind of breeding that makes summer or fall chicks safe to brood, for they inherit extra strength, vigor, stamina, and disease-resistance from excellent parent stock. We have "Master-Mated" mating chicks, headed by R.O.P. trap-nest-pedigree sires of high egg production background. In all the breeds listed below. Write for catalog and prices.

WHITE LEGHORNS
NEW HAMPSHIRES
WHITE ROCKS
BARRED ROCKS
R. I. REDS
} Straight Run or Sexed Day-Old Pullets and Cockerels—Guaranteed 95% Accurate

ALSO 3 CROSSBREDS
Hamp-Rocks (Sex-linked egg cross), Rock-Hamps (barred broiler cross), Minorca-Leghorns (white egg cross).

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Largest State Supervised Hatchery in Pennsylvania
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STATE SUPERVISED-OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS
PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY, INC.
Box B, Lewistown, Penna.

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Immediate Shipment. 100% live delivery guar.

Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Big Type White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns	$13.95-100 $7.25-50 $3.75-25
Heavy breed pullets, $16.40-100; heavy cockerels, $13.95. Leghorn pullets, $21.95; cockerels, $6.00.	
White & Black Giants, New Hampshire Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Light Brahmas, Rhode Island Whites.	$15.95-100 $8.25-50 $4.25-25
Heavy pullets, $18.00; heavy cockerels, $16.00.	

All chicks are top quality, from purebred, blood-tested flocks. Order today, at these special low prices. Pay your postman, C.O.D. Write for early order discount.
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WENE U.S. LICENSED **VACCINES** Protect for Life
Cost is less than one egg per bird. Safeguard your flock. Chick embryo origin Tracheitis and Fowl Pox vaccines. Easy, quick. Ask your dealer or write. Dealers wanted.
TRACHEITIS **WENE POULTRY LABS.** FOWL POX
Dept. V-G5, VINELAND, N.J.

EVERYBODY'S *Poultry Partner*

Enclose a 3-cent stamp for reply when writing to Poultry Partner, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Penna.

Vinegar Ineffective for Coccidiosis

Q.—Do you have any information on giving vinegar in drinking water of growing chickens to aid in controlling coccidiosis? I have been informed that by giving vinegar followed by an Epsom salts flush, once a week, that this treatment would control the disease.—T. R. M., Pa.

A.—While many poultry raisers have been using vinegar for the purpose of controlling coccidiosis, tests conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and reported last year indicated that vinegar in varying amounts offered no protection against this disease. On the contrary, the use of vinegar resulted in smaller gains than occurred in the untreated birds. On this basis, it would appear as though the use of vinegar is actually harmful.

There are a number of coccidiosis remedies which are now giving very good results, and I would suggest that you try one of them.

A sound program of coccidiosis control, however, should be built mainly around sanitation. Arrange the feeders so that the droppings cannot get into the feed. Water fountains should be placed on wire covered or slat covered platforms so that the chickens cannot get at the moist litter which is so often found around fountains. Dryness is extremely important. If the litter becomes damp, it should be changed. If your birds are being raised on range, see to it that they do not have access to standing puddles of water. One way to avoid puddles around range waterers is to make a dry well by digging a hole and filling it with stone and coarse gravel. This will permit spilled water to drain away quickly.

In case of an outbreak of coccidiosis, it is probably best to use a flushing mash, which many dealers carry, or a molasses flush. The molasses is used at the rate of 1 pint of molasses to 16 gallons of water. Use for two days only in place of the regular drinking water. The litter should be changed daily in an active outbreak so as to break up the cycle of infection.

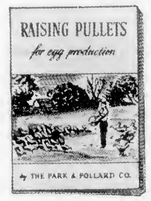
"How much experience did you say you had dressing chickens?"

$2,060 a Year from Poultry—This 24-page booklet is a reprint of a series of articles about a one-man Connecticut poultry farm which appeared in Everybodys early in 1941. Many of the short-cuts and ideas are especially valuable under present wartime conditions. Send 12 cents in stamps to the Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

ED . . . *"These birds are healthy and vigorous, Fred. I figure 90% of them will qualify for the laying house."*

FRED . . . *"You're a good manager Ed and that's important but it takes value in the ration to grow birds like those. I can see the difference in my birds, too, on the Park & Pollard '22 course meal'."*

A BLEND OF 22 INGREDIENTS



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You can see the difference in birds that get a complete *22 course meal*. The balancing of nutritional potency—*under laboratory control*—puts extra value in this scientifically manufactured feed. You'll notice the uniformity and vigor at housing time. Such birds put extra eggs in your nests.

You can take the *gamble* out of nutrition with this *balanced* Growing Feed.

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Buffalo 7, N. Y. Boston 9, Mass.

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MILK-MAID DAIRY RATIONS

Babcock's HEALTHY Chicks

MAKE GREAT LAYERS

Babcock breeding has developed Leghorns that lay lots of eggs and big, uniform eggs, both points that add to your profits. As one proof we offer our

1944 Official Contest Records

At Western New York: High White Leghorn Hen all U. S. contests, 342 eggs; 371.85 points. Fourth High Pen all breeds 3546 eggs; 3808.35 points. Georgia: First and Second High Pens all breeds. Storrs: First and Second High Leghorn pens, 3487 eggs; 3580.50 points, and 3474 eggs; 3539.25 points.

1945 Official Contest Records

At the end of May our Western New York Contest pen leads all breeds in the U. S. and a pullet in this pen leads all individual Leghorns in the U. S.

Write for New 1945 Catalog

It proves that every Leghorn chick we sell is directly related to the contest birds mentioned above. Write for it now. See why Babcock customers profit with Babcock Leghorns.

ORDER JULY AND AUGUST CHICKS NOW AT REDUCED SUMMER PRICES

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM Route 3 ITHACA, N. Y.

WARREN'S MASS. CERTIFIED R.I.REDS

PLEASE FILE ORDERS NOW!

World Poultry and Egg Shortage Serious, and we can serve customers only in their turns. Warren Reds still lead all breeds at Hunterdon and Passaic. See records in press reports.

R. I. REDS — Barred ROCK-RED Cross

Mass.-U.S. Pullorum Clean 16 Years without a Reactor

Sexing—95% Accuracy Guaranteed

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Bonded Against B.W.D.

"TOWNSLEY" WHITE ROCKS

First Choice for Meat

Hundreds of poultrymen who demand plump, fast growing, easy-to-dress broilers or fryers insist on Townsley White Rocks. It will pay you to try them. Weekly hatches throughout the year.

WHITE ROCKS

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TOWNSLEY TRAPNEST FARM and HATCHERY

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Progeny COHEN'S BREEDING FARM CONN.U.S.-R.O.P. Tested

B.P. ROCKS — **R.I. REDS**

High 1943-44 U.S.R.O.P. Rock Ratings in EGG PRODUCTION and EGG WEIGHT. Mortality much below average for breed.

Now booking Chick orders for 1946 Delivery. Both Rocks and Reds.

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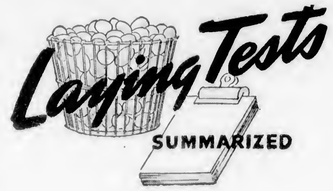

Babcock Regains Lead

From May 1st to July 1st, the Standard Laying Tests furnished a "nip and tuck" race, with many positions changed. Babcock Poultry Farm, with its entry at Western N. Y. recaptured high pen to date for the country. Guy Leader in the same test, moved from third to second with a 2 point lead over Harco Orchards, who dropped from first to third. Twichell continued in fourth place. Dixie Poultry Yards made its debut in the 10 top pens of the country.

Ten High Pens, All Breeds, to July 1—(273 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	3143	3352.25	West. N.Y.
Guy Leader	W. Leg.	3096	3303.85	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	3023	3301.85	West. N.Y.
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	2925	3171.65	West. N.Y.
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	3065	3165.20	Penna.
W. S. Hannah	W. Leg.	2957	3143.05	Penna.
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	2976	3102.60	West. N.Y.
Guy Leader	W. Leg.	2968	3101.60	Penna.
Dixie Plty. Yards	W. Leg.	2998	3086.25	Florida
Robert C. Cobb	R. I. R.	2914	3075.30	Rhode Isld.

High Pen in Each Test to July 1—(273 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	3143	3352.25	West. N.Y.
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	3065	3165.20	Penna.
Dixie Plty. Yards	W. Leg.	2998	3086.25	Florida
Robert C. Cobb	R. I. R.	2914	3075.30	Rhode Isld.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	2824	3067.30	Maine
Dryden Plty. Farm	Bd. Rk.	2815	2946.15	Storrs
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	2703	2884.40	Pass., N.J.
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	2740	2874.55	Hunt., N.J.
T. N. Wilcox	Bd. Rk.	2734	2822.80	Georgia
St. Paul Hy.	W. Leg.	2563	2740.85	Missouri
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	2499	2675.35	Long Isld.
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	2701	2674.90	Okla.
Bonnie Brae Farm	R. I. R.	2482	2575.80	Arizona
Corn Belt Hy.	Incross	2242	2360.95	Illinois

High Pen in Each Breed to July 1—(273 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	3143	3352.25	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	3023	3301.85	West. N.Y.
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	2925	3171.65	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	Bd. Rks.	2769	3000.95	Rhode Isld.
Dunham Wh. Rk. Fm.	W.R.	2661	2821.85	West. N.Y.
Hall Bros. Hy.	Crossbreds	2553	2695.15	Maine
Taylors Plty. Fm.	Wh. Wy.	2519	2580.05	Penna.
Thomas Pl. Farm	Ancona	2380	2505.80	Penna.
Floyd Roberts, Jr.	Aust.	2243	2272.70	Okla.
Phillip Maddux	Bl. Leg.	1888	1881.90	Penna.
Stephen Costa	Bl. Min.	1720	1845.95	Pass., N.J.
Rucker Imp. Fm.	Wh. Gt.	1592	1678.90	Missouri
Hogan Farm Hy.	Br. Leg.	1555	1558.80	Okla.
Harry L. Phillips	Col. Rk.	1378	1457.20	Missouri
Lindstrom Pl. Fm.	Bf.Min.	1361	1364.84	Missouri
Belldear Hatchery	Bf. Rk.	1296	1331.50	Illinois
Willard Satterfield	Bf. Leg.	1215	1279.80	Okla.
Ben H. Phenis	Wh. Min.	1031	1110.40	Okla.
Mrs. C. C. Parlin Lt.	Sussex	973	897.30	Maine
Walter C. Dobe	Barn.	668	711.15	Long Isld.

High Hen in Each Breed to July 1—(273 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	266	290.35	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	265	288.40	West. N.Y.
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	258	280.95	West. N.Y.
Dryden Pl. Fm.	Bd. Rks.	254	277.70	Storrs
Dunham Wh. Rk. Fm.	W.R.	253	275.05	West. N.Y.
Corn Belt Hy.	Incross	238	253.65	Illinois
Thomas Plty. Farm	Ancona	231	247.85	Penna.
Taylors Pl. Fm.	Wh. Wy.	242	242.05	Penna.
Floyd Poultry Farm	Aust.	212	224.20	Okla.
Phillip Maddux	Bl. Leg.	217	212.15	Penna.
Rucker Imp. Fm.	Wh. Gt.	194	206.65	Missouri
Art Horne	Bl. Min.	203	202.65	Okla.
Ben H. Phenis	Wh. Min.	182	196.90	Okla.
Harry L. Phillips	Col. Rk.	168	175.80	Missouri
Hogan Farms Hy.	Br. Leg.	164	175.45	Okla.
Lindstrom Pl. Fm.	Bf.Min.	174	170.10	Missouri
Willard Satterfield	Bf. Leg.	164	168.60	Okla.
Walter C. Dobe	Barn.	149	162.80	Long Isld.
Belldear Hatchery	Bf. Rk.	154	155.60	Illinois
Mrs. C. C. Parlin Lt.	Sussex	165	150.90	Maine

GORTON'S COD LIVER & FEEDING OILS

MAXIMUM DOUBLE PROTECTION ON BOTH VITAMINS A

COD LIVER OILS
WITH ADDED VITAMINS A and D

"G. P. Super"	"G. P."
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A complete line of VITAMIN OILS produced, tested, and guaranteed by GORTON-PEW FISHERIES, of Gloucester, Massachusetts.

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White Leghorns

34 Years of breeding have put into Leader Leghorns those qualities which make profitable egg producers. **Over 12,000 Breeders,** grown on free range the way Nature intended, on our 280 acres. No Leghorn hatching eggs bought. **Bloodtested.** Males from 255 to 342-egg hens head matings.

Write for catalog and prices.

LEADER FARMS Rt. 2E YORK, PA.

PEDIGREED SINCE 1915

PARMENTER'S REDS

FOR NEW FLOCKS AND FLOCK IMPROVEMENT

work you can do no better than to start with Parmenter's Reds.

Flock Mated and Sex Link chicks available in July.

E. B. Parmenter, 477 King St., Franklin, Mass.

PARKS' BARRED ROCKS

WORLD'S OLDEST STRAIN

U.S. R.O.P. & State Supervised

Here's high production in America's best meat chicken. Eggs, chicks, breeding stock. Write for catalog & prices.

ONE BREED ONLY

JOE PARKS AND SONS ALTOONA, PA.

Harco BARRED ROCKS R.I. REDS

H. A. RICHARDS, Owner

Harco Red Pen At Western New York

HIGH PEN ALL BREEDS ALL CONTESTS to May 1, 1945

HARCO ORCHARDS AND POULTRY FARMS

R. F. D. 4, South Easton, Mass.

High Hen in Each Test to July 1—(273 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	266	290.35	West. N.Y.
Geo. B. Treadwell	R. I. R.	265	285.55	Maine
Dixie Plty. Yards	W. Leg.	263	282.50	Florida
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	261	278.75	Penna.
D. [illegible] Plty. Fm.	Bd. Rk.	254	277.70	Storrs
E. [illegible] Parmenter	R. I. R.	257	277.60	Rhode Isld.
E. B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	257	274.15	Georgia
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	248	270.35	Hunt., N.J.
E. B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	262	269.40	Pass., N.J.
Lindstrom Pl. Fm.	W. Leg.	242	262.35	Long Isld.
St. Paul Hatchery	W. Leg.	252	261.05	Missouri
Corn Belt Hatchery	Incross	238	253.65	Illinois
M. L. Burnham	W. Leg.	257	252.95	Okla.
Del Rio Farm	N. Hamp.	239	251.65	Arizona

Ten High White Leghorn Pens to July 1—(273 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Poultry Farm	3143	3352.25	West. N.Y.
Guy Leader	3096	3303.85	West. N.Y.
Foreman Poultry Farm	3065	3165.20	Penna.
W. S. Hannah	2957	3143.05	Penna.
Foreman Poultry Farm	2976	3102.60	West. N.Y.
Guy Leader	2968	3101.60	Penna.
Dixie Poultry Yards	2998	3086.25	Florida
Burr's Poultry Farm	2848	3031.56	West. N.Y.
St. John's Poultry Farm	2998	3019.60	Penna.
Burr's Poultry Farm	2866	3015.30	Penna.

Ten High Rhode Island Red Pens to July 1—(273 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Harco Orchards	3023	3301.85	West. N.Y.
Robert C. Cobb	2914	3075.30	Rhode Isld.
Crooks Farm	2936	3071.95	Penna.
Harco Orchards	2824	3067.30	Maine
St. Paul Hatchery	2974	3043.25	Florida
E. B. Parmenter	2922	2990.75	Maine
E. B. Parmenter	2797	2981.35	West. N.Y.
Robert C. Cobb	2801	2978.70	West. N.Y.
J. J. Warren	2832	2976.75	Maine
Geo. B. Treadwell	2826	2975.70	Maine

Ten High New Hampshire Pens to July 1—(273 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	2925	3171.65	West. N.Y.
W. Guy Loose	2766	2921.40	Penna.
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	2736	2884.65	Maine
Robert C. Cobb	2654	2790.75	Rhode Isld.
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	2537	2702.30	Florida
Stanton Poultry Farm	2525	2702.30	Florida
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	2567	2699.70	Storrs
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	2610	2697.45	Florida
P. R. McCormack	2529	2656.50	Okla.
McNabb Poultry Farm	2474	2630.70	Penna.

Ten High Barred Rock Pens to July 1—(273 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Harco Orchards	2769	3000.95	Rhode Isld.
Dryden Poultry Farm	2815	2946.15	Storrs
Harco Orchards	2765	2906.30	Maine
T. N. Wilcox	2734	2822.80	Georgia
Harco Orchards	2617	2741.60	Storrs
David T. Cohen	2635	2718.20	Storrs
Hockhockson Farm	2541	2711.30	Hunt., N.J.
L. D. Schaible	2688	2705.75	Pass., N.J.
Riley Poultry Farm	2606	2692.60	Penna.
Hockhockson Farm	2569	2673.95	Pass., N.J.

Ten High White Plymouth Rock Pens to July 1—(273 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Dunham White Rock Farm	2661	2821.85	West. N.Y.
Holtzapple Plty. Farm	2587	2593.70	Okla.
A. C. Lawton	2472	2571.45	Maine
Riley Poultry Farm	2535	2560.40	Storrs
Riley Poultry Farm	2517	2550.70	Storrs
Swift & Co. Hatchery	2402	2505.90	Okla.
John Spangenberg	2413	2452.70	Penna.
Mrs. M. F. Stuever	2350	2451.15	Okla.
Howard P. Norcross	2358	2447.85	Storrs
M. L. Burnham	2300	2444.10	Florida

California Egg Laying Test

Ten Highest Pens to July 1 (25 birds to an entry)

Breed	Owner	No. Eggs Laid	Value Eggs Laid	Value Eggs Over Feed
WL, Dryden Poultry Breed. Fm.		5279	$181.62	$118.13
WL, Donsing Breeding Fm. & Hy.		4969	174.95	117.35
BPR, Dryden Poultry Breed. Fm.		5257	182.32	113.82
WL, Horseshoe Poultry Ranch		5012	172.83	113.60
RIR, Bill Eglinton		5105	176.05	108.33
WL, Nelson Leghorn Breed. Farm		4770	160.60	107.88
RIR, Bill Eglinton		4962	175.10	107.79
WL, Dryden Poultry Breed. Fm.		4850	166.87	107.78
WL, Calif. Polytechnic Students		4781	164.26	106.99
RIR, Hill's Poultry Farm		5076	172.64	106.63

Bussey's HEAVY DUTY FINISHING BATTERY

NOT FOR SALE, Yet!

This newly designed "heavyweight" poultry battery can really take a beating—and keep right on taking it, too.

A few of its many features—

★★ Removable heavy welded wire mesh floors ★★ Heavy round bar handles at both ends ★★ Extra heavy wire mesh fronts with positive action doors ★★ Interchangeable wire fronts for either broilers, or hens and capons ★★ Heavy 5-inch ball bearing wheels for easy moving ★★ Suitable for either wet or dry feed (wooden troughs optional) ★★ All parts galvanized to prevent rust ★★

This extra-heavy duty type unit is ideal for use as a finishing battery in broiler plants, and as a poultry holding truck at feeding stations and packing plants.

If you are interested in this type of equipment, write for literature which will be available soon.

Bussey PEN PRODUCTS CO.

5151 W. 65th ST. • CHICAGO 38, ILL.

THE NEW IMPROVED 1945

Pioneer POULTRY-PICKER

Pat. Nos. 2-302-525 and 2-300-157. Others pending.

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After 4 years of manufacturing the Peerless Poultry Picker, the H. C. Campbell Co., is proud to present a new "Pioneer Poultry-Picker." Vastly improved—actually picks birds clean in 10 to 20 seconds. Wider working surface. 15 inch drum diameter. New solid type rubber fingers. ¾ horse-power motor. All metal construction. Operates on 110 or 220 Volts. A size for every need. Write today for free literature.

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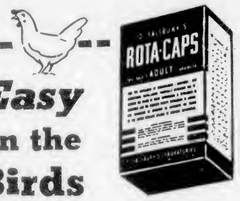

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Rota-Caps *exclusive* ingredient, *Rotamine,* is *easy on the birds* . . . removes damaging *intestinal capillaria* worms which many other treatments don't get. Preferred by poultry raisers, 5 to 1.

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Flock treatment for large round and cecal worms: Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Ton.

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4 Profitable Crosses
7 Popular Pure Breeds
THAT ARE TOPS!

Every year more and more poultrymen depend on Garrison for all their chicks. They come for one reason: they know they can find here the right chicks for their purpose—of a dependable "top quality"—at a reasonable price. To help you make your plans for next season, get on Garrison's mailing list.

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ATWOOD'S POULTRY FARM
BOX E, FRANKLIN, N. H.

EPM Ads Are Dependable

Through the Editor's Specs

[Continued from page 3]

because their members failed to support them in the present situation?

An Ohio co-op manager points out that a year ago when eggs were so plentiful and prices were down, its members were netting a dime a dozen more than it was possible to get in local markets.

Co-operative egg marketing in the Northeast is relatively young. It goes back to the early thirties. There were many unsuccessful attempts before that time. When cooperative egg marketing finally did get underway in the Northeast, it made it possible to assemble quality, graded eggs in volume. It had the effect of raising returns for all producers, whether co-op members or not. Will it be necessary to start all over again after the war to build up the cooperative marketing system just because of the failure of producers to support the organizations which they actually own?

Why the "Shortages" of Eggs and Poultry?

[Continued from page 5]

plus was so great. War Food Administration officials didn't want that to happen again. They were cautious. On the first announcement of 1945 goals, they asked for 6 per cent reduction in number of chicks started. As the general meat situation tightened, this was changed to a request that flock owners start just as many chicks as a year ago. Reports now indicate an increase of 11 per cent over a year ago in number of chicks and young chickens on farms.

What Are the Prospects Ahead?

There'll probably be no relief on the egg situation until the spring of 1946. Red meat supplies are not expected to show great improvement until then. As more red meat becomes available, there'll be less pressure on eggs. Much of the 1945 pullet crop will consist of late hatched birds, so eggs will probably not be really plentiful until the second quarter of 1946. Of course, then the situation may have changed so much that we may have price depressing surpluses to deal with again.

Poultry meat supplies should keep increasing for the balance of this year, so that city people do not have to go as long without chicken as they are now doing. There'll probably be no letup in the demand for poultry until beef and pork become plentiful again.

No one, of course, can predict exactly what the food situation will be next year. As long as the government remains the biggest single buyer of food in the country, the outlook is uncertain. Government requirements change suddenly. The Armed forces may need additional quantities of eggs and poultry rather quickly, and they can quit buying just as abruptly.

You may want to do what some eastern poultry raisers are doing. Maintain two flocks all the time. As soon as one lot reaches 2 pounds in weight, start another brood. Should the poultry market go bad, it won't take long to have a flock of pullets that can be kept for egg production.

Watch the situation closely, however. If the markets appear to be weakening, do some careful planning. But in the meantime, handle your flock, whether for eggs or meat, as efficiently as you know how.

This Month With Your Flock

[Continued from page 2]

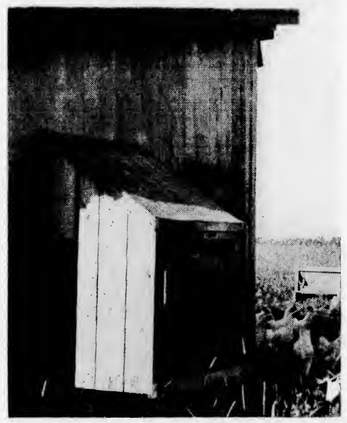
eggs that are packed in them. Keep the cases and packing material in a cool room, preferably the egg room, for several days to a week before you begin using them.

Get Fewer Cracked Eggs

Old hens often have poor shell quality, and lack of shell making material and vitamin D can result in more cracked and broken eggs. Quite often, however, the number of cracks can be reduced by gathering eggs at least three times a day, providing more nests, and seeing that there is sufficient nesting material.

Build a Disposal Pit

This is a good time to build a poultry disposal pit. The pit offers a much better way of getting rid of dead birds than burning or burying. Instructions for the pit appear in Briefiet H-30, "How to Build a Poultry Disposal Pit," obtainable by sending 6 cents in stamps to the Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.



Cannibalism and egg eating sometimes get started in pullets that are laying well on range before they have been housed. Hanging tiers of nests on the back of range shelters, or on the side of the colony house as shown here, helps to prevent these bad habits from getting started. (Cornell Univ. Photo)

Tattoo Your Flock

Reports of poultry thefts are more numerous, probably because of the extreme meat shortages. If you have a tattoo marker, this is one year in which you should be sure to use it. Most thieves stay away from marked poultry.

You can obtain a chrome finished tattoo marker with an unduplicated brand, liquid tattoo ink sufficient for marking 1,000 birds, and one warning sign in red, yellow and black enamel baked on steel, for $3.00 from the Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

Start to Build Up Your Litter

[Continued from page 6]

of a barn because the rest of the barn acts as an insulating medium for pens not insulated in themselves. This is a problem each poultryman must study on his premises. But the labor of cleaning chicken pens is a big enough inducement for him to learn how to ventilate his pens so he gets maximum results at all seasons with the least labor and litter expense.

Stir to Keep Loose and Dry

To be successful, a litter must be able to give off moisture as well as to absorb it. As the chickens scratch in the litter, it stays loose and so the air of the pen can penetrate it in part to keep it dry. For that reason, poultrymen feed some scratch grain in the litter and encourage the hens to do the work of stirring. Occasionally it is also necessary for the poultryman to stir or level the litter over the floor of the pen.

Chickens naturally scratch away from the light. That's why litter has a tendency to pile up in the rear of pens, especially where there are no rear windows, and so the floor may be bare or thinly covered in the front near the window openings. As a result, there is too little litter material in that area to soak up the moisture which condenses there as cold air rushes in from the windows and as the air near the floor is cooled by the cold air under wood floors on posts.

Let the Hens Stir the Litter

In pens 30 feet wide or wider, placing the portable roosting pits in line with the center posts tends to keep more litter in the front part of the house. This also allows feeding space in the rear of the building.

The Witmers in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, alternate placing feeders in these two areas, so the scratching of the hens keeps the litter loose, light and dry, and well distributed over the floor.

Artificial lights help too. When the lights are used, the hens tend to kick the litter toward the windows which are dark. When daylight appears, they reverse the process. This helps reduce the labor of stirring or leveling the

Easy Way to Grow
PRODUCTIVE PULLETS

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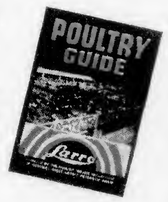
(2) . . . continue feeding the same Larro Egg Mash for the rest of their lives, to supply their normal nutritive needs for heavy, sustained production.



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This proved program has demonstrated its value in getting the birds ready at the right time for heavy, continued production.

You save on feed. You save on energy and time. Talk it over with your Larro dealer this very day. And for free copies of the Larro Poultry Guide and Larro Chick Book write the nearest office shown below.

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Why Built-Up Litter May Not Work

Crowded pens.
Faulty ventilation.
Location of house.
Some insulation needed.
Single wood floor on posts.
Starting too late in fall.
Too much coarse straw at start.
Adding coarse litters too fast.
Not enough fine stuff as a base.
Not enough litter in floor mixture.
Failure to keep litter leveled over floor.
Not kept loose by stirring.
Wetting from water fountains.

litter and to overcome the condensation factor which tends to wet the litter near the window openings.

When Housing Late-Hatched Pullets

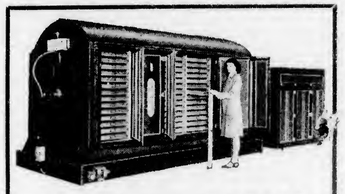
When pullets are housed later in the fall, poultrymen try to make up the lack of time before the wet litter season starts by placing about 4 inches of fine litter material on the floor. After that, they proceed in the same manner as with pullets housed earlier. Frequent stirring and leveling of the litter may prove helpful too in building a better mixture in the shorter time available.

Farm produced materials make better litter if they are chopped or shredded by an ensilage cutter, power-driven cutter box, or hammer mill. Thus more surface is exposed and the litter has a greater absorption capacity. Straw run through a blower will be better than coarse straw and will break up more readily. Hays make good litter when cut into pieces 1 or 2 inches long. Corn fodder should be finely cut and shredded, corncobs crushed to the size of a shelled pea. Various combinations of commercial, farm produced, and locally available litter materials are used. The more highly absorbent litters "carry the ball" until the other materials break up so they can do their share.

How About Last Year's Litter?

Because of the difficulty of building a good base when pullets are housed late in the fall, some poultrymen have put new pullets on the old litter when the yearlings were sold. This program has often proved successful in maintaining a satisfactory litter all winter long. There is the danger, however, that disease organisms and parasites from a resistant group of yearlings may be carried over in the litter to a susceptible flock of pullets. Under such conditions, it would seem more advisable to change the litter and try to "build-up" a good new bed of litter for the new pullets.

Extremes in litter management often are observed. More often too



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Baby Chicks -- Day-old Pullets -- 4 Weeks Pullets

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EPM Ads Are Dependable

small amounts of litter are made available to the farm poultry flock. Sometimes too much is put in at one time. Packing of the litter often occurs when oats or wheat in sheaves are thrown in to the chickens for them harvest. The litter may be too coarse for the job it has to do.

Countless poultrymen readily attest to the value of the "built-up" litter program. They know too that to be right it must be "built."

Protection from Foxes

To reduce fox losses on range, Frank D. Reed, extension poultryman of the Maine College of Agriculture, suggests the use of a poultry netting fence 5 or 6 feet high. Plow a single furrow around the range, placing the bottom of the netting in the furrow, then roll the sod back.

If that doesn't work, use an electric fence wire 10 inches outside the regular fence and 10 inches off the ground. Keep down the weeds and grass by spraying, mowing or burning in order to prevent shorts.

Be Careful About Lawn Clippings

Overfeeding of lawn clippings, particularly when they become dry and fibrous, as is so often the case at this time of the year, can cause losses, even in chicks several months old.

Reader Harris M. Johnson of New York was losing from 7 to 10 chickens a day last summer, found that the intestines were packed with lawn clippings just ahead of the gizzard. His losses totaled 125 birds. Within a week after discontinuing the feeding of lawn clippings, he had no further trouble.

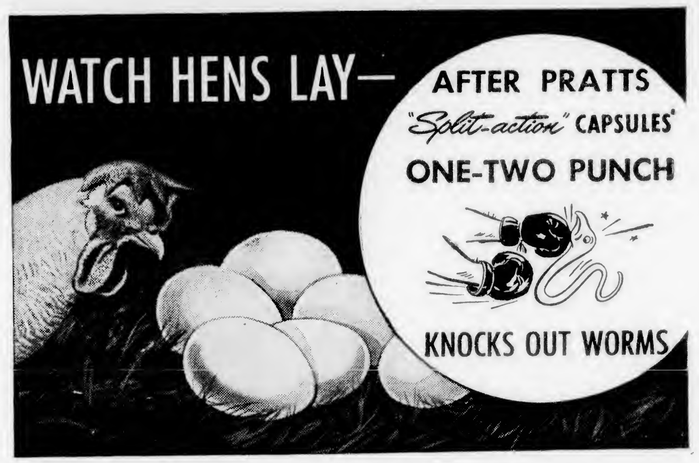
Eggs in Waterglass Keep Better When Held Just Above Freezing

Eggs preserved in waterglass keep better at low temperatures, just above freezing, than at higher or even room temperatures, according to tests reported by G. O. Hall of Cornell University.

When eggs were held in waterglass for six months at temperatures of 34 to 36 degrees F., they rivaled fresh eggs in all respects except flavor and odor. Of the 189 eggs candled, 178 were of A grade quality or better. On the other hand, some 173 eggs out of 239 eggs held at 55 to 58 degrees had to be classed as inedible. Of eggs held at room temperatures of 40 to 90 degrees, none graded above B, and 142 out of 189 were classed as inedible because of stuck yolks.

On the Cover

This month's cover picture, first of our 1945-46 series, was taken on the well-known Leader Farms near York, Pennsylvania. The girl is Rose Ellen Cameron, a professional model, but quite at home with the chickens.



Watch those good, well-fed pullets of yours do some real laying this winter . . . *if* they are wormed! For worming helps them escape the poisoning . . . the slow starvation with which worms wreck laying power. So worm your birds *now* before they're housed for laying.

And worm them with Pratts "Split-Action" Capsules, the treatment that knocks out large round and cecum worms with a powerful one-two punch.

Each "Split-Action" capsule treats the bird for worms not once . . . but *twice!* Through their patented "Split-Actions" the first treatment is released at once. Then, *hours later* — after the first treatment has completed its work . . . a second treatment is released.

Both treatments contain an accurate worm killing dosage. Both work separately and without interference from the other. That's why large round and cecum worms really go when you hit them with "Split-Action's" one-two punch.

So for accurate worming . . . worming that's better by two treatments to one . . . at one low cost . . . insist on Pratts "Split-Action" Capsules. See your dealer today. If he cannot supply — use coupon to order direct. And give your flock a chance to really lay.

Pratts "Split-action" (patented) WORM CAPSULES (contain phenothiazine)

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Dept. NK-88, Philadelphia 6, Pa.

I enclose amount specified for size and quantity of "Split-Action" Capsules checked below:

No. of Capsules	Birds over 18 weeks. Use Adult Size	Birds 10 to 18 weeks. Use Chick and Pullet Size
50	☐ $0.85	☐ $0.55
100	☐ 1.50	☐ 1.00
500	☐ 5.50	☐ 3.75
1000	☐ 10.00	☐ 6.50

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To see how much bigger and better Pansies you can have, write for this full-size 35c-Packet of seeds (**No. 24F38**) for just 10c, with easy directions for planting and care. Excellent for beds, borders and edgings; lovely for cutting. Sow seeds soon. *Send dime today.*

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● GOOD LIVABILITY ● HIGH PRODUCTION

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HEN-BRED for Heavy and Steady Production,
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6 STRAIGHT BREEDS—4 CROSSES
98% Livability Guaranteed First 2 Weeks
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GIVE US TIME—We will deliver the goods. Your order will be filled as quickly as we have supplies. Write today, give us a reasonable date for delivery and even in the face of limited stocks and available materials we can promise to fill your poultry supply needs. NORTHEASTERN SUPPLY CO., Wm. M. Lewis, Prop., Box E, Ipswich, Mass.

The War and Poultry Raisers

Feed Shortage Threatens

While most attention is being focused on various food shortages, the Feed Survey Committee meeting in Chicago with feed industry representatives and agricultural college workers on June 20 to 21 called attention to a rapidly developing situation threatening a feed shortage as serious as that of two years ago.

Factors contributing to the seriousness of the situation are (1) the re-expansion of livestock production beyond what was anticipated in January, (2) unfavorable conditions for the 1945 corn crop, resulting in the holding of 1944 corn on farms for a longer period, and (3) transportation difficulties. In fact, the government's July crop report indicated that feed grain supplies this year may be the smallest of the war.

Clinton P. Anderson, while on tour with the committee investigating food shortages, appeared before the group, asked that it make specific recommendations for handling the situation.

While laying mash tonnage this past spring dropped from last year, feed men report an unprecedented demand for starting and growing feeds, as well as turkey mashes.

In Washington, it was reported that J. B. Hutson, the new undersecretary of agriculture, was convinced that further expansion of poultry production was undesirable. WFA officials are said to have recommended to him that (1) poultrymen cull flocks of old hens now to increase current meat output, (2) be asked to hold pullets for fall output, and (3) be asked to feed out broilers to heavier weights this fall to get maximum meat from this source.

Anderson Committee Gets Facts on Poultry and Eggs

In its June cross-country trip, starting in Washington, to determine what was causing the current food shortages, the special house committee headed by Clinton P. Anderson, heard plenty about the egg and poultry situation and received many suggestions for correcting certain conditions.

Temporary removal of egg ceiling prices was suggested to the committee in Washington on June 5 by Leon Todd, managing director of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council and secretary of the National Poultry Defense Committee, as the only real solution for the current egg problem. "This will actually cost consumers less than to maintain ceiling prices on paper and then have consumers pay black market prices," Todd said.

War Food Administration officials, testifying the same day, recommended temporary suspension of the ceilings on eggs for 60 to 90 days to increase production and smash the growing black market. A boost in the ceiling prices of poultry was suggested as a means of getting farmers to grow their chickens to between 4½ to 5 pounds before marketing. Such a move, it was said, might add between 300 and 400 million pounds of poultry to the supply. OPA has opposed any increase in ceiling prices.

To check current liquidation of flocks, Don M. Turnbull, secretary of the International Baby Chick Association, told the committee in Omaha on June 11 that ceilings on both eggs and poultry might as well be removed to put them back into legitimate channels. Continued selling off of breeding flocks for meat, he said, would make it difficult for hatcheries to obtain hatching eggs next year.

At Minneapolis, George H. Toomey, representing the National Poultry Butter and Egg Association, told the committee that either OPA should establish ceiling prices with equitable margins for [illegible] cessors and distributors and see that they are strictly enforced or remove ceiling prices immediately to afford the legitimate operator the opportunity of competing with the black marketeer.

At San Francisco on June 15, John Lawler, manager of the Poultry Producers of California, recommended fearless and fair enforcement of price regulations, an increase in poultry ceiling prices to a minimum of 35 cents a pound, and an immediate increase in the ceiling prices of eggs to the levels scheduled for October 25, 1945.

Anderson Committee Suggests Six Steps for Poultry and Eggs

Having heard testimony on the food situation in its trip across the country, the Anderson committee returned to Washington and issued its recommendations on June 29. To secure maximum production of eggs and poultry, it suggested these six steps, mainly the opinions expressed by those heard at the hearings:

1. A tough policy of enforcing price ceilings and choking off the black market.
2. Consideration to be given to advancing the effective date of the fall egg price ceilings to provide an incentive for poultry raisers to hold on to their laying hens and pullets.
3. Establishment of higher support prices for eggs next spring.
4. Announcement of 1946 egg support prices in sufficient time to permit continued abundant production.
5. Temporary suspension of the poultry freeze order in the Delmarva area to permit poultry in that area to move [illegible] normal market channels.
6. Extension of poultry procurement by the Army to all surplus producing areas during the period of heavy marketings.

Press dispatches from Washington on July 10 indicated that Secretary of Agriculture Anderson was joining forces with the OPA to crackdown on black marketeers, also that plans were underway to spread the poultry procurement program of the Army outside of the specialized meat producing areas, so as to ease the burden on the eastern states.

Zone Ceiling Prices for Poultry

A simplified schedule of cents-per-pound zone ceiling prices for all poultry except ducks was announced on June 25 by OPA. The previously announced national average increase of 1.26 cents a pound in the ceiling price of young chickens is reflected in the new zone prices that became effective on July 1.

Tables of prices for both live and processed poultry, other than ducks, are provided for every county in the United States for every month of the year. There is a price table for turkeys and one for other poultry, except ducks. Ducks remain under the old basing point pricing plan.

Ceiling prices on guineas, which had been removed from price control in March 1943, have been placed at 50 and 60 cents a pound, respectively, for all live and processed young guineas, and at 30 and 40 cents a pound, respectively, for all live and processed old guineas.

Copies of the new zoned poultry price order (2nd Revised Maximum Price Regulation 269) can be obtained at local war price and rationing boards.

More Poultry Released for Civilian Use

The War Food Administration on June 23 announced some modification in WFO 119, the chicken set-aside order, making more dressed poultry available to civilians, effective June 25.

Previously, poultry processing plants on the Delmarva peninsula were assigned weekly production goals based on a 40-hour week, the Army getting 80 per cent of the output, the remaining 20 per cent being shared equally by the Army and the processor, making 10 per cent available to civilians. The new plan gives the Army 70 per cent of the weekly goal, the balance going to civilians.

By mid-July, the new order hadn't had much effect on supplies of poultry reaching eastern cities. The Army Quartermaster Market Centers were reported as having 210 million pounds of poultry in storage. There is no information as to whether the Army has reached or exceeded its earlier announced goal of 670 million pounds of poultry this year. On July 10, it was reported from Washington that plans were underway to procure more of the poultry for the Army in western areas to ease the burden of demand on the Delmarva area which normally supplied a high percentage of poultry for eastern outlets.

Clinton P. Anderson Becomes Secretary of Agriculture

Clinton P. Anderson, who headed the House Food Investigating Committee, took the oath of Secretary of Agriculture on June 30. At the same time, the activities of the War Food Administration were merged with the U. S. Department of Agriculture with Mr. Anderson as the single head.

Secretary Anderson listed four essentials for a sound food program: (1) Abundant production to meet our wartime requirements; (2) the guarantees farmers need from government to get greater production; (3) the necessary action to make good on the promises of government to farmers; and (4) improvements in distribution so that our supplies may be shared more fairly among us all.

The powers of the new secretary do not appear to be much greater than his predecessor, Judge Marvin Jones, but food policies will likely be better coordinated, and public sentiment will probably result in some changes in OPA policies.

Heavy Damage to Rail Shipments of Eggs in 1944

The War Food Administration on June 27 said that more than $650,000 in claims for shell eggs damaged in transit during 1944 had already been paid by railroads. Losses were due to poor shipping containers, improper loading of cars, and careless handling in loading and unloading operations.

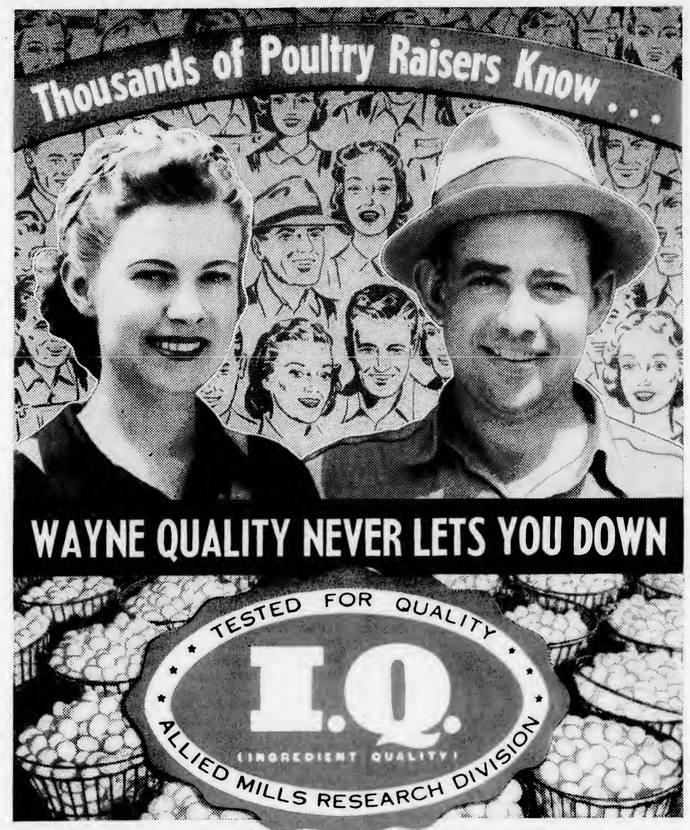
On July 2, the Office of Defense Transportation called attention to ICC Order No. 288 under which "rail carriers may accept eggs from shippers only when they are packed in new and wooden cases in sound condition, or in fiberboard cases."

Dried Eggs Still Unpopular

The quality of dried eggs being packed for the armed forces has improved in the past year, but if there is to be a market for the product after the war, it appears as though it will have to be developed among people others than those who have been in the service.

A young officer, formerly in the poultry industry, now on a landing ship transport in the Pacific, wrote recently:

"We have had considerable difficulty in using our allotment of dried eggs. The boys will eat them when used as a batter for French toast or breaded pork chops, or in cakes and bread. They almost refuse them entirely in omelettes, regardless of the kind of omelette. Some of the men have told me that if anyone mentions dried eggs to them after they get back to the states, they will refuse to buy anything from that store."



Flock owners throughout the land know that in WAYNE, even in these wartimes, quality is more than a good intention. WAYNE quality is an accomplished fact, made possible by one of the most complete *feed-testing systems* ever developed.

This system stands back of the famous WAYNE "I.Q." (Ingredient Quality) Seal shown above. It is your *guarantee* that the WAYNE WAY of feeding has "what it takes" to keep your hens *busy on the nest.* Here's why:

1. Each formula is developed, step-by-step, by Allied Mills' Nutrition Council, all members of which are *recognized authorities.*
2. BIOLOGICAL tests determine vitamin content and nutritional quality of ingredients.
3. CHEMICAL tests check protein, carbohydrate, fat and fiber values.
4. Finally, "proof feeding," under both laboratory and ordinary farm conditions, to make sure that WAYNE will perform its promise for you in *your* flock.

So remember, quality cannot be seen, tasted or smelled . . . but "I.Q." is a guide to quality that *never lets you down!*

Every egg is worth real money these days. The times call for TOP PRODUCTION from every flock.

Like many things of quality today, WAYNE Feeds may sometimes be scarce. But it will pay you dividends to *keep checking* with your friendly WAYNE Dealer. If he can supply you, you'll find the WAYNE WAY an easy, sure, economical way of *getting the eggs.*

Let's Go Visiting
Tune in Med Maxwell's 3rd year of interesting radio visits with folks you'll like. Tuesdays, Thursdays on these and other stations:

Station	Dial No.	Time
WRVA, Richmond, Va.	1140	6:30 a.m.
WGR, Buffalo, N. Y.	550	12:45 noon
KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1020	6:45 a.m.
WPTF, Raleigh, N. C.	680	12:30 noon
WLS, Chicago, Ill.	890	6:30 a.m.
WOWO, Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1190	6:30 a.m.
WSM, Nashville, Tenn.	650	12:00 noon

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Wayne Feeds
FOLLOW THE *Wayne Way* TO EGG PROFITS

"—ALMOST THE DEATH OF ME"
because a Thermostat Failed!!

Each year, thousands of chicks die or have their growth stunted because of thermostat failures caused by defective wafers. Such losses can be avoided by using "Best of All" wafers and replacing them regularly. Check up—get set for Fall.

THE HEART OF EVERY BROODER is your thermostat wafer. Why risk profits on poorly made or inefficient wafers? Years of research, and experience back of Best of All.

Best of All THERMOSTAT WAFERS

All Brass — WORLD'S FINEST

Made of finest sheet brass by skilled craftsmen. World's largest manufacturers. Quality second to none. All sizes. Accept no substitutes. See your dealer or order direct. Send today for big free catalog of complete line.

Bring Scott your Poultry Problems

BEACON STEEL
PRODUCTS CO., WESTMINSTER, MD.

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Specialized Flocks for BROILERS, ROASTERS R.O.P. Sired for EGGS

U. S. New Jersey APPROVED

1,800,000 Egg Hatching Capacity

Hatches Every Week Year Around

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REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE on all matings—write for details. More 2-to-5-yr.-old HEN BREEDERS headed by R.O.P. Sires (200-300 egg dams) than any other N. J. plant. BLOOD-TESTED. Leading pure or crossbreeds. 4 competitively priced matings. Mail card for FREE CATALOG.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. G-5, Vineland, N.J.

BABY CHICKS

PROMPT SHIPMENT
HATCHES EVERY WEEK IN THE YEAR.
NO ORDER TOO LARGE OR TOO SMALL.

Will Ship C.O.D.	100 Unsexed	100 Pullets	100 Cockerels
S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00	$20.00	$10.00
White Rocks	18.00	22.00	18.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds	18.00	22.00	18.00
Red-Rox & Rox-Red Cross	18.00	22.00	18.00
Bar. Rox	18.00	22.00	18.00
Heavy Mixed	16.00	....	16.00

95% GUARANTEED ON ALL PULLET CHICKS

100% live delivery. Every Breeder Blood-Tested. Order direct from this advertisemnet or write for CATALOG.

THOMPSONTOWN HATCHERY
Route 19 Thompsontown, Pa.

TOLMAN'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Sold Out Until February 1, 1946

I wish to thank my many customers for their repeat orders. Their success with Tolman's White Rocks has resulted in a capacity sell out until Feb. 1st. Booking February chicks now at $15.00 per 100. I Specialize—One Breed, One Grade, at One Price.

JOSEPH TOLMAN, Dept. E. ROCKLAND, MASS.

WHITE RUNNER **DUCKLINGS**
SEXED HENS OR DRAKES
CHICKS • Circular Free
ZETTS POULTRY FARM, R.20, DRIFTING, PA.

News Notes

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Aug. 13-17. Annual Flock Selection and Pullorum Testing Training School, Columbus, Ohio. Write E. L. Dakan, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
Aug. 13-24. Poultry Short Course, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
Oct. 3-6, Sherburne (N. Y.) Poultry Show, Richard Runyon, sec'y.
Dec. 5-9, New York Poultry Show, New York City. Fred H. Bohrer, Marcy, N. Y., sec'y.

CONDITIONS

The egg-feed ratio, compiled and published weekly by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, shows the number of dozens of eggs required to buy 100 pounds of the laying ration.

Week-Ending	Average Cost 100 lbs. Feed	Average Egg Price per Doz.	Egg-Feed Ratio
June 1	$3.02	$0.378	8.0
June 7	$3.048	$0.381	8.0
June 14	$3.13	$0.395	8.0
June 22	$3.14	$0.403	7.8
June 28	$3.23	$0.404	8.0
July 6	$3.30	$0.409	8.0

The broiler chick movement on the Delmarva peninsula in June showed an increase of 28 per cent over a year ago, while the number of eggs set during the month increased 40 per cent over a year ago, according to H. F. Williamson of the Neppco Hatchery Division.

For the first six months of this year, the total chick movement amounted to 66,706,496 chicks, an increase of 31 per cent over last year.

Egg production in June was estimated at 441,250,000 dozen, a decrease of 3 per cent from a year ago. Production for the first six months of this year was only 6 per cent below last year, but was 36 per cent above the 10-year average for that period.

Hens and pullets of laying age on farms on July 1 was estimated at 339,469,000, or 7 per cent under a year ago, but 22 per cent above the 10-year average.

Young chickens on farms on July 1 was estimated by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics at 656,061,000, or 11 per cent more than a year ago, but 20 per cent above the 10-year average for that date.

Chick Hatchings in June amounted to 182,394,000 chicks compared to only 75 million last June. For the year to date, the total hatch amounts to 1,272 millions, or 15 per cent above the same months in 1944, and only 4 per cent less than the record output in 1943. It now appears that the production of chicks this year may equal or exceed the output in 1943. The present demand for chicks is without parallel in the history of the hatchery industry.

As of July 1, hatcheries had orders on hand amounting to 488 per cent more than last year. There were 167 per cent more eggs set in June, and sexing was up 125 per cent.

Turkey Poults hatched in June amounted to 37 per cent more than last June. Although complete data is not yet available, it is believed that the output of poults this year has established an all-time record.

Shell Egg Holdings amounted to 6,125,000 cases. Of this quantity, Government agencies owned 1,405,000 cases, leaving only 4,720,000 for civilian use this fall. This is a record low since records were first compiled in 1916. Last year on July 1 there were nearly 9 million cases in storage not owned by Government agencies.

Frozen egg holdings amounted to 260.5 million pounds compared to 354.2 millions last year. The difference is largely accounted for by the fact that the Government as well as egg driers were holding large stocks for drying purposes later in the year, which is not the case this year.

Dried egg stocks amounted to 41 million pounds, or less than half the quantity on hand a year ago.

Frozen Poultry Holdings on July 1 totalled to 98,240,000 pounds. There is normally an into storage movement during June, but this year there was an outmovement of about 4 million pounds. Of the quantity on hand, Government agencies owned 67,222,000 pounds, leaving only 31 million pounds for civilians.

D. D. Slade (left) is chairman of the committee for improving meat-type in poultry organized in Chicago on June 23. With him are Dr. T. C. Byerly (left), chief poultry husbandman of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and Howard C. Pierce of the A & P Tea Company which has appropriated $15,000 for awards and the operation of the committee to encourage the breeding of a better meat-type chicken.

POULTRY AND EGG BOARD

Texas, with a total of $4,045 contributed to the end of June, stood first in the amount contributed by hatcherymen in the Poultry and Egg National Board's current drive for funds. It was followed by Minnesota with $3,488. Arizona was first in percentage of quota, while Minnesota led in number of contributors.

Three hatcheries were added to the $500 group of investors. They are Boote's Hatcheries and Packing Co., Worthington, Minn.; Corn Belt Hatcheries, Inc., Joliet, Ill.; and Hall Brothers, Inc., Wallingford, Conn.

"How to Conserve Egg Quality" is the title of the Board's latest folder telling producers how to produce clean, top-grade eggs. It is being supplied at cost to feed manufacturers, poultry equipment and supply firms, processors and poultry remedy manufacturers for distribution. Single copies are free upon request to the Poultry and Egg National Board, 308 W. Washington St., Chicago 6, Ill.

The Poultry and Egg National Board now has 14,505 key contacts from coast-to-coast through which nutritional data, cookery, and other types of information on eggs and poultry reach the housewife.

LEGISLATION

North Carolina Pullorum Law—Under a law effective July 1, 1945, all baby chicks, turkey poults, and hatching eggs brought into North Carolina shall originate in flocks that meet certain minimum requirements of pullorum disease control and must be accompanied by a certificate approved by the official agency in the state of origin. Beginning December 1, 1945, the number of reactors in flocks of origin must be under 2 per cent.

ORGANIZATIONS

Dr. Van Wagenen

Dr. Alfred Van Wagenen has been named Neppco Marketing Specialist, effective August 1, according to Harry H. Rieck, president of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council.

During the past three years, Dr. Van Wagenen has been extension poultryman in charge of egg and poultry marketing and responsible for marketing research work at Ohio State University. Prior to that, he was a member of the farm management and poultry staffs at Cornell University, taking part in many Neppco activities during that time.

In his new position, Dr. Van Wagenen will work with established educational and regulatory agencies and assist in developing the policies for improving the marketing structure for producers. One of the first steps will be to assist in the development of poultry dressing plants by those cooperatives planning to start such a post-war project.

The Long Island G.L.F. Egg and Poultry Cooperative, Central Islip, L. I., N. Y., suspended all operations on June 30 for an indefinite period because of the tremendous decrease in volume of eggs.

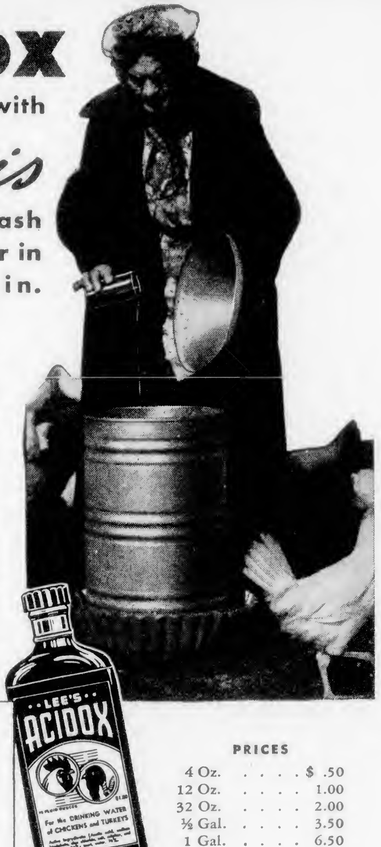
The North Jersey Cooperative Egg Auction plant, Paterson, N. J., built at a cost of $40,000 a year and a half ago, was almost completely destroyed on June 21 following a fire believed to have been started by a bolt of lightning. Several hundred cases of eggs earmarked for the army, as well as about 8,000 empty egg cases, were destroyed.

The New England Poultry & Egg Institute's first essay contest conducted among New England schools was among members of the biology classes of the Malden High School, Malden, Mass., the first prize going to Marion H. Wiggin for an essay entitled, "Johnny Egg."

The New Hampshire Egg Producers Cooperative, Derry, N. H., recently rebated $3,384.97 to its members, based on 5 cents a case, on eggs shipped during the year ending Aug. 30, 1941.

This new automatic egg candler and grader is available now without priority. The manufacturer states that a single operator using this machine can grade and candle six cases per hour, grading to five grades. It is of rugged, all-steel construction, with ¼ horse power rubber mounted and electrically protected motor. All working parts are enclosed. For name of maker drop a card to the Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

Use **ACIDOX**
In the Care of Birds with
Coccidiosis
No Messy Mixing of Mash ...used in drinking water in *any* kind of fountain.



Poultrymen have learned to rely on sanitation to prevent heavy loss from coccidiosis until the flock has developed immunity. If visible symptoms appear between four and twelve weeks of age, we recommend the use of Acidox and Germozone on alternate days. Both are easy to use—just put in the drinking water in any kind of fountain.

Acidox is a *controlled* acid which *does not* throw birds off feed. They like it. Our program, successful for eight years, encourages them to eat and drink, and if you can keep them going during the critical period you will save most of them.

In this program Germozone is also of value. It helps prevent side infections from bacteria in the drinking water. Its astringent action offers a type of medication that the poultryman has found helpful for many years. Get Acidox and Germozone from your Lee Dealer (drug, feed, seed store or hatchery).

1895 FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY 1945
GEO. H. LEE CO.
Manufacturers of Poultry Remedies
OMAHA 8, NEBRASKA

PRICES

4 Oz.	$ .50
12 Oz.	1.00
32 Oz.	2.00
½ Gal.	3.50
1 Gal.	6.50

NEARLY READY-TO-LAY PULLETS
EGGS IN 30 TO 60 DAYS

3½ MONTH OLD ALMOST READY-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS

8 WEEKS OLD RANGE SIZE NEW HAMPSHIRES SEX-LINK CROSS R. I. REDS

Floor brooded and free range grown by experts. Handsomely developed and glowing with health and vigor. From R. O. P. Sired and high production bred Pullorum Free breeders. So carefully selected practically every bird can be housed as a top-notch breeder and layer. Large body size, high livability, long laying life, quick feathering are bred-in characteristics. Buy from the World's Largest exclusive producers and shippers of high production bred heavy breed pullets and get the best. Thousands weekly, prompt delivery. FREE CATALOG.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY FARMS
"Breeders and Leaders in Advanced Poultry Raising"
716-B BURNSIDE AVENUE, EAST HARTFORD 8, CONN. PHONE 8-5098

VERDI-VITE
THE FAMOUS WATER SOLUBLE VITAMIN CAPSULE

COSTS ONLY $1.00 FOR 18 DAY SUPPLY
Act promptly and we will send you enough Verdi-Vite capsules to protect 100 adult birds for 18 days at the special price of $1.00 postpaid.

For chicks, growing birds, broilers or layers. Readily dissolves in drinking water. Supplements feed with important and essential vitamins. Promotes better health, faster growth, and bigger profits. No mixing. No mess. No bother. Order direct from ad.

FRANKLIN SQUARE Laboratories
Box VV 2 Franklin Square N. Y.

How to control
COCCIDIOSIS

IODINE SUSPENSOID MERCK

IODINE VERMICIDE MERCK

The feeding of Iodine Suspensoid Merck, or Iodine Vermicide Merck, to chicks infected with coccidiosis adds a valuable supplement to the ration which, if fed as directed, will aid in the control of this dreaded disease. Literature and directions on request.

MERCK & CO., Inc. • RAHWAY, N. J.
Manufacturing Chemists

BELL'S LIVELY CHICKS

BELL'S
Pa. R. O. P.
NEW HAMPSHIRES & BARRED ROCKS
ARE BRED FOR HIGH EGG PRODUCTION AND RAPID GROWTH

Sold Out Until Late Fall

Pullorum clean since 1928.

BELL POULTRY FARM
CLARKSVILLE PENNSYLVANIA

POULTS
Broadbreasted Bronze
Wagon Wheel Strain
Hatched in New Exclusive Turkey Machines

Fast growth for those who seek the best. Thousands weekly. CHICKS—DUCKS—GUINEAS. Sexed if desired. Year around. Wholesale and retail. Free Catalog. Flocks Pullorum Tested. Immediate Delivery.

BECK'S HATCHERY
Phone 116, Mt. Airy, Md.

FOR NEW HAMPSHIRES WRITE NICHOLS OF KINGSTON, N. H.

Write today for catalog that tells how Nichols "Know-How" and 10 point breeding program has developed and is improving a strain of New Hampshires with a growing reputation for both broiler and egg profits. They're N.H.-U.S. approved—Pullorum Clean.

Nichols Poultry Farm, Inc., Box 12, Kingston, N. H.

Buy War Bonds Regularly

THE TRADE

Chicks by Air from Gasson — Just 12 hours after they were taken out of the incubator, 2,000 U. S. Certified day old baby chicks from Gassons Poultry Farms, Versailles, Ohio, arrived at Fort Worth, Texas, for delivery to the De Leon Leghorn Farm, R. S. Conner, De Leon, Texas. The chicks left the Vandalia, Ohio, airport at 8:26 a.m. on June 11 and arrived at Fort Worth at 4:30 that afternoon. It was the first shipment of its kind made by Gassons Poultry Farms.

Ethel S. Klingman has been promoted to manager of advertising of the Pennsylvania Salt Company, makers of B-K and other products, succeeding H. M. Ellsworth, resigned.

L. J. Brosemer has been named copy chief of the agricultural department of the Picard Advertising Company. His past positions include junior poultry husbandman of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, director of the Chappel Kennel Foundation, managing editor of Breeders Gazette, author of books on poultry, dairy cattle, dogs, and nutrition, and technical consultant of General Foods Corp.

The Northeastern Supply Company, Ipswich, Mass., announces that it expects to start the distribution in New England in the near future of the new Selectomatic Automatic Electric Egg Grader, made by the Philadelphia Metal Works. It is streamlined, handles five grades, has new precision scales along with a new candler and positive feed.

Brower's 1946 catalog of poultry equipment and supplies is now available, six months ahead of time because the complete line of all steel items has been reinstated again. Sent upon request to the Brower Mfg. Co., Dept. 3928, Quincy, Ill.

$15,000 for Ideal Meat Chicken — The A. & P. Food Stores have set up a fund of $15,000 for a three-year nationwide contest to develop a broadbreasted chicken, comparable to the popular broad-breasted turkey. The top award will be $5,000 to the breeder producing the best type of bird, while $3,000 will be paid in annual progress awards. The balance of the money will be for administrative purposes.

A supervisory committee, consisting of national poultry leaders, will formulate plans for the contest and distribute the awards. D. D. Slade, secretary of the International Baby Chick Association, is chairman. The contest is expected to start Jan. 1, 1946.

Paul G. Olson

Paul G. Olson has recently been appointed representative and field nutritionist of the New England By-Products Corporation, Boston, Massachusetts. He is well known in feed circles throughout the east, having been associated with Farm Service Division of General Mills for the past six years, as supervisor for the states of New York and Rhode Island. He will make his headquarters at 36 Floral Ave., Cortland, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

Chicken for Eisenhower Dinner — Although millions of chickens are being produced on the Delmarva peninsula, the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York had to have 1,200 frying chickens expressed from Iowa to serve at the dinner in honor of General Eisenhower.

Miss Lucille Thompson has been named home economist for the New England Poultry and Egg Institute, starting her new duties Sept. 1. A graduate of the University of New Hampshire, she has had some training as a hospital dietitian and has been home economist for the Concord Electric Company and more recently for the New Hampshire Gas and Electric Company at Portsmouth. In her new position, Miss Thompson's work will be to explain the nutrition values and uses of poultry products to home economics workers in New England—also to acquaint New England consumers with the value of eggs and poultry.

Texas A. & M. College this fall will inaugurate a six-months course in poultry and animal husbandry for the blind. Graduates of the course will be eligible to receive a loan from the Farm Security Administration for the purchase of equipment to take up stock or poultry raising.

Denmark resumed the shipment of eggs to Great Britain on June 21, the first shipment to be made since Germany occupied Denmark in 1940. The eggs were in exchange for British coal.

The Vermont College of Agriculture is to have a new poultry plant as the result of action taken by the last legislature. Tentative plans include a laying house large enough to house 1,000 hens, and a brooder house with five 24 by 24-foot pens.

Aluminum poultry houses for the post-war period are predicted by Donald M. White, secretary of the Aluminum Association.

Great Britain is expected to receive the equivalent of 100 million dozens of eggs from Canada this year, or about one-fourth of the expected Canadian production for this year. The 1946 contract signed on April 3 calls for the shipment from Canada of a minimum of shell and dried eggs equivalent to 86 million dozens.

POULTRY IN THE NEWS

An Omaha man feeding his flock of chickens discovered he had lost a diamond. With the help of a neighbor, he killed and dressed 250 of his chickens before finding the lost gem.

Annoyed by chickens getting into his garden, H. Clay Gott, Spring field, Ill., attached a thin string to holes bored in kernels of corn and tied the other end to a card reading, "I have been a bad bird! Please keep me home before I get killed!"

A young rooster being shipped from San Diego to San Francisco amused crewmen of a Southern Pacific train by crowing lustily each time the train emerged from the darkness of a tunnel.

Turkey NOTES

By J. C. TAYLOR

Breeder Selection—The exceptional heavy demand for hatching eggs and poults this season will encourage many turkey raisers to carry over breeding birds to meet anticipated demand for the 1946 season. If you are one of the many planning to produce hatching eggs, it is time you gave some thought to the selection of breeders. Do all selection before the best birds are sent off to market. During July and August, the fast feathering, fast growing, healthy individuals in the flock should be identified as future breeders. Such birds will have the characteristics desired for market birds.

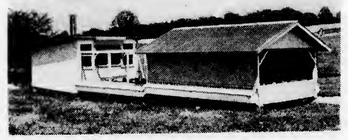
In average flocks, at least one hen should be selected for every 15 poults desired. If you flock is better than average on egg production and artificial lights are used on the breeders, you can count on about 30 poults from each breeder. Save at least one tom for every 12 breeders.

In this early selection, of course, you will identify many more birds than you will eventually keep for breeding purposes. With each succeeding selection, you will become more careful and, by the time your flock has reached maturity, you will have only the birds left for breeders that have the characteristics most desired.

Disposal of Dead Birds—Dead birds are always a source of potential danger. Proper disposal of the carcass eliminates the possible spread of the disease. A very satisfactory incinerator can be made from an old 50-gallon oil drum with top and bottom cut out and a few iron pipes inserted about a foot from the ground at one end to serve as a grate. Part of the side is cut away to provide the door for feeding the fire, and the carcasses are then dropped in the top on the grate. This is a very inexpensive method of disposing of dead birds.

Recently, the disposal pit has come into popularity. This is nothing more than a deep hole in the ground covered with a concrete head having a hollow tile pipe in the center large enough to take the carcass. The dead bird is dropped into the hole and lime is added from time to time.

Either of these two methods of disposal eliminates the danger of dogs or wild animals carrying the diseased carcass over the farm.



This combination starting and rearing structure is one of the buildings used by Paul Leader, York County, Pa., to raise turkeys in complete confinement. The brooder house, the shelter with 1 by 2-inch wire fabric floor, and the sun porch in between with 1 by 2-inch wire fabric floor, each measures 10 by 16 feet. On the early broods, 150 poults are started, then transferred to other shelters when 10 weeks of age. The shelter is enclosed on three sides until warmer weather when the side panels, except the one on the north, are removed. On later broods, 100 poults are started and kept in this structure until maturity.

Vita-Vim
"VITA-VIM FEEDS CAN TAKE IT"
VV/MFF

"VITA-VIM MEANS FINER FEEDS"

The most complete line of
POULTRY MASHES
manufactured in Buffalo.

Dealers like to handle our high quality feeds

RALPH S. MOSELEY . . . *founder of Vita-Vim Millers. Vita-Vim Feeds are made in Buffalo. N. Y., World's largest Feed and Grain Center.*

Vita-Vim Millers
135 SCOTT STREET BUFFALO, N. Y.

DON'T OVERLOOK WORMING—WORM THE PULLETS, WORM THE HENS—WORM AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR—WORM NOW WITH NICOZINE the Duchess

WHY worm with Nicozine?

Simply because you just can't get a better product for removing large roundworms and cecal worms. Its active ingredients, nicotine and PTZ (phenothiazine), are just the best known for this job.

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Help prevent the spread of infectious and costly poultry diseases among your chickens—disinfect their drinking water with B-K Chlorine-Bearing Powder.

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The Home Page

Betty Neal
Editor

Home Canners Arithmetic

"How many jars of food may I expect to can from a fruit or vegetable as bought or picked?" That's the home canner's arithmetic problem. By figuring answers beforehand, she can better plan her work. She can judge how many jars and other supplies to have at hand. Also, she may avoid the dilemma of bringing into the kitchen more fresh food than she can use in one canning session.

To help homemakers figure approximate yields of canned food from fresh, the U. S. Department of Agriculture offers the table below, with the reminder that legal weight of a bushel varies in different states and that weights given here are average.

Food	Quantity	Yield
Apples	1 bu. (48 lb.)	16 to 20 qt.
Beans, lima, in pods	1 bu. (52 lb.)	6 to 8 qt.
Beans, snap	1 bu. (30 lb.)	15 to 20 qt.
Beets, without tops	1 bu. (52 lb.)	17 to 20 qt.
Berries, except strawberries	24-qt. crate	12 to 18 qt.
Carrots, without tops	1 bu. (50 lb.)	16 to 20 qt.
Cherries, as picked	1 bu. (56 lb.)	22 to 32 qt.
Corn, sweet, in husks	1 bu. (35 lb.)	8 to 9 qt.
Grapes	1 bu. (48 lb.)	16 to 20 qt.
Greens	1 bu. (18 lb.)	6 to 9 qt.
Peaches	1 bu. (48 lb.)	18 to 24 qt.
Pears	1 bu. (50 lb.)	20 to 25 qt.
Peas, green, in pods	1 bu. (30 lb.)	12 to 15 pt.
Plums	1 bu. (56 lb.)	28 to 40 qt.
Squash	1 bu. (40 lb.)	16 to 20 qt.
Tomatoes	1 bu. (53 lb.)	15 to 20 qt.

Little Ideas

Adding an acid food, such as vinegar or tomato, aids in tenderizing utility meat. A tablespoon of vinegar in the water helps to tenderize pot roast. Tomatoes may be added to the liquid in stews, pot roast, and swiss steak. Special thought should be given to seasoning. Not only cook the meat with salt and pepper, but onion or garlic, celery seed or leaves, or parsley added while cooking will improve the flavor.

When freezing eggs, break clean fresh eggs into a clean bowl and add one tablespoon of corn syrup or honey to each two cups of liquid eggs. Break all the yolks, mix thoroughly, but don't whip in air. The syrup helps prevent a gummy texture when the eggs are thawed. Frozen eggs will keep from 6 to 12 months in frozen lockers.

Feet need sunshine, daily bathing, and exercise to keep them in working order; walk around bare-footed occasionally to give the feet a chance at the fresh air.

For Hot Days

This pretty dress would be just right for daytime or evening wear during the hot months. It is simple to make, as you can see by the chart, for there are only two pieces in it. No. 9181 comes in Junior Miss sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. Size 13 requires 2½ yards of 35-inch material.

Send 20 cents in coin for this pattern to Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Box 197, Pattern Dept., 243 W. 17th St., New York 11, N. Y. Write plainly size, name, address, style number. The 1945 Summer Pattern Book can be obtained by sending 15 cents additional.

Laundering Tip

Clothes which are folded evenly when put through the wringer and then hung straight on the line, won't have many wrinkles to iron out. Sensible housewives, today, do not iron everyday sheets, knitted cotton or rayon, terry cloth or seersucker. Rough dried, they have a fragrance of their own.

Do not sprinkle the clothes too wet for ironing, and try to apply the moisture evenly. A handy way is to leave the clothes on the line if there is a heavy dew before bringing in and rolling up.

Iron articles that take the least heat first. Slow, unhurried but well-directed motions give the best results in hand ironing. Iron the dangling parts first, pressing the lengthwise thread whenever possible.

Recipe of the Month

Appetizing Supper Dish

Wedges of lettuce alternated with spoonfuls of well-seasoned potato salad on which are laid slices of hard cooked egg, a little parsley and a bunch of watercress, if obtainable, in the center, make this cool, appetizing and hearty dish. A side dish of salad dressing will provide extra dressing if needed.

Poultry & Egg National Board Photo

YOUR DOG CAN HAVE BEACON TOO!

★ When you go to your BEACON Dealer for the Poultry and Dairy Feeds upon which you, as a successful farmer, depend, remember—

BEACON DOG MEAL

The same scientific research — the same unchanging standards of quality—that have made BEACON Feeds your own standard of excellence, go into this fine feed for your dog!

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Strongly reinforced with cheap wood. Modern stream-lined roof, walls and gutter. How to build a house 22x24, three rooms, as low as $100; garage, $20; 20x50 poultry house $50. Farm buildings for a few dollars. Homemade equipment to make wall-high building blocks with inside and outside finish. Also roof, wall and floor tile in color, and durable wallboard of sawdust. Many money and labor saving ideas. Long lasting, no painting. Mixer and saw easily made from old auto. 40 war-time plans. Earn $10 a day. Guaranteed, illustrated book, $1.00. Home Industries, 1318 So. 30th Ave., AE, Omaha 5, Nebr.

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OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER

JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS.. OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

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Science MARCHES ON

By CARL H. SCHROEDER

Six-day chick disease is the term coined to describe a fatal condition among brooder chicks, observed by H. Temperton and D. W. P. Bythell of the British National Institute of Poultry Husbandry. Deaths, occurring between 6 and 14 days of age, may run as high as 25 to 50 per cent and sometimes higher. There are no characteristics, diagnostic symptoms or autopsy findings. It is claimed the possibility of bacterial infection has been ruled out definitely. The condition which occurred on the British Isles more or less widely in the field during recent years was allegedly experimentally reproducible. The incidence of the disease was controlled, if not eliminated, by the additional feeding of grains. The conclusion was reached that the disease is caused by a deficiency of available energy.

On the basis of the reported observations, the investigators evidently succeeded reproducing the disease in repeated tests. However, in the opinion of this reviewer, there is insufficient evidence to support the conclusion that the phenomenon under discussion is caused by an inadequate supply of available energy. (Harper-Adams Utility Poultry Journal. Vol. 24, N. S. No. 4, 60-67).

* * *

Fertility not affected by feed. Statements are sometimes made expressing the belief or conviction that poor fertility is attributable to the feed. This opinion lacks factual support. Quoting the United States Department of Agriculture: "Although a complete, well-balanced diet is necessary for maximum egg production, egg size, and live weight, and for high hatchability, neither the fertility nor the physical composition of eggs is affected by the feeding of strikingly different, even deficient diets." (U.S.D.A., Agricultural Research Administration, 1943 Report)

The lack of relationship between diet and fertility is universally accepted by those who, like this reviewer, have the opportunity to observe fertility on a variety of different rations, including diets deficient in one or more respects. Only a deficiency so prolonged and severe as to physically incapacitate the male could account for lowered or entirely lacking fertility. Under practical conditions, no ration consisting of customarily used, natural feedstuffs is likely to be so far outside the normal range of nutrition. This reviewer is cognizant of only one report associating low fertility with the feed and this report emanated from Japan, a country not noted for scientific accuracy.

* * *

Labor Requirements of laying flocks. The time required for chores for laying flocks decreases as the size of the flock increases. A. L. Porry of the Maine Experiment Station reports in a survey of labor problems on poultry farms that flocks consisting of less than 300 birds require 72 minutes each day per 100 head. Step by step, as the flock increases in size, the chore time becomes less. Flocks of 1,200 and over required but 19 minutes per day per 100 birds.

One of the factors which contributed to the greater labor efficiency of the larger flocks was the practice of having running water in the laying house. Running water in the house saved about 6 minutes each day per 100 hens. (Maine Experiment Station. Miscellaneous Pub. No. 597)

WHAT TO DO WHEN

WORMS ROB POULTRY PROFITS

If you want more eggs and increased poultry profits, be sure to keep your birds healthy and free from worms.

Worms come out—egg production goes up—when you feed OVUMIX in your mash. This new "double-duty" Tonic and Wormer improves health and increases production—and so easily, too. No fuss or bother. Just mix handy 5-lb. package of OVUMIX with 100 lbs. of your regular mash. Inexpensive, but very effective. Order today from your local dealer, or write for free folder.

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TONIC AND WORMER

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2 LB. BROILERS IN 8 WEEKS

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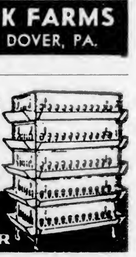
CHEWALLA BROODER CO. HOLLY SPRINGS MISSISSIPPI



CHEWALLA *Sanitary* BROODER

Toxite KILLS Red Mites Bed Bugs

Spray brooder house. Kills germs. Helps prevent disease.

Spray roosts and other breeding places. Kills red mites, bed bugs, blue bugs, fleas and similar pests. Use a common garden sprayer. One treatment usually lasts for months.

FOR COLDS—Spray thick mist in poultry house several times a day and above birds at night. Ask your dealer or WRITE

TOXITE LABORATORIES, Box 3, Chestertown, Md.

MAPLE LAWN CHICKS

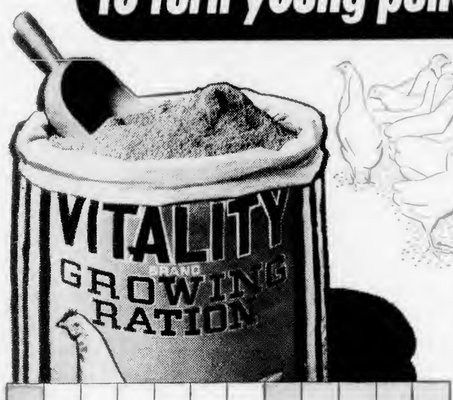
Hatches every Mon. & Thur. All Leading Breeds. White Leghorns, N.H. & R.I. Reds, Rock-Red Cross, Barred & White Rocks. $10.00 UP 100

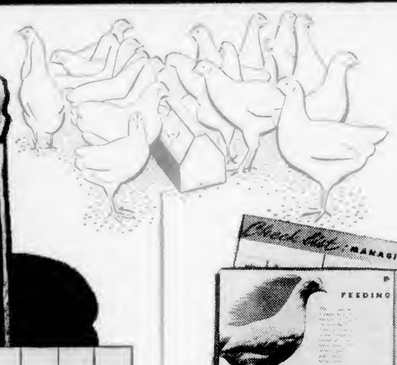
100% live del. Postpaid. Sexing 95%. All breeders bloodtested. Bred for size and egg production. Cash or C.O.D. Write today for FREE CATALOG.

Maple Lawn Hatchery, Box E, McAlisterville, Pa.

A GOOD **FEED** *and* A GOOD **METHOD**

to turn young pullets into layers faster





THREE-YEAR AVERAGE
Aug. to Jan., 38.9c a dozen
Feb. to July, 30.3c a dozen

Is growing mash an expense?

Year after year the cycle of egg prices follows the same old familiar curve: high in fall and winter, low in spring and summer.

And year after year *some* poultry raisers make money out of this cycle by turning the facts to their advantage.

The ones who make money feed a good balanced growing ration rather than let the pullets scratch for themselves.

Feeding a growing ration results in *more eggs earlier.* That is, the pullets start laying enough earlier so that good-size eggs are ready for the high-price market; and, the birds' bodies being properly built up for the job, they lay more eggs, too.

VITALITY GROWER AND DEVELOPER (for birds on range) or VITALITY GROWING RATION (for birds in confinement) costs 12c to 15c a pullet from 8 weeks to maturity. Four or five extra eggs will pay you back for that. Yet it's not unusual to have the pullets laying *a month earlier,* and get *50 or more extra eggs* from each of them the first year, as a result of proper feeding during the growing period.

Would *you* call a good balanced growing mash an expense?

YOU'LL WANT THIS DIFFERENT KIND OF POULTRY BOOK . . .

- Tells what to do and when and how to do it.
- Without a lot of reading . . . mainly in pictures, charts, diagrams, and tables.
- Easy to refer to when you want to check up on certain points.
- Covers starting, growing, and laying periods; also broilers and hatching eggs.
- Contains sections on turkeys and ducks.
- Enough material "to write a book about"—but boiled down for your convenience.

. . . AND IT'S FREE! (But mail the coupon now. There's a paper shortage, and our supply is not unlimited.)

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Please send me a free copy of your POULTRY RAISER'S HANDBOOK. No obligation to me.

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VITALITY

The feeds that contain

BRAND

A vitamin fortifier that provides vitamins A, D and G for Vita-Fier **greater livability, faster growth and stepped-up appetite.**

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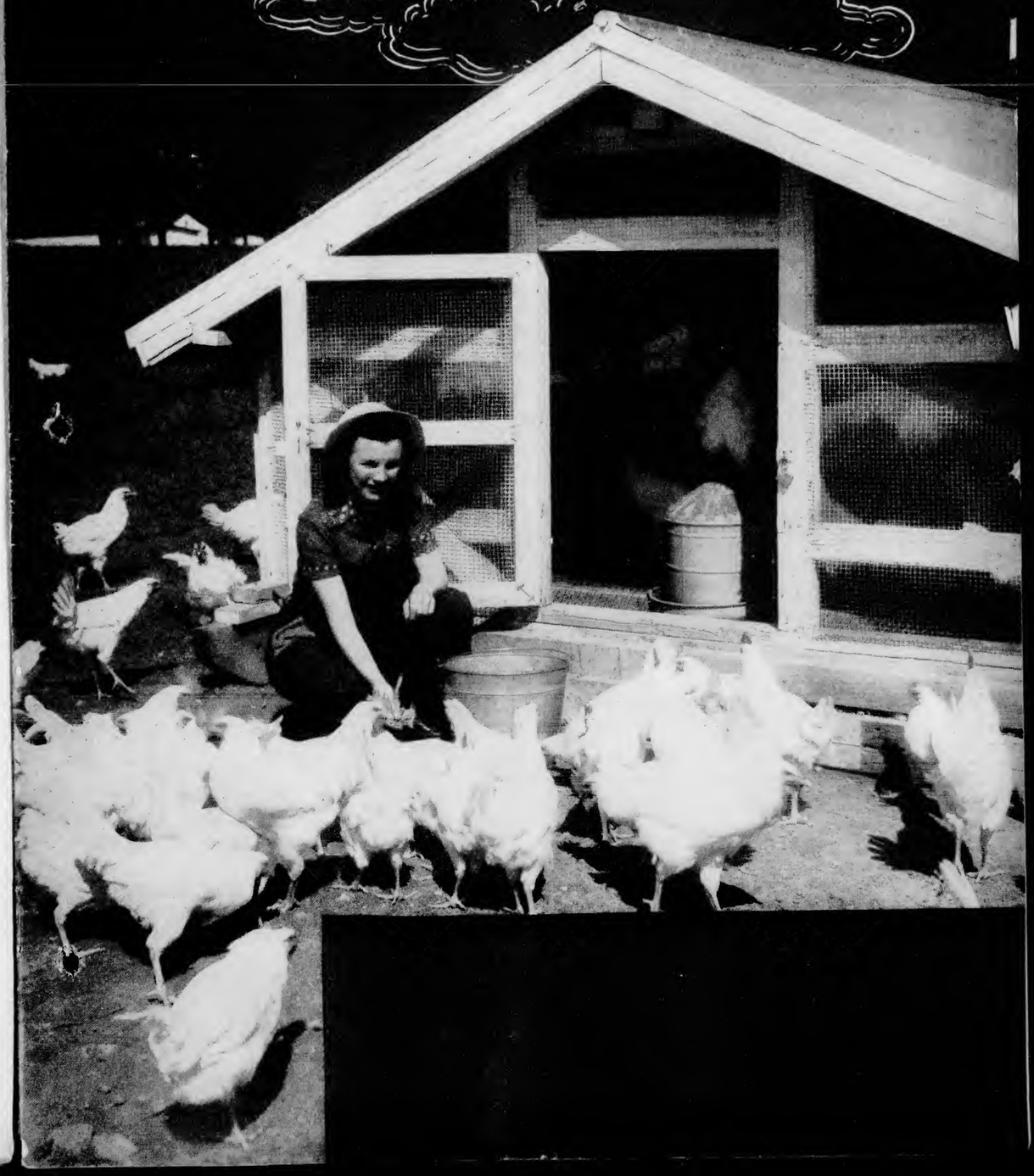


Why Uncle Sam is ahead more than

6 MILLION DOLLARS A DAY

BALANCE SHEET

In the other World War

The railroads, in 1918, performed 405 billion ton-miles of freight service.

Railroads performed 42 billion miles of passenger service in 1918.

Freight rates were raised about 25%.

The government took over the operation of the railroads.

Deficits resulting from Federal operation cost the taxpayers 2 million dollars a day.

In this World War

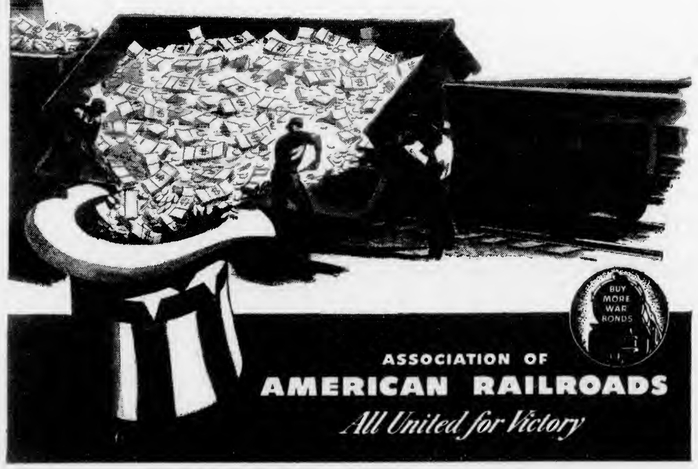
The railroads, in 1943, performed 727 billion ton-miles of freight service, 737 billion in 1944.

Railroads performed 87 billion miles of passenger service in 1943 and 95 billion in 1944.

Freight rates remain substantially the same as they were prior to the war.

The railroads have remained under their own management.

The railroads are paying Federal taxes at the rate of more than 4 million dollars a day — to say nothing of their state and local taxes.



ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS
All United for Victory

THIS MONTH WITH *Your Flock*

Don't house gray-eyed pullets.

Get the built-up litter started in the laying house by the middle of this month.

Repair windows that may have been broken during the summer.

Put in brooder coal now if you can get it.

Keep after mice and rats.

Tattoo your flock to guard against theft.

Avoid New Grains

The unusual amount of wet weather over most of the Northeast this summer makes it necessary to be doubly cautious and not to feed any new grain. Grain with a high moisture content may cause fermentation in the intestinal tract and result in diarrhea and death.

Grain on hand for some time should be checked to see that it has not become moldy.

Ventilation Important

Pullets that have been out on range since spring are accustomed to lots of air, so keep the laying houses open right now, adjusting the ventilation to the weather changes. Too little air may cause overheating, result in colds.

Check Flock Each Night

The newly housed pullets should be checked each evening for the birds that stay on the floor or want to spend the night in the nests. Transfer them to the perches. If the perches are too high off the floor, it may be necessary to have a board runway leading up for the pullets unable to fly up.

Spread the Litter

If you have just recently housed the pullets and have begun the built-up litter plan, you'll probably have about an inch or so of litter on the floor and you'll soon want to add more. Keep it spread evenly around the pen with a rake. There may be a tendency for the birds to scratch the litter away from the light and leave bare spots.

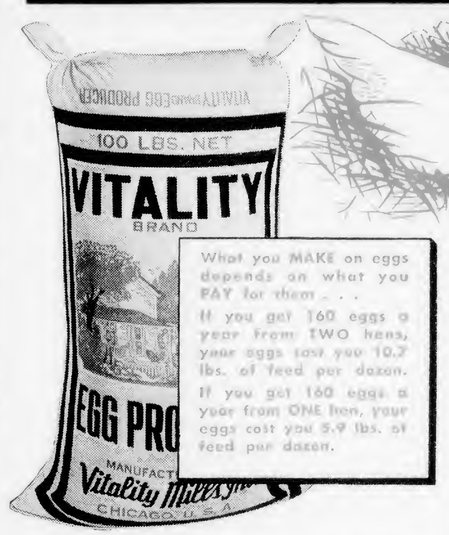
Longer Time on Range

If you have good range, it may be possible to keep the pullets on range longer before housing them. It'll mean a saving on feed. Instead of housing when the flock is up to 10 per cent in production, you might be able to wait until 50 per cent production has been reached. Egg yolks will be a bit

[Please turn to page 20]

A Good FEED AND A Good METHOD

. . to get the egg production you want



What you MAKE on eggs depends on what you PAY for them . . .

If you get 160 eggs a year from TWO hens, your eggs cost you 10.7 lbs. of feed per dozen.

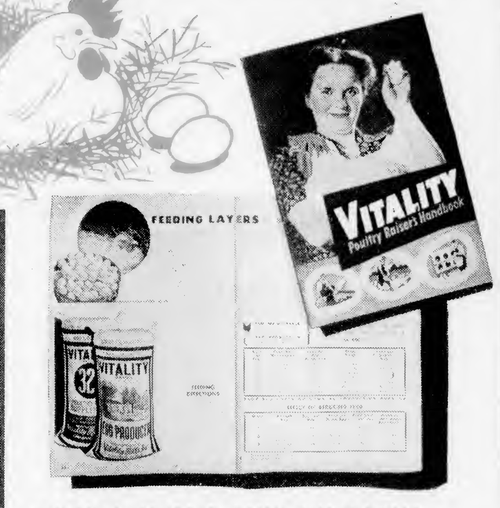
If you get 160 eggs a year from ONE hen, your eggs cost you 5.9 lbs. of feed per dozen.

The above example shows it pays to feed good hens plenty of Vitality Egg Producer. For here's a feed that's made to get the most your hens are able to give . . . a careful balance of high-quality egg-making nutrients.

80-egg-a-year and 160-egg-a-year flock averages are both common in this country today. There's nothing unusually bad about the one or unusually good about the other. It just depends on the kind of chicks the poultry raiser buys and the way he feeds and manages them.

If you have a bunch of scrub, no-account chickens there's not much point in feeding them Vitality — or even in spending much time or effort caring for them. But if you bought good chicks from a reliable hatcheryman it will pay you well to feed them plenty of Vitality Egg Producer and care for them according to the fine management system described in the Vitality Poultry Raiser's Handbook. Learn about Vitality Double Diet Plan and Viatlity Modified Cafeteria Plan as well as the usual mash-plus-scratch method of feeding layers.

Getting this book — and your first bag of Vitality — is going a long way toward really filling the egg basket.



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- Tells what to do and when and how to do it.
- Without a lot of reading . . . mainly in pictures, charts, diagrams, and tables.
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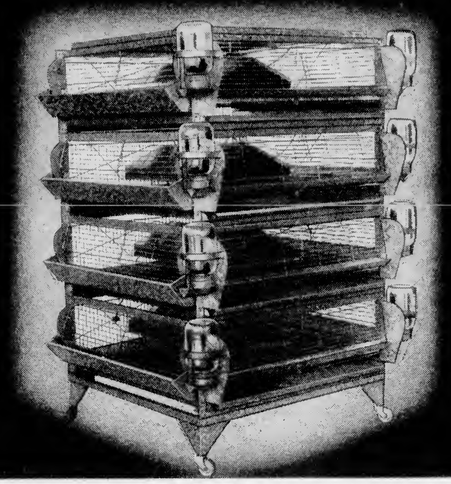
THE FEEDS THAT CONTAIN *Vita-Fier* BRAND

A vitamin Fortifier that provides A, D and G for greater livability, faster growth and stepped-up appetite

Bussey's ELECTRIC STACK-A-DECK STARTER BATTERY



NOW IN PRODUCTION

There's big profit to be made in poultry raising today—but you must have the right equipment. Here is just the brooding battery you need to give your chicks a good healthy start and cut mortality rate to a minimum.

Note the patented "bottle flow" water system which is now furnished at no extra cost. In our opinion it is a great improvement. (The common water troughs can still be furnished if desired.)

Another feature is the patented "trombone slide" door front which gives easy access to the chicks without disturbing the adjustment.

Each deck is equipped with our famous Thermo-Hen electric contact-heater. Heat is controlled by micro-switch wafer thermostat.

Inside measure is 36 inches by 36 inches. Overall size 42 inches by 47 inches. Head-room is 10 inches.

The Stack-A-Deck Battery is exceptionally well made of heavy galvanized steel. Offered either four or five decks high, at a very reasonable price. Write for our catalog.

Bussey PEN PRODUCTS CO.
5151 W. 65th ST. • CHICAGO 38, ILL.

VERDI-VITE

GET MORE EGGS THIS EASY WAY!

SEND $1.00 NOW FOR 18 DAY SUPPLY

Act promptly and we will send you enough Verdi-Vite capsules to protect 100 adult birds for 18 days at the special price of $1.00 postpaid.

Lazy, listless hens perk up and go to work when they are fed "VERDI-VITE." This famous water soluble vitamin capsule supplements feed with important and essential vitamins. Promotes better health, faster growth and bigger profits. No mixing. No mess. No bother. Order direct from ad.

FRANKLIN SQUARE Laboratories
Box VV 2 Franklin Square N. Y.

The War and Poultry Raisers

Egg Demand Continues Heavy

While egg retailers in New York City could sell from 25 to 35 per cent more eggs than a year ago, they are said to be handling only 40 to 50 per cent as many eggs as last year at this time. Hotels and restaurants, however, are using many more eggs than last year. Several New York restaurant chains are said to have averaged 65 per cent greater use of eggs in July than a year ago.

Many of the receivers of nearby eggs are handling only 5 to 15 per cent of their usual volume. The movement of eggs out of storage has been especially heavy.

Mayonnaise and salad dressings, because of the fat shortages and lack of enough eggs to take care of the unusual demand, have become scarce items on grocers' shelves. Noodle manufacturers, too, have been affected, while bakers, already hit by sugar and lack of shortening, are now having trouble getting eggs.

Although the curtailment in Army buying of eggs is expected to help the egg supply situation somewhat in eastern cities, more and more families will probably go egg-less for days at a time during the next three or four months.

Four-Way Drive on Black Markets

The heavy demand for eggs has made over-ceiling prices even more prevalent than before. One receiver is said to enclose $1.00 extra per case when making returns, while another pays for the case and transportation, which adds about 3 cents per dozen to the price.

In one instance, a Pennsylvania producer was approached by an anxious egg buyer who was told by the poultryman that no eggs, other than a few hatching eggs, were sold at wholesale. The buyer decided to take one case of hatching eggs at $18 to "improve my flock."

While the heavy demand for eggs may appear to be an invitation to indulge in black market sales, four government agencies—OPA, Treasury, Justice, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture — have combined forces to smash black marketing.

Newspaper stories have already told how lavish spending at resorts has put internal revenue agents on the trail of tax evaders and resulted in the recovery of millions of dollars of tax money. Farmers, too, are being visited by revenue men and asked to produce sales records and answer embarrassing questions. Particularly vulnerable will be producers who sold through co-ops for years, then suddenly started to sell their eggs elsewhere when over-ceiling prices became rampant, even though the co-ops were paying the highest prices allowed.

New Poultry Sharing Order Announced for 12 States

To provide chicken for the U. S. armed forces and to protect civilian supplies by making military purchases over a large area at a time when poultry marketings are heavy, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson on August 5 issued a new poultry set-aside order (WFO 142), effective August 13, requiring equal sharing between the armed forces and civilians of all poultry handled in "authorized" processing plants in 12 states.

The states included in the order are North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. [Please turn to page 24]

THROUGH THE

Editors Specs

War's End

We thank God that the bloodiest conflict in all history has finally been ended.

The dreams of the war lords who sought to dominate the world have been shattered, but they cut a wide swath of death, suffering, and destruction before they were stopped. The heavy toll exacted by World War II will leave its mark for generations to come. As a peace loving nation, our thoughts and efforts now should be directed toward the means of preventing the rise of those individuals and groups whose thirst for power might cause civilization to topple entirely.

The speed with which America rearmed to meet the attack is a tribute to the strength of a democracy where the individual enjoys more freedom than in any other country of the world. In a relatively short time, our production of material reached the highest point in the history of the nation, and the United States became the arsenal of the world, but that productive genius and energy must now be turned into peacetime activities. Jobs must be provided for the millions who sacrificed, fought, and risked their lives that the war's destruction would not be brought to the cities, towns, and farmsteads of America.

Agriculture, beset by shortages of all kinds during the war, but blessed with good weather, produced more food than ever before. The greatest increase of all came in poultry and eggs, and the poultry industry can be proud of this achievement.

Right now, we are experiencing an unusual demand for eggs and poultry, due mainly to the shortages of red meats and heavy military food requirements. How long it will continue, we do not know. Our production of eggs and poultry still continues at a rate nearly 50 per cent above what it was before the war. Some readjustment downward in our production is bound to occur. We must be prepared for it. Individually, however, every flock owner should strive to keep his flock operating as efficiently as possible.

1950 Poultry Forecast

On the assumption that the national income will be 150 billion dollars annually, the general price level somewhat lower than present war price levels, and the likelihood that the reconversion slump will already have been hurdled, some officials in the U. S. Department of Agriculture have prepared a forecast as to what prices, consumption, and production of eggs and poultry will be in 1950. The figures were presented July 25 at the meeting of the International Baby Chick Association directors in Chicago by J. W. Kinghorne of the Office of Marketing Services, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Here is the forecast:

—egg prices at 29 cents a dozen compared with 37 cents in 1943 and a 21-cent pre-war average. Chickens at 20 cents a pound in 1950 as against 15 cents in the pre-war period and 24 cents in 1943. Turkeys at 26 cents a pound compared with 30 cents in 1943 and 17 cents in the pre-war period.

—per capita chicken consumption at 25 pounds, compared with 17.9 pounds for pre-war. Turkey consumption at 5 pounds per capita compared to 2.6 pounds in the pre-war period, an increase of 92 per cent. Egg consumption at 348 eggs per capita compared with 298 eggs in the pre-war period.

—egg production in 1950 of 4,330 million dozen, compared to 3,335

[Please turn to page 22]

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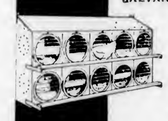

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WHICH WOULD YOU CHOOSE . . .

An Extra 5¢ per Dozen on Egg Price?
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2 Dozen Extra Eggs Per Bag of Feed?

The first, quick, hair-trigger answer from most people would be: "Give us the 5¢ rise in price." Everybody knows what a help it would be.

But do you realize that 2 dozen extra eggs per bag of feed would boost your profits just as much? And this is a factor within your control.

Poultry keeping is a business of converting feed into cash. Profits depend upon the *cash return per bag of total ration* that your birds consume.

Take a look at the table below. A yield of 18 dozen at 45¢ is better than 16 dozen at 50¢. A yield of 20 dozen at 50¢ is better than 18 dozen at 55¢. Or 20 dozen per bag at 40¢ is as good as 16 dozen per bag at 50¢.

Or look at it another way and note that 2 dozen extra eggs would step up your cash return per bag of total ration by 70¢ to $1.00 or more, according to the price of eggs.

CASH RETURN PER BAG OF FEED

When Your Yield of Eggs is:	When Eggs Sell For				
	35¢ Doz.	40¢ Doz.	45¢ Doz.	50¢ Doz.	55¢ Doz.
16 doz. per bag	$5.60	$6.40	$7.20	$8.00	$8.80
18 doz. per bag	6.30	7.20	8.10	9.00	9.90
20 doz. per bag	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00

The yield of eggs per bag of feed may vary all the way from less than 15 dozen to more than 20. Partly, it depends upon poultry breeding and management, but to a very great extent it depends upon the *quality of the feed itself*. Different feeds are widely different in their ability to yield a high output of eggs per bag.

Purina Layena and Purina Lay Chow are both designed and built to yield a high output of eggs per bag. They've got the stuff to make eggs, and they've got it in the right blend and balance. And it is safe to say that no feeds are more famous for their performance, year in and year out, than these feeds are. The chief reason for their growing popularity is *high yield of eggs per bag.*

Give these facts careful consideration in making plans for fall and winter. Ask for these by name:

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COMPLETE RATION
PURINA LAY CHOW
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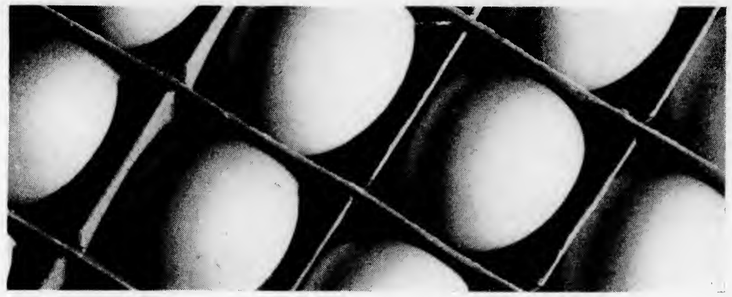
Effective, Shockless Flock Treatment for Large Roundworms

Remove large roundworms effectively, without shock to your birds. Feed Purina Chek-R-Ton to pullets the last week on range. Buy 6 pounds of Chek-R-Ton per 100 birds. Mix it with the mash over a period of 7 days. Leave the worms outdoors. Tests have proved Chek-R-Ton gets 93.6 per cent of them. Your Purina dealer sells Chek-R-Ton.

AT THE STORE WITH THE CHECKERBOARD SIGN

Dollars from Sense in Laying Flock Management



How to get the most eggs from your flock in the months ahead.

By MORLEY A. JULL

PROFITS made from the laying flock depend far more on common sense methods of management than most flock owners realize. Except for diseases such as fowl typhoid and fowl cholera, most of the "bad luck" about which so many flock owners complain is due to negligence in management.

Six Factors Affecting Profits

If you want to make the most profit from your flock this fall and winter, consider these six important factors that affect profits:

1. High annual egg production per bird.

Without high egg production for the year, you cannot expect to make even reasonable profits, especially when feed prices are relatively high. Well bred stock and common sense management are necessary to secure high production.

2. High percentage of pullets in the laying flock.

Many commercial market egg producers in the Northeast keep pullets only. Under average conditions, yearling hens lay about 20 per cent fewer eggs than pullets. From the standpoint of pounds of feed per dozen eggs produced, pullets on the average are more efficient than yearlings. On the other hand, if your flock is used for breeding purposes, it would be well to keep some carefully selected yearlings each year from which to secure pullets for laying flock replacements.

3. High fall flock egg production.

High fall egg yield means higher profits because egg prices are highest in the fall. Early maturing pullets hatched at the right time lay better in the fall than yearlings and thus provide more income. Common sense flock management is relatively more important in the fall than at other times.

4. Low mortality.

Dead birds provide no further income from the flock. The most expensive time for a pullet to die is just when she is ready to start laying. You get no returns on the feed she consumed nor on the labor and overhead costs you have spent on her. Therefore, keep mortality low, especially in fall and early winter.

5. Efficient use of labor.

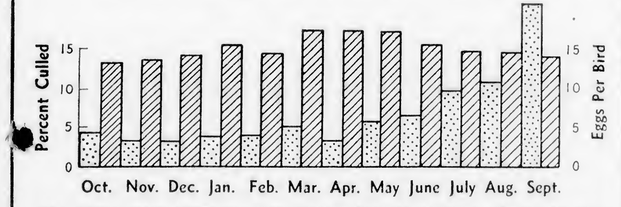
No one likes to work for nothing. But flock owners who neglect their birds often wind up the year with a flat pocketbook instead of a fat pocketbook. The only difference between flat and fat is "l," which stands for laziness. It's the lazy flock owner who does not plan his work to save steps in the chore route and who forgets to do the little things that affect the comfort of the birds and the number of eggs they lay. Moreover, with labor short on many poultry plants, your work should be planned more carefully than ever so that all labor will be used efficiently.

6. Low overhead costs.

Keep overhead costs as low as

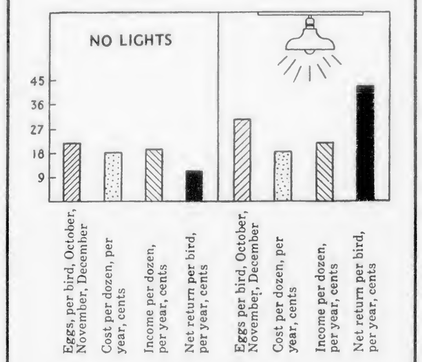
[Please turn to page 17]

Regular Culling Means Good Production Level



The dotted bars show the percentage of birds culled each month and the cross-line bars show the average number of eggs per bird each month in flocks comprising over 100,000 birds entered in the N. H. home egg laying contest. Note the good level of egg production maintained monthly by regular culling. (Data from R. C. Bradley)

Lighting Increases Net Returns



Among 276 Michigan farm flocks, some were lighted, while others were not. The lighted birds laid better in October, November, and December, had a much higher net return per bird. (From data of K. T. Wright)

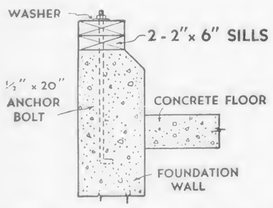
Build STRONG Poultry Houses

Hints for sound construction of multi-story houses, and strengthening existing buildings.

By W. C. HARRINGTON

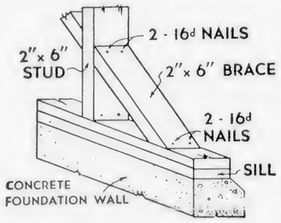
LAYING houses two to five stories high are common. Unless sound building principles have been followed, such buildings are in danger of collapse or unroofing during periods of high winds.

Poultry house failures following windstorms are generally due to light or low-grade construction, poor anchorage, poor nailing, and lack of ties and braces. Poor design, poor workmanship, and poor materials invariably mean a poorly constructed building. Much of this can be avoided by proper attention to details.



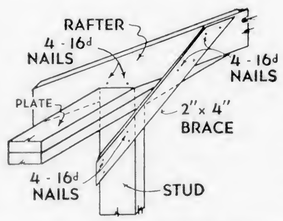
Anchor Bolts

To hold structure securely to foundation, use anchor bolts, ½ inch by 20 inches, spaced 6 feet apart in the foundation walls. Concrete is preferred for foundations. It provides a firm support, and is rat-proof, rot-proof, and termite proof. Walls should extend into ground at least 24 inches to provide firm footing and to keep rats from burrowing beneath. On a side hill location, unless soil is well drained, install drain tile near the footing. Walls should extend above the ground level so as to keep sills free from moisture due to splash from eaves and snow; also at least 4 inches above floor level so that wood sills are not in contact with damp litter, which would cause wood to rot and nails to corrode.



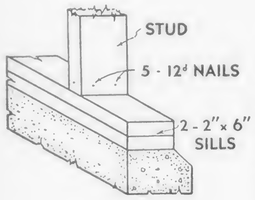
Corner Brace

Rigid framing is essential for sound construction. Poorly framed buildings tend to sway during high winds, resulting in enlarged nail holes in roofing and occasionally collapse of the building. Poultry houses should have corner bracing at each floor level, bracing at each partition, especially in long houses, and bracing underneath roof rafters. Braces of 1 by 4 or 1 by 6-inch material are common, inexpensive, and easily applied. They are "let" into the sidewalls and partitions where they are out of the way. In attics, they are usually just nailed to the joist or rafters. Unused pieces of studs and sills are often used between studs, as in sketch. Framing parts must be accurate by cut and fit for greatest strength.



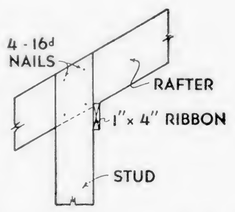
Bracing of Walls

Knee braces often serve to (1) stiffen the frame and to (2) tie floor joists and rafters to the side walls. Knee bracing tends to supplement diagonal bracing at partitions and is usually installed at 8- or 10-foot intervals. Buildings two to three stories high and having a length over twice the width require proportionately more bracing than short one or two-story structures. The omission of adequate bracing is largely responsible for enormous damage done by windstorms. Brace rafters diagonally, the brace extending from the corner at the eaves to the ridge. Diagonal buckling of sheet roofing often indicates improper bracing of roof.



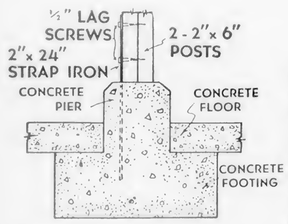
Nailing Studs to Sills

Sills for one- and two-story laying houses are usually made from two pieces of 2 by 4 or 2 by 6-inch material securely nailed together. For buildings three stories or higher, sills should be of 2 by 6 or 2 by 8-inch material. Sills should be embedded in mortar and the nuts of the anchor bolts well tightened. Large washers are preferred to small washers because of the increased bearing surface. The objection to 2-inch as compared to 4-inch sills is that 2-inch sills fail by splitting more easily during high winds. Toe-nail studs to sills, using as large nails as possible without splitting. Soft woods as white pine and hemlock will take large nails such as 12d and 16d. and need the extra holding power. Use 10d nails for hardwoods such as Douglas fir and southern pine.



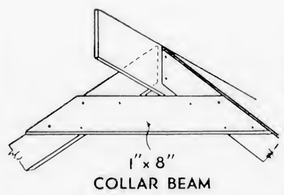
Rafter to Stud

Here is an optional method of fastening rafters to studs. This joint prevents lifting of the roof, but the rafters or plates at front and rear must be tied together to prevent distortion of frame. Most roofs that are torn from long buildings first loosen at one of the corners because of inadequate fastenings. In areas where there are occasional windstorms, rafters should be securely tied at the ends of the building and also at a few intermediate places as at partitions. Extraordinarily light construction and the absence of roof trusses and of supporting posts often makes poultry house roofs particularly vulnerable during periods of high winds. This condition is worse in open-front poultry houses, for the lifting effect of wind may be twice that of normal wind pressure.



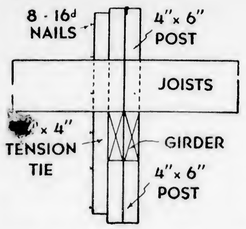
Post Anchors

Posts should be anchored to piers with iron straps 3/16 by 2 by 24 inches. Piers should project above floor so that lower ends of posts will not rot because of damp litter, and piers should have wide footings. Center posts of a 24 by 24 foot house may carry a load as high as 3 tons per story and 2 tons for the roof, particularly after a heavy snowfall. Posts of a two-story building, therefore, might have to support as much as 5 tons. Soft clay will support about 1 ton per square foot, while wet sand or firm clay will support about 2 tons per square foot. For adequate supports, piers of two-story poultry houses should be made about 24 inches square and 8 inches thick.



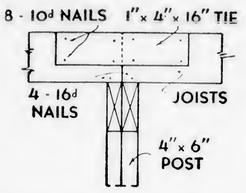
Collar Beam

Rafters must be tied together with a collar beam if the roof is to withstand the upward pressure of the air due to high winds. The ridge board tends to keep the rafters in alignment at the time of construction and joints made by the abutting rafters is not only more rigid, but infinitely stronger than where the ridge board is omitted. In areas frequented by high winds, the loft floor or ceiling should be tied to or partially suspended from the roofing rafters to weight the roof. This can usually be done by means of posts or other structural members located midway between the ridge and the eaves.



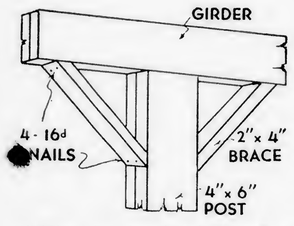
Post-Tie at Floor

Because of the tremendous lifting effect of the wind, roofs must be well anchored or tied by means of structural members as studs and posts to the concrete foundation walls and piers. Where wood posts and girders are used, ties must extend from post to post or post to purlin, otherwise the effect of continuity is lost. Metal ties such as plumber's perforated straps or hurricane clips serve a definite and useful purpose in fastening joists, rafters, sills, plates and studs. They are inexpensive and are quickly applied. These ties can often be applied to existing structures to correct weaknesses in construction.



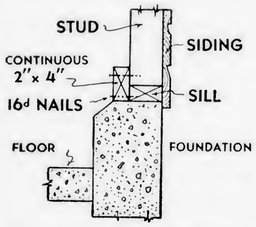
Joist Ties

Joists and rafters are usually lapped or abutted over girders and purlins. If lapped, they are usually nailed with 16d common nails, and if abutted, they are commonly tied with a piece of 1 by 4 or 1 by 6-inch board; otherwise spreading of the walls may occur due to wind pressure or perhaps overloading of the roof or floors. The accumulation of heavy ice and snow on roof decks is often responsible for the collapse of poultry structures.



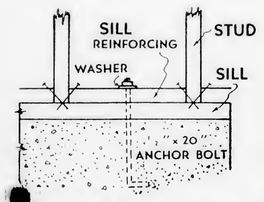
Post Bracing

All tall structures tend to sway during windstorms, but the ordinary structures of one to three stories in height should not sway appreciably. Swaying of framed structures tends to loosen roofing sheets and to strain joints of woodwork, bending, pulling or shearing the nails and thus weakening the structure. It is to secure rigidity that bracing is placed in framed structures, and why it is especially necessary in poultry houses that are more than one story high.



Reinforcing One-Piece Sill

Poultry buildings of extremely light or flimsy construction or those which are weakened by the ravages of time or rot can usually be strengthened by employing some of the methods illustrated. Here is a method by which the joint between the stud and sill and the sill itself can be materially reinforced. Simply place a 2 by 4 along the sill and nail it securely to the existing sill and studs. This plan would be useful on many existing poultry houses.



Sill Reinforcing at Anchor

Another method of reinforcing one-piece sills is to insert 2 by 4's between the studs, then toe-nailing to the studs.

It is comparatively easy to incorporate good construction principles in new buildings. The additional cost of adequate anchorage and bracing sufficient to withstand windstorms, ranges from 1 to 3 per cent. Many of the plans available to poultrymen are incomplete, and extra bracing in addition to that specified in the plans may be desirable. One rule to follow when a building is under construction is to install braces as fast as construction permits, for light frame buildings are particularly vulnerable to wind during erection, and collapses may result in loss of life.

(W. C. Harrington is agricultural extension engineer of Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass.)

Members of the Poultry and Egg National Board executive committee shown here include, from left to right, Hobart Creighton, Manager Homer Huntington, President Clyde Edmonds, Secretary Glenn Campbell, Hugh Gordon, Norb Schaefer, and J. C. Huttar. (Hatchery Tribune photo)

Egg Board's Hatchery Drive Over $38,000

Budget for 1946 raised to $150,000—New study on egg vitamins is given support

The special drive among hatcherymen for contributions in support of the consumer education activities of the Poultry and Egg National Board has reached $38,025, it was revealed by Glenn Campbell, secretary, at the semi-annual meeting of Board of directors at the Palmer House, Chicago, July 23 and 24. By the time the campaign ends on January 1, it is hoped that the fund will exceed $50,000.

Texas, with a total of $4,804, led all states in contributions, while Minnesota was second with $4,424. Indiana led in number of hatcherymen contributing with a total of 155, while Oregon led all other states in exceeding its quota, having made 515 per cent of its quota. Altogether, 2,200 hatcherymen have contributed during the current drive.

Manager Homer I. Huntington reported 2,000 publicity contacts had been added, bringing to 14,500 the number of food editors, teachers, dietitians, nutritionists, food consultants, demonstration agents and other key people receiving information regularly on poultry and eggs. He indicated that everything was being done to maintain a high level of consumption for eggs and poultry products with the object of getting every man, woman and child to eating 365 eggs, 3.8 pounds [Please turn to page 23]

★ ★ ★

I. B. C. A. Establishes Research Committee

A research committee to "recognize, receive, investigate, study, assign or reject research projects" that deal with hatchery industry problems was established by the delegates to the International Baby Chick Association's board meeting at the Palmer House, Chicago, July 24 to 26. Because of government regulations prohibiting convention or meeting groups of more than 50 persons, the meeting was confined to directors and officers. It was the first time in 29 years that the organization failed to hold its annual convention.

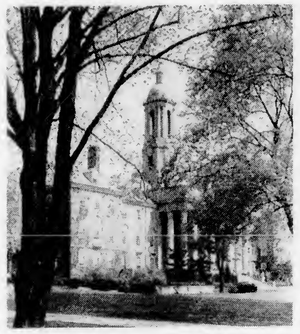
In proposing that a research committee be created, retiring president Chas. H. Price, Jr., Telford, Pa., called attention to the fact that 20 per cent of the eggs placed in incubators failed to hatch, representing a loss of potential food amounting to between 9 and 10 million dollars. The directors appropriated $1,000 for the committee, and Andrew Christie, Kingston, N. H., and President Price each contributed $500.

Although the first season's operation of chick transportation insurance resulted in a loss ratio of 219 per cent on express shipments and 172 per cent on parcel post shipments, it was decided to continue to offer this insurance for another year through the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, jumping the premium from 15 cents to 25 cents per $100 valuation on express shipments, from 25 cents to 40 cents on parcel post.

Revision of the International Poultry Guide, with the addition of New Hampshires, and material on cross-breeding and chick sexing, was voted. Authority was granted to the board to work [Please turn to page 33]

Poultry Courses for VETERANS

A review of courses available to veterans who wish to take poultry studies.



Old Main at Penn State College

LAST spring, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported that it was getting more inquiries from men in the armed forces about poultry farming than any other phase of agriculture.

Whether or not it is wise, in view of the great expansion which has occurred in the poultry industry during the war years, to embark on poultry raising in the immediate years ahead, is another question. Many veterans, however, will want to take courses that will fit them for actual poultry raising or for related work in the poultry industry.

Types of Educational Help

Under the so-called G. I. Bill of Rights (Public Act 346), any veteran who was under 25 years of age at the time he entered the service and who had 90 days of active service is entitled to one year of schooling, during which time the Veterans Administration pays to the institution up to $500 for fees, tuition, books, supplies, and equipment, while the veteran receives $50 a month compensation, if single; $75 a month if he has a dependent. Veterans who were over 25 years of age at the time of entering the service have to submit evidence that their education was interrupted or impeded.

If the veteran's scholastic work at the end of the first year is satisfactory, he is entitled to as many more months of schooling, under the same financial arrangement of the first year, as he had total months in the service.

Disabled veterans can obtain vocational education under Public Law 16, their eligibility for such training being determined by the Veterans Administration. A veteran who is single will receive $92 a month compensation, including the rate of pension, while a veteran and wife will receive $103.50 each month. An additional monthly allowance of $5.75 is paid for each dependent child.

College Poultry Courses

Most of the state agricultural colleges offer 4-year courses in agriculture with a chance to major in poultry or to take a large number of poultry subjects. Frequently, there is no poultry offered the first year, and the student takes basic subjects. Entrance usually requires graduation from an accredited high school, but in some cases "special" students not wishing to get a degree are accepted.

Some of the colleges offer 2-year agricultural courses, not qualifying for a degree, but making it possible for the student to take all of the poultry subjects in a shorter time. Most often, but not always, high school graduation is required for entrance. The New York State Institute of Agriculture on Long Island offers a 2-year course, the first year to consist of basic agricultural subjects, while the second year can be largely poultry.

Types of short courses vary. The famous Wisconsin winter short course for farm boys consists of two terms of three 5-week periods, and the student has a chance to get a lot of poultry along with other farm subjects. Pennsylvania State College offers a 4-week course in poultry with considerable practical work with chickens, while both Michigan State College and the New York State Institute of Agriculture on Long Island offer 8 weeks poultry short courses. Missouri offers a 1-year poultry course with the emphasis on hatchery operation.

Apprenticeship Training

The University of Maryland offers a unique 12-weeks poultry course in apprenticeship training for veterans.

[Please turn to page 21]

Co-op Adds Hatching Eggs

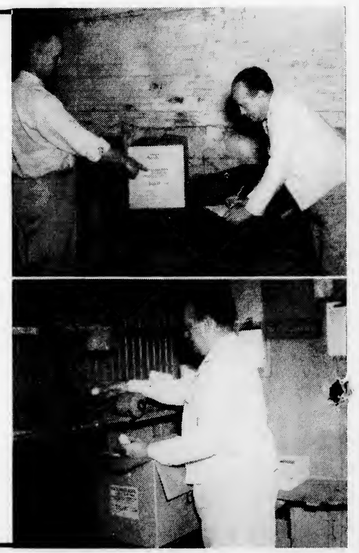
By G. T. KLEIN

WHEN THE DOORS of the Brockton Cooperative Egg Auction at Avon, Mass., swung open for business one morning in early June, Jack Raynes stood by with a special case of eggs. They were sex-linked eggs, the first to be received under the new set-up for the marketing of hatching eggs.

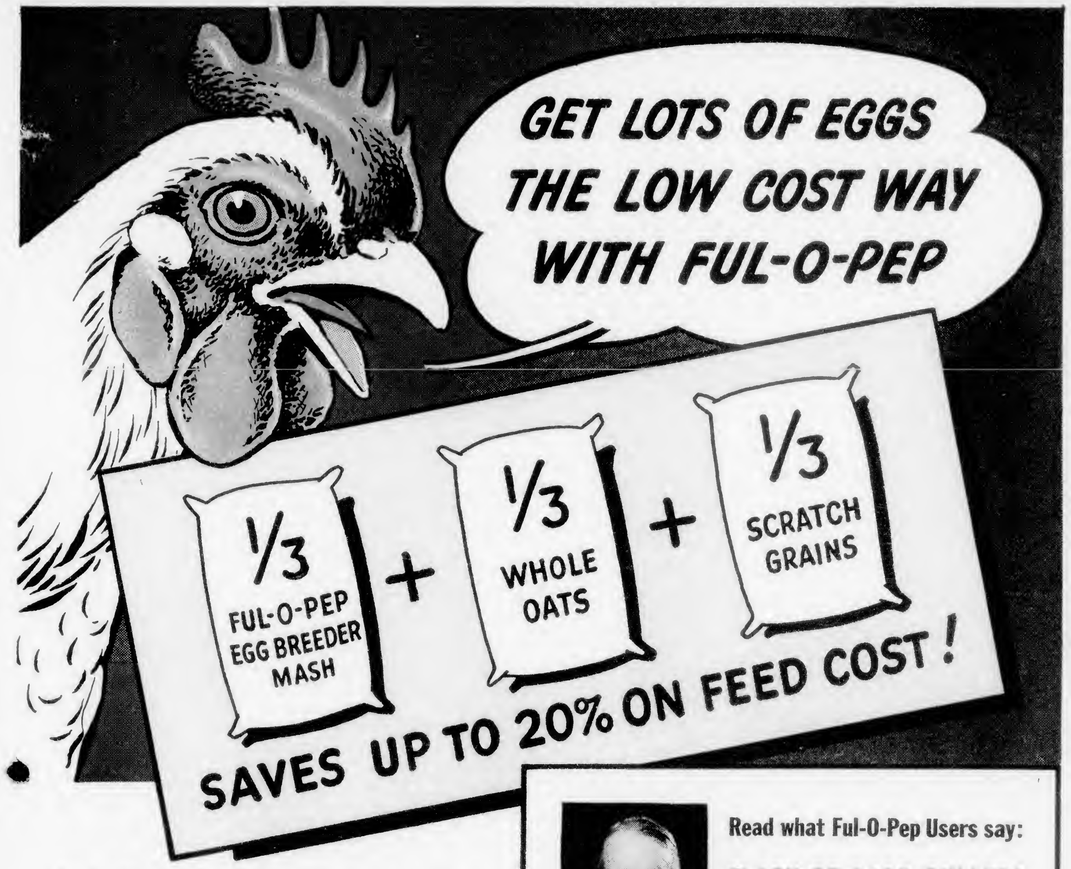
The procedure of handling Raynes' case of eggs was about like this. The case was checked in, properly labeled and identified, and moved into the candling room for inspection. There the eggs were examined for size, cleanliness, shell quality, and other points that are expected in good hatching eggs. Being worthy of an okay by the inspector, the eggs were identified with a lot number and consigned to a hatchery which had ordered eggs meeting the description of these. The same day they were moved out by express and rushed along their way.

But before Raynes' eggs were accepted, the auction made certain that the flock had been officially

[Please turn to page 23]



(Top) Jack Raynes, left, delivers first case of hatching eggs to Leo Proulx who receives case and checks grade. (Bottom) All eggs are carefully examined in candling room.



Rich Vitamin Benefits in Ful-O-Pep Promote Rugged Health and Steady Laying

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FREE! 1946 BOOK ON EGG PROFITS

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Diary of a POULTRYMAN

By PERCY S. WHITE

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. White operates a commercial poultry farm of 4,500-layer capacity in Wayne County, Ohio. Keep in mind that his diary is published a year after the events described occur.

Sept. 1—Even tonight I still feel the impact of the wallop I got when I totaled the warehouse statements of feed bought last month. It does not seem possible to me that such a large amount of feed can be carried out to the stock in small buckets, say, for instance, 5-gallon sizes. Five-gallon paint buckets are hard to get now, but I have a supply on hand. They make fine feed buckets. While I carry only one at a time, I have evidently toted a pile of feed from the size of the bills.

Sept. 2—The head jolt I had today was in equal proportion physically to the mental jolt of yesterday. I was washing the fountain in the east house, naturally bending over in order to work easier. This work has been done many thousands of times during the past 18 years. A heavy pullet, playful like, flew up on my shoulders. This has also happened perhaps many dozens of times during the past years. This time, however, my bare head was used as a springboard for her wild flight the entire length of the house, emitting during the flight raucus screams of apparent delight. And such nonsensical hilarity as this, of course, caused a stampede among all the others.

"A heavy pullet, playful like, flew up on my shoulders . . . my bare head was used as a springboard for her wild flight the entire length of the house."

Sept. 5—A pullet buyer came in after supper last night and decided to take 150 pullets, his selection. Says he will come back Thursday night after he quits work at 12 o'clock in Akron, 35 miles away. In other words, it will be around 1 a.m. when we start cooping them, but I do not like such monkey business well enough to make a profession of it. My regular routine will be knocked higher than a cocked hat, but I have figured how to do it. Bedtime will be at sundown Thursday. Then I will get up at 12 and prepare my lunch, the chef's special deluxe—three pieces of hot milk toast, two glasses of hot chocolate, and a generous helping of homemade apple butter. The inner man being thusly fortified, I think I can go as far as will be necessary.

Sept. 8—These shop workers, who have small acreages on the outside of the city, seem to be flush with folding money. I was paid in hard, cold cash last night. And the buyer casually took the money out of his shirt pocket, which he did have the foresight to keep buttoned. I do not seem to be able to handle money quite so nonchalantly; it comes rather hard in this line of work, to my way of thinking.

Home at 5 a.m., and Kid White had breakfast shortly afterward. The hot coffee tasted good, for it was strong enough to float an egg to the size of a quarter. This is several wallops stronger than when it floats an egg only to the size of a dime. I like coffee for the taste and wallop, and do not want it polluted with cream or sugar.

Sept. 9—We did not get through with the work today, but it could not be helped. It is Saturday, and the eggs should have been taken to the auction yesterday. I was too tired yesterday afternoon, so they had to go today. Besides, I needed feed. Regardless of how many pullets are sold, those remaining have to be fed.

Sept. 11—I have had to get another gallon of Dave Harris' passapatoo for the fountains. Dave does not like my terminology of his product, preferring to use a high faluting name for it, but by either name, it does the work. Like any other covering for metal, it does not last forever. About two coats a year on a rusty water trough or fountain prolongs the life until all hope of rejuvenated life has faded. A dab around a hole, which is then covered with a triangle patch of a feed bag and given another coat of passapatoo, will definitely stop a leak for an indefinite time. There are still a few pre-war water troughs for the fountains in the storage building, but I feel that I should get the last drop of blood from the old ones before discarding them.

Sept. 12—I never have been very strong on a long-haired diagnosis of why a bird gets sick or dies. My experience has been that the sick usually die or are rendered unfit for future production. Commercially speaking, profits are never determined on how many eggs a bird might have laid if she had lived. This is the philosophy of living in hopes, but dying in despair. However, I do believe in giving a little medicine at times if the occasion is propitious.

This morning, on the second floor, there was a bird with a twist in her neck. A quarter of a century ago, such a condition would have been diagnosed as limberneck. Today, I would hate to hazard a guess as to what science would pronounce it. I probably would not know if I was told. Anyway, I gave the pullet a good shot of epsom salts, and by sundown she was ready to go back in the pen, apparently none the worse for the wear.

Sept. 13 — Monday Kid White washed, then ironed half the night. Yesterday she canned more tomatoes. Today she canned corn and tomatoes. Tomorrow she is going to make grape juice. I have not had the heart or the gall to ask her if she was going to clean any eggs during her more leisure moments.

With pullet production on the up and up, something had to be done, as egg baskets are short. I spent most of the afternoon in the basement cleaning eggs and will have to go back after the night work is done. This is only half of it, perhaps less, as the eggs have to be candled, graded, and packed. I am assured, however, by the good wife that the fruit room shelves are gradually filling.

Sept. 15—It has been a relief to get away from home, almost equal to one of my famous one-day vacations. Egg delivery day, and while the trip lasted only a couple of hours, the event was memorable. I got away from it all—carrying out grape hulls, corn shucks, tomato skins, and cabbage wastage. If Kid White had gone out and lassoed me in the wilds, it would have been impossible to have become any more domesticated. I am thoroughly house broken, but it does a fellow good to go to town, even if he only delivers the product of his labor and brings home a load of feed.

Sept. 16—All of us, I am safe to say, can look back on the week with satisfaction. It is time there has been extra work with harvesting the garden sass. There is more to it than eating what you can and canning what you can't. The hardest part of the poultry business is not depositing the check in the bank; neither is the hardest task of canning merely placing the finished product on the shelves. The big push is over, but, of course, there will be more in smaller lots.

While I helped Kid White, Donnie did double duty on the outside. We have worked together. Today all the dropping boards were cleaned and the droppings scattered. About two hours more with the eggs and the week's work will be finished.

Sept. 18—The egg room has been cleaned and I have no doubt but that it needed it. In the days gone by, when there was more help around the ranch, the egg room was scrubbed quite frequently. That day seems to have passed, and now the idea is not to make any more dirt and disorder than is absolutely necessary. Even in spite of this, the room becomes cluttered with various odds and ends. Dirty flats and broken fillers are bad offenders. I used to burn such dis-

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AUGUST 15, 1945

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Owner-Manager

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Reunited

Lieut. David A. Scott, Liberator pilot with 35 bombing missions to his credit, has already rejoined our staff. His brother, Capt. Robert A. Scott, electrical engineer assigned to the general staff, is expected home soon, to make another important addition.

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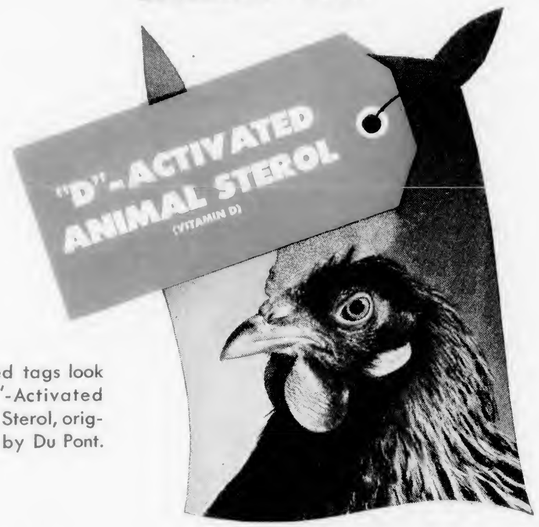

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CUT MORE TIMBER AND PULP WOOD *to help cut the War Shortage*

★ ★ ★ *See Your County Agent* ★ ★ ★

cards in the furnace each night. Since the need for paper and cardboard has become so acute, all such waste stuff is saved and bundled. When the accumulation gets too burdensome, the whole business is hauled to town.

Sept. 19—Pullet production is [illegible] on the up and up. A daily gain of five to ten eggs soon amounts to a nice production percentage. The east house seems to have a small edge on the west, while the second and third floors do not count, as the birds were later hatched.

I am surprised at the size and uniform color of the eggs. Quite a sprinkling are going into the "large" cases. There is also a nice lot of heavy mediums and, naturally, there are pullet eggs. The nice part of the story is that there is such a small percentage of "peewees," sparrow eggs.

Sept. 21—Notice from Ralph Treat, egg auction manager, that there will be a board meeting next Monday night. I have long since learned that sitting on a board of directors is a responsibility that requires a definite decision, either yes or no.

Sept. 22—A blow-out this morning put the damper on my spirits. Nice day, too, and I was feeling more or less at peace with myself. Right off the bat I lose one of the best birds on the ranch that was worth at least a couple of dollars. I do not mind losing a running gear bird or even a couple of them, but to lose a young pullet just blooming into production is a bitter dose.

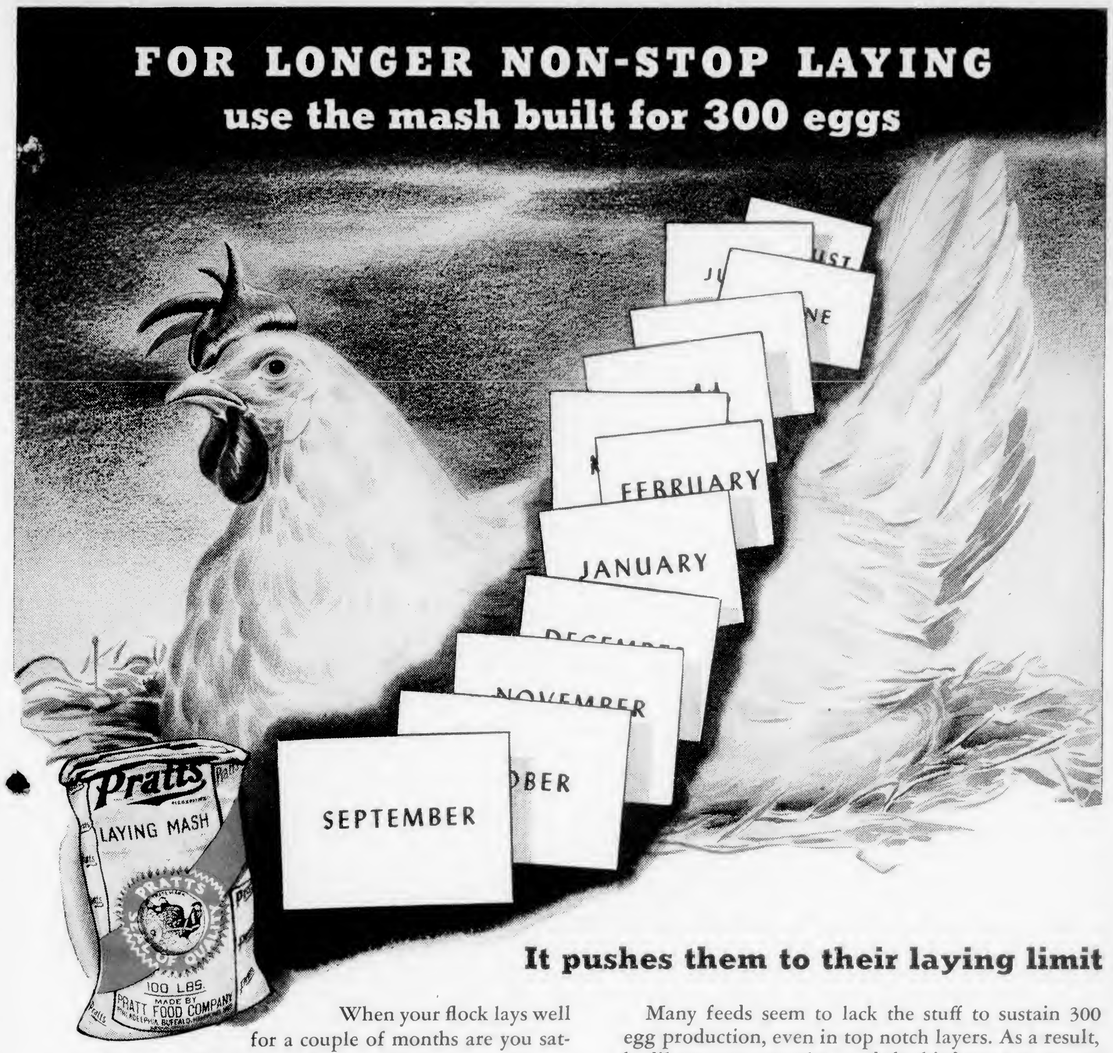
Double yolk eggs are on the increase, which I don't like at all. I have never heard of a scientific or rule of the thumb method to prevent a bird from laying a twin yolk egg. If I did, I would put a stop order on such monkey business.

"Sometime I am going to plan a poultry ranch so that all work can be done sitting down."

Sept. 25—Sometime I am going to plan a poultry ranch so that all work can be done sitting down. This idea of continually standing and walking all day long is hard on my feet as well as the shoes. It was a relief to eat supper, although the rest did me as much good as the food. Tonight at the auction board meeting I will have a chance to sit down, but the mental strain will counter balance the physical rest. I will be a mental and physical wreck without the will power to recognize my own weakness.

Sept. 26—The outer or base cabbage leaves that were left on the stem when the head was cut are now being fed to the layers. They are big green leaves and, according to scientific re-

FOR LONGER NON-STOP LAYING
use the mash built for 300 eggs



It pushes them to their laying limit

When your flock lays well for a couple of months are you satisfied? . . . Well, don't be! . . . It's not enough! . . . You need far longer non-stop laying.

These war days — with egg prices high — you want to keep your flock laying its limit —the year round. To get less than top production is throwing money out of the window.

Pratts Laying Mash is built for non-stop laying — for 300 egg a year production. We don't claim miracles for it. Here at Pratts, we are not miracle workers. Pratts Laying Mash won't turn poor layers into champions. But if breeding and care are right, it is the kind of feed that is always pushing every bird to lay her limit.

Many feeds seem to lack the stuff to sustain 300 egg production, even in top notch layers. As a result, bodily reserves run low and the bird must rest — or break down with disease. Pratts Laying Mash is designed to keep bodily reserves safe, no matter how many eggs the bird is laying.

Pratts Laying Mash has helped many of our own and our customers' birds lay 300 eggs or more per year. Whatever the laying peak of your flock, you can bank on Pratts Laying Mash to help prolong it.

Ask your dealer for Pratts Laying Mash today — and feed for longer non-stop peak production.

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Mail this coupon, and we will send you free of charge "The Secret of Non-Stop Laying." Don't miss this little book. It may mean money in your pocket.

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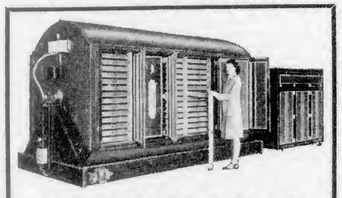

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ports, should contain ingredients to prevent outbreaks of epizootics and promote egg production. This is a plain statement of fact minus the scientific treatise. The stem is cut off just above the ground, and the whole works fed as is. What is left after the birds get through working at it is hauled back to the truck patch to be plowed under next spring. The birds tear into the green feed with great gusto.

So far, I have been unable to detect any change in the yolk color. Perhaps we are not feeding enough to make a noticeable change. Some candlers tell me that they are able to draw a fine line of demarcation of yolk color, but all other things being equal, I think such insight to the unseen is quite a feat if not a miracle.

"I was paid in hard, cold cash last night. And the buyer casually took the money out of his shirt pocket, which he did have the foresight to keep buttoned."

Sept. 27 — Numerous nests in all the houses had to be touched up with extra bedding. I have never been able to understand the logic in a bird squirming around in a nest and throwing the nesting material all over the floor. I have pondered over this subject many times and have never been able to reach a definite conclusion. The answer is probably found in the fact that I have never trained a dog, for one must have more brains than the dog.

Sept. 28—About half of the truck patch, which in itself is only three-fourths of an acre, has been cleared of crops. Only cool weather crops are left—cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, turnips, Chinese cabbage, and a couple of rows of potatoes to be dug.

Sept. 29—Ralph Treat, and I rather suspect all other egg auction managers too, has his "bothers." To top off his regular auction duties, the annual meeting of the association is to be held shortly. President Lott has appointed me as chairman of the annual meeting committee, an office I have held for the past six or seven years.

Ralph and I usually do some conferring before we confer with our fellow conferees of the committee. As both of us are quite busy these times, there were no preliminaries to our conference this morning. We sketched the possibilities each was to determine in order to report to the full committee. The group as a whole can then choose as they think best. For example, Chef Walter Schott has for years served Holmes County Swiss cheese. Now it is on the ration list.

IODINE VERMICIDE MERCK

For control of large roundworms and tapeworms in *Chickens* and *Turkeys*.

IODINE SUSPENSOID MERCK

The feeding of Iodine Suspensoid to chickens infected with Coccidiosis adds a valuable supplement to the ration which, if fed as directed, will aid in the control of this dreaded disease.

Literature and directions on request

MERCK & CO., Inc., RAHWAY, N. J.
Manufacturing Chemists

Bulkley's S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Get Bulkley White Leghorns for better results. Bred since 1915 for livability, large white eggs, and high average egg yield. Breeders raised under plan which results in birds free of parasites and having body size, vigor, and stamina. Trapnested under U.S. R.O.P. supervision. Officially bloodtested.

Baby Chicks — Day-old Pullets — 4 Weeks Pullets
Write today for prices and dates
Allen H. Bulkley & Son, Odessa, N.Y.

Understanding

Knowledge keeps you on Main Street. Impressions lead you into dead-end alleys. Our catalog will give you basic facts of the poultry business. Send for your free copy today.

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box 62, Wallingford, Connecticut

HALL'S CHICKS

Walko TABLETS FOR ALL POULTRY

The reliable drinking water antiseptic. At all druggists and poultry supply dealers. 50c, $1.00, $2.50 and $4.00.
MONEY BACK GUARANTEE
WALKER REMEDY COMPANY, Waterloo, Iowa

[Continued from page 7]

possible. In former times, some poultrymen sunk too much of their invested capital in expensive buildings so that interest on investment was excessive. At present, however, there are practically no new laying houses being built, and other overhead items such as taxes and insurance are not an outstanding source of worry to the efficient flock owner.

Six Management Steps

Now that we have considered the six fundamental factors on which success in the laying flock enterprise is based, let's consider six steps in management that affects profits secured from the flock.

1. Foresight sense in culling at housing time.

Due largely to the shortage of red meats, there were many late-hatched pullets produced this year. There will be grave danger of a lot of immature pullets being housed this fall. Many of these pullets won't pay for their keep. In fact, in normal times many poultrymen do not cull their pullets rigidly enough at housing time.

Workers at the California Experiment Station, for instance, took a flock of pullets reared on range to the laying house and graded them into grades 1, 2, and 3 on the basis of their physical condition at housing time. All pullets were put in the laying house and records of production kept during the first laying year. At the end of the year grade 1 pullets averaged 182 eggs, grade 2 pullets averaged 151 eggs, and grade 3 pullets averaged 63 eggs.

When you house your pullets this fall, cull those lacking a bright prominent eye, lustrous plumage, and good fleshing, and don't put small-sized pullets in the laying house. After you think you've done a good job of culling, cull another 10 per cent.

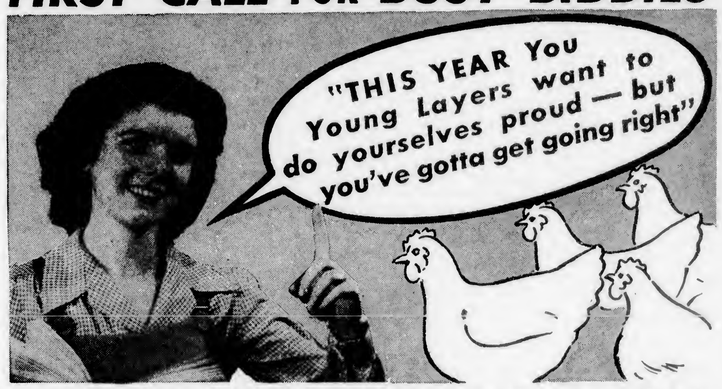
2. Common sense in culling regularly.

Common sense in culling regularly simply means observing the flock closely from day to day and culling out the birds that you can see will lower the efficiency of the flock. That doesn't mean that you should cull every pullet as soon as she ceases laying, because quite a number of these temporary non-producers are still capable of making some money, as workers at the New Jersey Experiment Station have shown. On the other hand, cull rigidly enough to keep your flock at a good level of egg production throughout the year, as shown for New Hampshire flocks in the accompanying illustration.

3. Economy sense in controlling mortality.

Most flock owners can save a lot of

FIRST CALL FOR BUSY BIDDIES



Now for the **CHANGE OVER!**

When a pullet becomes a layer, her egg-laying machinery which has been developed by the growing mash must be supplied with egg-making materials so that she can "get going." When she begins laying she uses much more calcium than when she was growing and she needs twice as much vitamin A and vitamin D.

KASCO EGG PRODUCER

has all the extra ingredients needed by mature birds for beginning and sustaining top egg production . . . The minute pullets start laying they should be put on Kasco Egg Producer. Delay will cause the birds to draw on their own body reserves for egg-making materials — with a let-down or break-down later. Why run risks with valuable layers when the switch-over is so easy with Kasco Egg Producer!

Latest edition of the Kasco Poultry Guide available for only 25c. A real poultry manual — not just a piece of advertising matter. Used by Vo-Ag instructors, county agents and practical poultrymen everywhere. 173 pages. Over 200 illustrations, nicely bound. Get your copy *Now*!

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THE BEST WAY TO SETTLE AN ARGUMENT IS BY PEACEFUL MEANS IF POSSIBLE. THERE IS NO ARGUMENT ABOUT WORMING BIRDS—DO IT! DO IT NOW AND DO IT WITH NICOZINE

the Duchess

WORM with Nicozine because it has the *right* ingredients for removing large roundworms and cecal worms.

Use Nicozine because it's a flock treatment. You just give it with a little feed and the birds worm themselves. (For individual treatment, use Nicozine Tabs.)

Use Nicozine because it does the job for 1c or less per bird. Get Nicozine and other Dr. Hess Products—now—from your Dr. Hess Dealer.

NICOZINE—Dr. Hess Product for worms in poultry

Simple DIARRHEA
(NOT CAUSED BY INFECTION)
IS ROUGH ON LAYERS

THAT'S WHY SOOTHING IN-TES-TROL HELPS!

Too often, simple diarrhea, not caused by infection, attacks laying flocks! It's a threat to Health—to Egg Production! So give your birds soothing relief from the intestinal irritation that usually attends such diarrhea, by adding the new Pratts In-Tes-Trol to the drinking water (or feed).

Pratts In-Tes-Trol is an effective astringent. It brings soothing relief to inflamed tissues. And where congested areas exist, soothing the irritation tends to allay and reduce congestion.

By lessening the distress birds suffer, Pratts In-Tes-Trol helps the healing process. Recovery can begin more quickly. The diarrhea is less of a threat to health and production.

TRY IN-TES-TROL WITH OUR MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE!

Buy a one-gallon bottle for $3.00—and get a 60c pint without cost. Try the pint bottle (approximately enough for 100 birds for one week). If you are not *delighted* with results, return the full gallon and get your full $3.00 purchase price back. See your dealer. If he cannot supply In-Tes-Trol use coupon to order direct.

Pratt Food Co., Dept. IN-10, Phila. 6, Pa.

Enclosed find $3.00 for one-gallon bottle of PRATTS IN-TES-TROL, plus one 60c pint. It is understood that if, after trying the pint bottle, I am not completely satisfied, I will return the gallon bottle (collect) and the full purchase price of $3.00 will be refunded.

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ADDRESS_____

Pratts
IN-TES-TROL

money by practicing a reasonable degree of sanitation in controlling mortality. Keep the birds from contaminating the feed and water, and keep them out of the droppings as much as possible because most diseases are filth borne. Keep sparrows out of the laying pens. Don't track a lot of disease organisms from a pen of sick birds to the feed-mixing room and then carry a sack of contaminated feed to a pen of healthy birds. These are just a few things a lot of flock owners do to spread disease among their flocks.

In the state of Washington, one year there were 10 commercial flocks that had about 16 per cent laying flock mortality and a labor income per bird of $1.56, whereas 10 other commercial flocks had a laying flock mortality of 27 per cent, and the labor income per bird was minus 10 cents per bird.

4. Electric current cents returns dollars.

The increased returns per bird through the use of artificial lights is clearly shown in the case of lighted flocks as compared with non-lighted flocks in Michigan, largely because of the higher egg production per bird during October, November, and December.

5. Horse sense in feeding.

Horse sense in feeding implies using the best rations available and fed according to a definite schedule. Avoid a full neck molt by keeping up body weight, feeding moistened mash or pellets at noon if necessary. Keep fresh mash before the birds all of the time, but fill the hoppers only two-thirds full so that the birds won't waste feed.

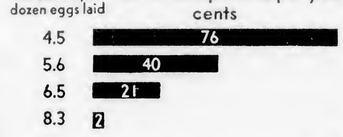
6. Pounds of feed consumed per dozen eggs produced is the most sensible measure of efficient flock management.

Since the cost of feed represents over one-half of the total costs of producing eggs, the pounds of feed consumed per dozen eggs laid by the flock during the year is a pretty good index of the kind of a laying flock you have and how efficiently you managed it.

Low fall egg production, low annual egg production, high mortality, insufficient culling, poor rations, and carelessness in feeding all tend to increase the number of pounds of feed consumed per dozen eggs produced. Pounds of feed consumed per dozen eggs laid has a direct affect on net returns per bird, as shown in the case of Michigan farm flocks in prewar times when feed and egg prices were lower than in these strenuous times.

Plenty of common sense in laying flock management will return dollars in egg production.

Pounds of Feed Eaten per Dozen Eggs Affects Net Returns per Bird



The number of pounds of feed consumed per dozen eggs laid by your flock will greatly affect the net returns per bird and from your flock as a whole this coming laying year. The data in this chart are based on Michigan flocks in pre-war times when feed and egg prices were lower, but the same principle still applies, and the need for efficient egg production is more important than before. (Data of K. T. Wright)

EVERYBODY'S *Poultry Partner*

Enclose a 3-cent stamp for reply when writing to Poultry Partner, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Penna.

Watery Crop

Q.—I have a lot of trouble with watery crop in my chickens. It seems to be more in the hens than in the young stock. Is there any cure and what causes it? Is feeding of charcoal to chickens good for them or not?—W. M. W., Va.

A.—A watery crop may be merely a symptom of a variety of conditions, such as constipation, eating of fibrous feeds, clogging of the intestines with worms, impaction of the gizzard, and others.

Perhaps the first step that you should take is to give the flock a dose of Epsom salts. An easy way is to dissolve 1 pound of Epsom salts in water and mix with what mash 100 birds will eat in 20 to 30 minutes.

Charcoal is used to prevent and correct certain digestive troubles in poultry. One feeding authority, who recommends that charcoal comprise from 2 to 3 per cent of the total feed intake, says that the droppings of birds getting charcoal seemed to look better.

Feather Mite Treatments

Q.—Please send me a cure for feather mites.—A. B. S., Pa.

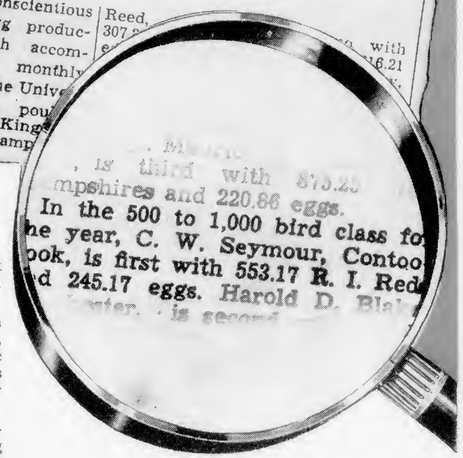
A.—Here are five suggestions for treating birds for a feather mite infestation. Use only one treatment at a time.

1. In warm weather, dip birds in a solution of 1 gallon of warm water, 1 ounce of laundry soap, and 2 ounces of fine sulphur. Keep stirring while using.
2. Apply a 40 per cent solution of nicotine sulphate to the roosts, the same as in treating lice, repeating the application at three-day intervals three times.
3. With a hand spray pump, spray the underside of the birds when roosting with a solution consisting of 1 part of 40 per cent nicotine sulphate and 10 parts of water. Ventilate house during treatment.
4. Make salve consisting of 2 parts of vaseline and 1 part of paradiclorobenzine, and rub an amount the size of a bean into the feathers around the vent. Follow two days later with the nicotine sulphate application to roosts as in controlling lice.
5. Dust birds individually with finely powdered sulphur.

245 EGGS PER BIRD ON LAY OR BUST

Laying Contest Average Up Nearly Five Eggs Per Bird

Proves High Production Possible With Good Stock, Housing, Feeding and Management,



After ... of conscientious overtim... the egg produc- tion ... which accom- plishm... ...kled monthly to Prof... ...of the Unive- sity of ... ...hire, pou... flocks in ... ...ast King... Epp... ...Hamp... and ...

In the 500 to 1,000 bird class for ... year, C. W. Seymour, Contoo... ...ook, is first with 553.17 R. I. Red... ...d 245.17 eggs. Harold D. Bla...

We use LAY or BUST Exclusively

"We attribute a large part of our success to good feed and good breeding.

"We raise our birds on Park & Pollard Chick Starter, and Growing Feed. The sound value in these feeds shows-up in the vigor of our pullets.

"Lay or Bust has everything necessary for high egg production."

C. W. Seymour

Our hat's off to the man who has what it takes to win! 245 eggs per bird is no everyday achievement. We're happy to furnish the feed prescription for Mr. C. W. Seymour. He furnishes the birds, bred for high production—and the sound, attentive management that enables good feed to get the most from them.

Balanced feed, rich in the "makings" of extra eggs is the most economical feed you can buy. You get good results with Lay or Bust because it's "prescription made" for high production.

THE PARK & POLLARD CO.
Buffalo 7, N. Y. Boston 9, Mass.

LAY OR BUST

MILK-MAID DAIRY RATIONS

Help Your Flock this EASY Way

Remove Large Roundworms and Cecal Worms with *Dr. Salsbury's* AVI-TON

Flock Treatment . . . *Just Mix in Mash*

Birds, heavily infested with these worms, *waste feed, don't lay well.* Help these birds *easily, conveniently.* Just mix Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Ton in wet or dry mash. *Easy* to give. *Easy on birds.*

It pays to give your flock Avi-Ton as soon as you *suspect* these worms are holding back laying. Avi-Ton contains recognized drugs, including *phenothiazine.* Low in cost. Used by thousands.

So don't let heavy infestation throw your birds off laying, reduce your profits. Get *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Avi-Ton at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores, *now.*

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Service

Individual Treatment for large round and intestinal capillaria worms: Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps.

Get The GENUINE Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TON

FLOCK TREATMENT FOR CHICKENS AND TURKEYS

BACON Poultry House Switch with Dimming

Brings your lights from dim to bright—like early dawn turns to daylight. Puts them out—like twilight fades into night. Gives your hens a chance to bestir themselves in the morning and go to roost at night in the natural way.
Operates by a Telechron self-starting electric clock.
Mercury to mercury contacts in Pyrex glass tubes.
Easily adjusted — without tools.
Can be used as a regular time switch—with or without dimming.

PRICE: 500 Watts $8.40; 1320 Watts $11.00
Dealers Wanted
BACON ELECTRIC TIMER APPLIANCE CORPORATION
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MOUL'S NEW HAMPSHIRES

Product of 20 years progressive breeding. Outstanding in growth, livability and high average production. Can't be beat for eggs or broiler profits or for flock improvement. Write Today for descriptive catalog.
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KERR CHICKS LIVE

Our 37 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches weekly. Write for prices.
KERR CHICKERIES
15 Railroad Ave.
Frenchtown, N. J.

KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

This Month With Your Flock

[Continued from page 2]

darker, of course. You'll have to provide enough nests on range, however, and the pullets will have to be handled with a bit more care when finally housed.

Get Rid of the Lice

Birds infested with lice can't be expected to be in the best of health or in the best laying condition. Lice sap the strength and desire to lay right out of a hen. Be sure your birds are free of these parasites. A couple of individual applications of lice-killing preparations or spreading nicotine sulphate on the roosts will get rid of lice.

Provide Grit and Shell Material

Pullets indoors and in production need hard grit as grinding material, also limestone grit or oyster shells to take care of their extra requirements for building shells. They're necessary along with a well balanced mash and plenty of water.

Don't Overfill Feeders

It's old advice not to overfill the feeders, but it's particularly sound right now with possible feed shortages ahead. Also, it is good management not to fill open trough type feeders more than half to two-thirds full if you want to avoid waste of feed.

Steadiest Chick Customer

Steadiest customer of Kerr Chickeries, Frenchtown, N. J., is Gali Gali, Egyptian magician who entertains in night clubs and swanky hotel dining rooms. For the past 10 years, shipments of 25 "Kerr's Lively Chicks" have gone to him regularly whenever he has been playing—from Boston, Mass., to Miami, Florida, and as far west as Kansas City, Missouri.

Gali Gali does various hand tricks with the chicks, but the one that causes surprise and embarrassment is when he asks some person in the audience to reach in his pocket and take out the chicks which the magician managed to get into that person's pocket previously.

When the chicks are a week old, they begin to get too big to conceal in his hands, so Gali Gali gives them to some member of the orchestra or an employee of the establishment who has a place to grow them, and a new lot of baby chicks is used at the next performance.

CARBOLA
The Disinfecting White Paint

KILLS ENEMIES YOU CAN'T SEE

Don't wait for disease to appear. Prevent loss of production now. Invisible germs cause more losses than lice and mites.

CLEAN UP NOW!

Fall and winter mean a great breeding of disease germs if they are left alone. A spraying or brushing with Carbola will destroy billions of these invisible profit eaters. Carbola painted onto all interior surfaces kills germs, dries white. 1 pound covers 100 square feet. Best for laying houses, brooder houses, dairies, hog pens, rabbitries, pigeon lofts. Kills by contact such invisible germs as tuberculosis, bronchitis, dyphtheria, abortion, hog chlorea, colds. ALSO USE AS A DRY DIP AND AS A DRY DISINFECTANT BY DUSTING.

Hardware, seed, feed, drug stores. 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 60c, 10 lbs. 98c; 25 lbs. $1.90; 50 lbs. $3.50; Write for free handy egg-laying chart.
Carbola Chemical Co., Inc.
Natural Bridge, N. Y.

DON'T LET YOUR HENS DIE!

"PRE-WAR" HEN-SPECS Stop Pickouts!

Again made of serviceable aluminum and stainless steel. Guaranteed to prevent pickouts, feather picking, comb picking, chasing and domineering. No interference with feeding, drinking, primping, roosting or *any* normal functions. See your dealer, or write to The Marvel Co., Santa Rosa, Calif.

BELL'S
Pa. R. O. P.
NEW HAMPSHIRES & BARRED ROCKS
ARE BRED FOR HIGH EGG PRODUCTION AND RAPID GROWTH

Sold Out Until Late Fall

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CLARKSVILLE PENNSYLVANIA

PLENTY of CHICKS

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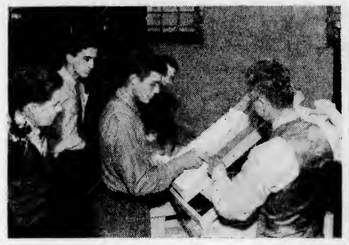
STRAIGHT RUN LEGHORNS $12-100
Asst. varieus types & breeds—our choice $14-100
B. ROCKS—W. ROCKS—R. I. REDS $20-100
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

HILLTOP CHICKS
WARD HILL, MASS.

HELP WANTED: INSTRUCTOR IN POULTRY HUSBANDRY

for staff of Agricultural Institute. College degree necessary. State qualifications and salary expected.
Box 551-H, Doylestown, Pa.



Poultry students at Pennsylvania State College receiving instruction on traying eggs in course on incubator operation.

Poultry Courses for Veterans

[Continued from page 10]

It consists of actual work with poultry, coupled with conferences with instructors. On the first day, students make an inspection of the poultry plant. The next five days they do cleaning and spraying and become acquainted with diagnostic procedure in learning the fundamentals of poultry sanitation. One night every week for 12 weeks, each student assists in closing and locking the birds in for the night, checking laying houses, and other jobs on the evening checkup.

In many instances, an effort will be made to see that the poultry student receives special attention on the subjects in which he is especially interested. If he plans to go into the hatchery business or work for a hatchery, he will want to get as much training as possible to fit him for that work.

Poultry courses are available at the following state agricultural colleges, and the list includes all colleges that answered a request for this information in July. There are courses for regular students, special students, and veterans. To obtain information as to the specific poultry subjects offered, the entrance requirements, and starting dates, write direct to the colleges.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.—4-year; 2 year poultry short course for veterans contemplated.

University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.—Regular poultry courses; no special vocational courses.

University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.—4 year, regular or special; 2 year vocational.

University of California, Berkeley, Calif.—4 year; 2 year vocational.

Colorado A. & M. College, Fort Collins, Colo.—4-year; 2 year, pending.

University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.—4 year; 2 year, leaning toward vocational.

Florida College of Agriculture, Gainesville, Fla.—4 years; 2 year training and refresher course for veterans.

University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.—1 year concentration course in poultry; four poultry short courses of 6 weeks each.

University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho—4 year; 1 year vocational; special on-the-job training for limited number.

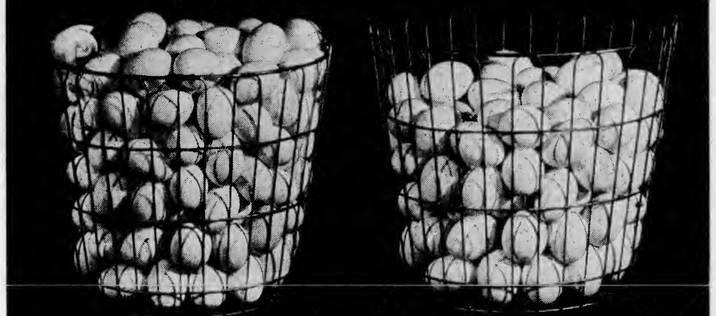
University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.—4 year.

Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.—4 year.

Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa—4 year.

Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans.—4 year; 2 year; special course making

A REDUCTION THAT ISN'T A BARGAIN



Calcium Supply Adequate — Calcium Supply Inadequate

Calcium Deficiency Can Wreck Poultry Profits

The first effect of a lack of calcium in a hen's feed is a decrease in the weight of the eggshell. Thin-shelled, unmarketable eggs are more than a temporary hole in profits. They are danger signals of a calcium deficiency that must be made up promptly or egg production may stop soon.

Make sure your hens are getting the best possible calcium supplement for profitable egg production. An adequate quantity of calcium carbonate in the diet of laying chickens helps in obtaining the maximum production of firm-shelled, marketable eggs.

LIME CREST CALCITE CRYSTALS provide an excellent source of calcium and fill all grinding needs. Lime Crest Calcite Crystals also contain minerals known to have important nutritional value: Manganese, which aids in the building of sound eggshells, and in maintaining the health of the laying hen; iron and copper, which help to protect birds against a form of anemia.

Get a supply of Lime Crest Calcite Crystals TODAY and avoid a REDUCTION that isn't a bargain. Free samples, information, and the name of the Lime Crest dealer nearest you will besent to you upon request—a penny postal card will do.

Lime Crest BRAND

LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CORPORATION OF AMERICA • Box 119, Newton, New Jersey

BLACK LEAF 40 Will Protect Your Chickens from LICE and Feather Mites

Just spread a little on the roosts according to directions and the fumes will kill lice and feather mites while birds perch.

Get the **BLACK LEAF 40!**

This versatile insecticide is the same that is used on plants, flowers, shrubs, trees and garden vegetables to control aphis and similar insect pests. Use it in the poultry house and on the garden. Ask your dealer. Easily applied—full directions on the package.

TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS and CHEMICAL CORP.
INCORPORATED . . . LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY 4419

LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

STOP COCCIDIOSIS THE SPREAD OF

with better sanitation!

Don't take chances with coccidiosis. Protect your flock with Hydrol Litter Spray and by following a program of absolute sanitation in your brooder and laying houses.

HYDROL is an oil dilution disinfectant that has proved unusually effective in killing coccidia. Used as a litter spray this powerful germ killer penetrates the tough shell of the oocysts, kills coccidia and stops future reinfection.

Use Hydrol in your brooder house before you put in new chicks and for general disinfection. It is inexpensive, but highly effective. Order Hydrol from your dealer today or write for Free descriptive folder. Address Dept. EH-9

HYDROL

LITTER SPRAY AND DISINFECTANT

A Product of

WHITMOYER LABORATORIES, Inc.

MYERSTOWN, PENNA.

GARRISON

Specialist In Cross Breeding For Meat Or For Meat And Eggs

Old-Timers Grow 'Em

Experienced growers of poultry for meat purposes have for many years grown increasingly to appreciate the vigor and increased profit which they secure from the Garrison specialized meat crosses—special or Corn-Rock cross.

Experienced commercial poultrymen who want high producton of large eggs depend on Garrison production crosses and straight breeds. Write for catalog; seven straight and several specialized crosses.

EARL W. GARRISON

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STERN BROS *New Hampshire and Rock-Hamp Cross* **CHICKS**

Have supplied Del-Mar-Va Broiler Growers for years. 98% **Livability Guar. 1st Four Weeks.** Sexing 95% Accuracy. All breeds blood-tested. Hatches every week. **New Hampshires**—Big chicks from high % old hens. **Rock-Hamps**—For barred broilers, big eggs.

White Leghorns—From old hens.

Write for Free Catalog and Prices.

STERN BROS. Box D, So. Vineland, N. J.

POULTRY HOUSE LIGHTING SWITCHES

Increase egg production 25 to 35%. Switch automatically turns lights on and off at any set time.

301 — On-and-off switch for early morning lighting. Cap. 2000 watts **$13.00**

PS—Switch for morning and evening lighting with automatic dimming circuit. Cap. 1500 watts **$18.50**

For 110 Volt, 60 Cycle A.C.—P. O. B. Quincy

See Your Dealer or Order Direct.

BROWER MFG. CO.

Box 3923 QUINCY, ILLINOIS

possible completion of all poultry subjects in one school year of 32 weeks; opportunity for some veterans to work on college poultry farm.

Kentucky College of Agriculture, Lexington, Ky.—4 year; special courses (tentative) to prepare student for egg grading, hatchery work, or poultry production.

University of Maine, Orono, Maine—4 year; 1 year; short course of 8 or 9 weeks if five or more are interested.

University of Maryland, College Park, Md. — 4 year; 12 weeks apprenticeship training course in poultry for veterans.

Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass.—4 year; 2 year vocational.

Michigan State College, E. Lansing, Mich.—4 year; 8 weeks poultry short course, starting first Monday in January.

University of Minnesota, University Farm, St. Paul 8, Minn.—4 year; special courses making it possible to take practically all poultry subjects in 1 year; special school of agriculture courses of varying length.

University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.—4 year; special 1 year poultry course, emphasis on hatchery operation.

Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont.—No poultry courses.

University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.—4 year; special junior college courses of varying length; on-the-job training for limited number of students.

University of Nevada, Reno, Nev.—No poultry courses.

University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.—4 year; 2 year.

New Mexico State College, State College, N. Mex.—4 year; 2 year; 1 year vocational.

New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.—4 year; 2 year.

State Institute of Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y.—2 year; 1 year; 8 weeks poultry short course for adults; evening courses for those employed during the day.

North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.—4 year.

North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D.—4 year; 4½ months short course.

Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio—4 year, 2 year; 1 year, leaning toward vocational.

Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.—4 year.

Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon—4 year; 1 and 2 year courses planned for late 1946.

Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.—4 year; 2 year; 4 weeks poultry short course (Jan. 2 to 30, 1946).

Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I.—4 year.

Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S. C.—4 year; 2 year.

Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah—4 year; 2 year; 1 year vocational.

University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.—Regular courses.

Virginia A. & M. College, Blacksburg, Va.—4 year; 9 months poultry short course (tentative) for training men as poultry farm managers, flock inspectors, or hatchery operators.

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.—4 year; 2 year; 2 year winter short course of three 5-week terms each year.

University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.—4 year.

No information received from Delaware, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington.

Through the Editor's Specs

[Continued from page 5]

million dozen in the pre-war days. Chicken production of 3,600 million pounds, dressed weight, in 1950 compared with 2,325 million pounds in the pre-war days. Turkey production of 720 million pounds, dressed weight, in 1950 compared with 350 million pounds for the pre-war days.

Make More WITH PINE TOP R.O.P. Bred Chicks

RAISE AN EXTRA BROOD OF FALL CHICKS

Order Pine Top now for delivery this fall. Hatches every week. All breeds: U S. Approved New Hampshires, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Leghorns.

CROSS BREEDS

For BROILER Growers

New Hampshire females crossed with Barred Rock males. A favorite in the great broiler growing areas.

WRITE TODAY

—for valuable catalog and latest prices.

PINE TOP POULTRY FARMS

BOX E-2 MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

"New England's Great R. O. P. Farm"

BABY CHICKS

PROMPT SHIPMENT

HATCHES EVERY WEEK IN THE YEAR. NO ORDER TOO LARGE OR TOO SMALL.

Will Ship C.O.D.	100 Unsexed	100 Pullets	100 Cockerels
S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00	$20.00	$10.00
White Rocks	18.00	22.00	18.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds	18.00	22.00	18.00
Red-Rox & Rox-Red Cross	18.00	22.00	18.00
Bar. Rox	18.00	22.00	18.00
Heavy Mixed	16.00	...	16.00

95% GUARANTEED ON ALL PULLET CHICKS

100% live delivery. Every Breeder Blood-Tested. Order direct from this advertisement or write for CATALOG.

THOMPSONTOWN HATCHERY

Route 19 Thompsontown, Pa.

Toxite KILLS Red Mites Bed Bugs

Spray brooder house. Kills germs. Helps prevent disease.

Spray roosts and other breeding places. Kills red mites, bed bugs, blue bugs, fleas and similar pests. Use a common garden sprayer. One treatment usually lasts for months.

FOR COLDS—Spray thick mist in poultry house several times a day and above birds at night.

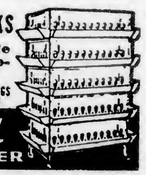
Ask your dealer or WRITE

TOXITE LABORATORIES, Box 3, Chestertown, Md.

2 LB. BROILERS IN 8 WEEKS

Write TODAY for complete information and factory-to-you, money saving prices

CHEWALLA BROODER CO. HOLLY SPRINGS MISSISSIPPI



NORTHEASTERN SUPPLY CO.

PLENTIFUL

We can supply you immediately with the following: blood cups, killing funnels, Trumbull water warmers, catching hooks, brooder pipes, egg case fillers, shipping crates. Other poultry supplies if you give us time. Write for catalog.

NORTHEASTERN SUPPLY CO., Wm. M. Lewis, Prop., Box E, Ipswich, Mass.

MARTI'S FULL 4 WEEK OLD WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

250-350 PEDIGREED SIRED

4 Week PULLETS **$26.00** | Baby Cockerels $5.45

100% LIVE ARRIVAL — FREE CATALOG

Marti Leghorn Farm - Box S - Windsor, Mo.

—broiler production of 390,000,000 chickens in 1950 compared with an average of 69,787,000 in the pre-war years.

On the basis of a 150 billion dollar national income, the forecast appears to be entirely reasonable. The prediction for egg and poultry production indicates that there will have to be a readjustment downward from the production of the past few years.

Realization of the predicted price, consumption and production levels, however, still hinges on attaining a national income of 150 billion dollars. All the pump priming devices tried in the thirties failed to bring it up anywhere near that. War did— by borrowing far into the future. We can only hope that government policies are such as to release the forces of production and make possible a national income somewhat near that goal.

Co-op Adds Hatching Eggs

[Continued from page 10]

tested for pullorum disease and found to be "Clean." The quality of the breeding stock was also checked and it was made certain that they were reasonably good representatives of the breeds claimed. The coops on Raynes' plant were inspected for sanitation and the other factors necessary for production of good hatching eggs.

Raynes lives nearby and can easily deliver the eggs to the auction. Others living at greater distances will have the eggs picked up by trucks making the territory to pick up market eggs. As the program gets underway and the volume increases, the eggs will also be delivered to the hatcheryman by truck.

Raynes got his check the week following the delivery of the eggs. He did not have to worry about the collection of money, for the auction investigates the standing of the hatcheries and will assume the credit risk. He got the same premium above market price as though he sold directly, because the hatchery pays the auction enough to operate on. The hatcheryman can afford to do that, for as this program swings into full speed, it will offer a reliable source of eggs the year round. It will also guarantee to the hatcheryman that he is getting good eggs of the quality represented. He knows that the auction has stood for that for a dozen years.

Eggs handled by the auction will carry high standards. From the start they will have to meet all requirements of U. S. Mass. Pullorum Clean. They will have to come from flocks carefully selected for breed qualifications, vigor and health. They will from the start practically meet the requirements of U. S. Mass. Approved. This will probably be made a requirement as the program gets underway.

In less than 30 days after the program went into operation, the volume had reached about 100 cases a week. Field men were busy contacting flock owners, lining up new flocks. The eggs could easily have been placed with one hatchery, but they were spread around among a dozen or fifteen hatcheries.

Egg Board's Hatchery Drive

[Continued from page 9]

of turkey, and 28 pounds of chicken each year.

By action of the directors, the 1946 budget was increased to $150,000, an increase of $55,000 over this year.

Support of a new 3-year study on the vitamin stability of eggs at the University of Wisconsin was voted by the directors, following the recommendation of Dr. George F. Stewart, chairman of the technical advisory committee.

Research at the University of California by Dr. Agnes Fay Morgan has uncovered important facts on the vitamin content of poultry meat, Dr. Stewart reported. This study, sponsored by the Board, is being continued. An Iowa project, financed in

BEACON SERVICE

CARRIES ON!

The Beacon Service Representative at a Customer's Plant

1. **Culling birds.**
2. **Preparing bird for post-mortem examination.**
3. **Treating bird for worms.**

WE'VE talked a lot about the BEACON SYSTEM, rather than just pointing out the superiorities of BEACON FEEDS. That's because we at BEACON realize that proper feeds are only one very important part of the larger aspect of producing profitable birds and profitable eggs. Behind BEACON FEEDS are the famed BEACON LABORATORIES and the practical testing facilities of the BEACON POULTRY RESEARCH FARM. Operating those institutions are specialists, working under practical conditions. Preparing and testing formulas and feeding schedules is just one of their activities. If our customers are to operate at a profit, we must be able to offer them the latest knowledge, the best procedures—in *every* phase of poultry production.

BEACON SERVICE REPRESENTATIVES are trained in this school, never-stop learning newer, better, and more profitable ways of production. They carry this knowledge to the producer's breeding houses, his ranges, and his laying houses. The BEACON SYSTEM follows through. In these days of shortages and great demand—these men carry on! They are good men to know!

THE BEACON MILLING CO., INC.

Cayuga, N. Y.

Feed the BEACON System

RAISE A FALL BROOD

OF Pennsylvania Farms Chicks

Our chicks have the kind of breeding that makes Fall-hatched chicks safe to brood, for they inherit extra strength, vigor, stamina, and disease-resistance from excellent parent stock. We have "Master-Mated" mating chicks, headed by R.O.P. trapnest-pedigree sires of high egg production background, in all the breeds listed below. Write for catalog and prices.

WHITE LEGHORNS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, WHITE ROCKS, BARRED ROCKS, R. I. REDS — Straight Run or Sexed Day-Old Pullets and Cockerels—Guaranteed 95% Accurate

ALSO 3 CROSSBREDS

Hamp-Rocks (Sex-linked egg cross). Rock-Hamps (barred broiler cross). Minorca-Leghorns (white egg cross).

Supervised by PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE

Largest State Supervised Hatchery in Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY

STATE SUPERVISED-OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY, INC.
Box E, Lewistown, Penna.

Melini's Chicks

the KEY to PROFITS

N.J.-U.S. APPROVED

40,000 BREEDERS, SELECTED FLOCKS. TESTED TWICE YEARLY FOR PULLORUM Big, Strong Chicks from Famous Vineland District 98% Livability Guaranteed First 2 Weeks. Every chick selected. One Grade and One Price for Every Breed or Cross. 6 Most Popular Straight Breeds—4 Cross Breeds. Sexing 98% Accuracy Guar. Hatches all year around. Over 3,000,000 chicks shipped yearly to customer friends. Write for free folder and price list.

MELINI'S Vineland Farms HATCHERY

Dept. D, DELSEA DRIVE & OAK ROAD, VINELAND, N.J.

FOR NEW HAMPSHIRES WRITE NICHOLS OF KINGSTON, N. H.

Whether you want flock improvement or to establish a profitable commercial flock it will pay you to see how Nichols "know-how" in the selection of outstanding breeding birds plus an intensive trapnest, progeny test program has been developing a strain of birds with a growing reputation for the qualities that mean profits.

Write for illustrated catalog which fully explains Nichols breeding methods and Nichols N.H.-U.S. Approved, Pullorum Clean stock.

NICHOLS POULTRY FARM, INC.
Box 12 Kingston, N. H.

PARKS'

BARRED ROCKS — WORLD'S OLDEST STRAIN

U.S. R.O.P & State Supervised

Here's high production in America's best meat chicken. Eggs, chicks, breeding stock. Write for catalog & prices.

ONE BREED ONLY

JOE PARKS AND SONS ALTOONA, PA.

part by the Board, and directed by Dr. Pearl Swanson, has revealed that egg protein is particularly valuable in helping persons on starvation diets to regain their health. This discovery has been useful to the armed forces in restoring liberated prisoners of war to health and in developing emergency rations.

The number of groups represented on the Board was increased to 28 by the admission of the National Association of Retail Grocers, the National Association of Food Chains, and The Poultry Producers of Central California.

President Clyde Edmonds announced the appointment of four new committees, whose functions and members are as follows:

Quality Conservation Committee—to coordinate efforts to improve the quality of eggs and poultry meat reaching the ultimate consumer. H. H. Alp, Univ. of Ill.; H. E. Botsford, Cornell Univ.; E. M. Funk, Univ. of Mo.; Noel Bennion, Oregon State College; and Alfred Van Wagenen, Northeastern Poultry Producers Council.

Retail Merchandising Committee—to develop methods to move more poultry products through retail channels. C. B. Denman, National Assn. of Food Chains; R. M. Kiefer, National Assn. of Retail Grocers; D. K. Broadhead, Safeway Stores; and M. C. Small, National Turkey Federation.

Public Relations Advisory Committee—to study ways and means of expanding the Board's consumer activities. Hobart Creighton, Creighton Bros.; Larry Wherry, Sherman-Marquette Adv. Agency; Frank Stockard, Armour & Co.; Randolph Cruzen, Great A. & P. Tea Co.; J. H. Seissiger, Nat. Retail Grocers Assn.; Phil Tobias, Simmonds & Simmonds Adv. Agency; Dr. L. E. Card, Univ. of Ill.

Internal Organization Committee — to encourage increased support of the Board's work. Glenn Campbell, Norb Schaefer, A. H. Demke, C. Gregersen, Monroe Babcock, O. A. Hanke, and George Heller.

The War and Poultry Raisers

[Continued from page 4]

No change was made in the set-aside order (WFO 119) already operating in eight major broiler areas.

In the 12 newly designated states, the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps will buy 50 per cent of the poultry killed, bled, and plucked (New York dressed) in authorized plants. Only authorized processors will be permitted to prepare more than 20,000 pounds of dressed poultry weekly. Others will be limited to 20,000 pounds weekly, while those in the area unable to show records of operation in 1944 will be limited to 1,000 pounds weekly.

Chicken Soup Again

Canners can again make chicken soup, chicken a la king, chicken with noodles, and other chicken food products for civilians, at least temporarily.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson on July 31 announced that the poultry canning order (WFO 125), under which all canned poultry being produced had to be reserved for the Army, was suspended from August 1 to October 1. Reasons: (1) Production had been better than expected; (2) poultry of the quality wanted by the Armed forces was very scarce, while other grades and classes suitable for canning were available for civilian consumption.

Anderson Decides Against New Feed Wheat Program

Although a feed wheat program of 250 million bushels appeared likely following a meeting of the Feed Survey Committee and the Feed Industry Council with Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson in mid-July, Secretary Anderson on July 28 ruled against reinstatement of the government-subsidized feed wheat program. The uncertainty of the outlook for corn and other grain supplies for next winter, and the large export requirements for wheat for food were given as the reasons for the veto.

The previous feed wheat program had been in effect nearly two years until its suspension last spring. It made feed wheat available at less than the market price.

Protein Shortage Looms

Failure to reinstate the feed wheat program indicates a feed supply situation that makes further expansion of poultry and livestock production at this time undesirable. Now it appears that there may be a protein shortage serious enough to require an order calling for an adjustment in the protein content of both dairy and poultry feeds.

Recommendations that a $600,000 subsidy fund be established to enable importers to bring into this country animal tankage and meat scraps from South America have been made to the Commodity Credit Corporation, but no action had been taken shortly before mid-August.

Wheat millfeed production is at record high levels, but there is not enough to fill all orders. Ground grains, in some instances, have had to be substituted for wheat millfeeds in feed mixtures.

In the Midwest, the press of field work, wet weather, and small grain and hay harvesting had prevented farmers from shelling and hauling corn, and several corn processing plants faced temporary shutdowns for lack of supplies.

Delmarva Set-Aside Unchanged

The Delmarva's broiler industry was hopeful that the extension of army poultry buying to other states would cause War Food Order 119 to be changed so that only 50 per cent instead of 70 per cent of the poultry would have to be set aside for army purchase. If live poultry is permitted to leave the area in volume, however, it is believed that the order might break down.

Live poultry dealers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware have protested that the 30 per cent of poultry being released from the Delmarva area is going entirely to processing plants to the disadvantage of live poultry dealers. In a plan submitted to Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, they proposed the formation of a committee with a government official as chairman for the release of live poultry from the Delmarva peninsula, after military requirements had been determined, to designated buyer-haulers who would deliver to eligible wholesalers designated by a committee of wholesalers. They maintained that such a plan would protect both dealers and consumers from inequities in distributon.

While no reduction in the set-aside order appears likely, it is probable that the government will give broiler growers at least three months notice when it decides to ease off on its purchases. This will give producers a chance to adjust production.

Egg Cooperatives May Sell at Ceilings for First Receivers

OPA on August 7 announced that agricultural marketing cooperatives, organized and operated under the Capper-Volstead Act, may sell at the ceiling price provided for first receivers, if they perform the functions of first receivers, even though they do not actually buy the eggs.

Co-ops that act as brokers and do not actually handle the eggs will not be permitted the first receiver markup.

At the same time, OPA increased the price margins of wholesale egg dealers up to 1½ cents per dozen in areas of a million or more population where labor and other costs are abnormally high.

The Original Egg-Propagated Vaccines

Under the latest ruling from the U. S. Dept. of Agr., all fowl vaccines **must** be produced by the chick-embryo (egg-propagated) method.
This process was originated in our laboratory in 1938, the same year that we were granted the **first** license by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

BUY ONLY THE ORIGINAL EGG-PROPAGATED VACCINE
Fowl Pox Vaccine, 100 doses, 75¢—500 doses, $3.00
Pigeon Pox Vaccines, 100 doses, $1.25—500 doses, $5.00
Tracheitis Vaccine, 100 doses, $2.50—500 doses, $10.00
Disease Prevention Booklet Free on Request
Our Vaccines are produced under U. S. Veterinary License No. 196, issued by U. S. Dept. of Agr.
Dr. Arthur D. Goldhaft, Director

LOOK FOR THIS NAME AND THIS TRADEMARK
VINELAND POULTRY LABORATORIES
Box 70 C Vineland, New Jersey

The PEERLESS Poultry Plucker

Picks Faster—Cleaner —With Less Barking —Comparison Invited

Particular poultry packers will be pleased with results when using a PEERLESS machine. Built to last. Reduce costs and improve your quality with this fine poultry plucker. Write or wire for prices.

THE THOMAS CO.
BOX 343, DELAWARE, OHIO

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$8.00
Black Minorcas	11.00	20.00	8.00
Bar. & W. Rox, Wh. Wy.	18.00	20.00	18.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	18.00	20.00	18.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	20.00	25.00	18.00

Heavy Mix. $17-100; ASSORTED BROILER CHIX, $13-100 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B. W. D. 100% live del. Postpaid. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy.
C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box E, McAlisterville, Pa.

★ DEBEAKERS to stop CANNIBALISM
★ Automatic Brooder Heaters of many sizes.
★ Electrical Poultry Supplies.
Send for FREE CATALOG
LYON RURAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
Dept. EB, San Diego 12, Calif.

HILLIARD CHICKS
OLD HEN—LARGE TYPE R. O. P. SIRED LEGHORNS
REDS PARMENTER BREEDERS AND PEDIGREED SIRES DIRECT
Tolman Strain — Non-broody — No Pinfeathers WHITE ROCKS
The HILLIARD FARMS HATCHERY
James S. Hilliard Box 59, LAHASKA, PA.

ALGER "Golden Hamps"

Genuine "Egg-Meat" Type
True goldens, 9,000 breeders on our own farm bred for extra egg profits, fast broiler growth.
Mass.-U.S. Approved Pullorum Clean
Livability guaranteed. Get our big Illustrated catalog. Free.
ALGER FARMS, Sanford E. Alger, Jr.
Box 10 BROCKTON 5, MASS.
Trade-Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

When Pullets are WORMED This Can be the PAY-OFF!

Worms poison pullets . . . cause slow starvation . . . wreck laying power. That's why plenty of winter eggs can be the pay-off when good, well-fed pullets are wormed. So worm yours *now* before they're housed for laying.

And worm them with Pratts "Split-Action" Capsules, the treatment that knocks out large round and cecum worms with a powerful one-two punch.

Each "Split-Action" capsule treats the bird for worms not once . . . but *twice!* Through their patented "Split-Actions" the first treatment is released at once. Then, *hours later* — after the first treatment has completed its work . . . a second treatment is released.

Both treatments contain an accurate worm killing dosage. Both work separately and without interference from the other. That's why large round and cecum worms really go when you hit them with "Split-Action's" one-two punch.

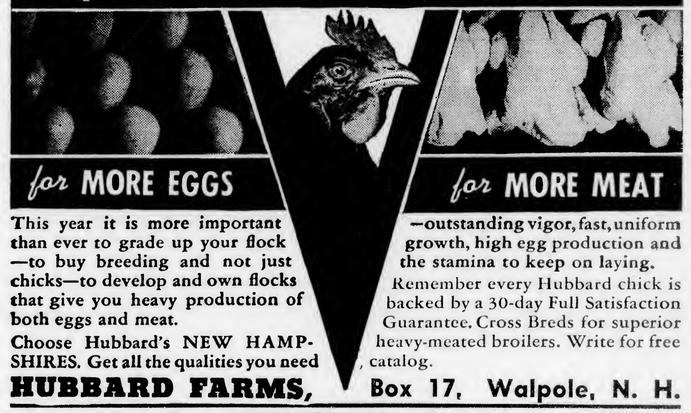
So for accurate worming . . . worming that's better by two treatments to one . . . at one low cost . . . insist on Pratts "Split-Action" Capsules. See your dealer today. If he cannot supply — use coupon to order direct. And give your flock a chance to really lay.

Pratts "Split-action" (patented) WORM CAPSULES (contain phenothiazine)

THE PRATT FOOD CO.
Dept. NK-104, Philadelphia 6, Pa.
I enclose amount specified for size and quantity of "Split-Action" Capsules checked below:

No. of Capsules	Birds over 18 weeks, Use Adult Size	Birds 10 to 18 weeks, Use and Pullet Size
50	☐ $0.85	☐ $0.55
100	☐ 1.50	☐ 1.00
500	☐ 5.50	☐ 3.75
1000	☐ 10.00	☐ 6.50

Buy HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRES



This year it is more important than ever to grade up your flock —to buy breeding and not just chicks—to develop and own flocks that give you heavy production of both eggs and meat.

Choose Hubbard's NEW HAMPSHIRES. Get all the qualities you need —outstanding vigor, fast, uniform growth, high egg production and the stamina to keep on laying.

Remember every Hubbard chick is backed by a 30-day Full Satisfaction Guarantee. Cross Breds for superior heavy-meated broilers. Write for free catalog.

HUBBARD FARMS, Box 17, Walpole, N. H.

PREVENT THEFT

Mark your birds on the web of the wing with an unduplicated brand for positive identification. Our complete protective service includes (1) one chrome finished tattoo marker with your unduplicated brand, (2) one can of liquid tattoo ink sufficient for 1,000 birds, (3) one warning sign in red, black, and yellow enamel baked on heavy sheet steel, (4) permanent registration by brand, county, and your name with our own Service Bureau, and (5) the privilege of offering a reward of $25 for evidence leading to the arrest and conviction with a 60-day minimum jail sentence of anyone stealing your marked poultry as long as you are a subscriber. This service is priced at only $3.00. Order at once from Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

Babcock's HEALTHY Chicks

MAKE GREAT LAYERS

Babcock breeding has developed Leghorns that lay lots of eggs and big, uniform eggs, both points that add to your profits. As one proof we offer our

1944 Official Contest Records

At Western New York: High White Leghorn Hen all U. S. contests, 342 eggs; 371.85 points. Fourth High Pen all breeds 3546 eggs; 3808.35 points, Georgia; First and Second High Pens all breeds, Storrs: First and Second High Leghorn pens, 3487 eggs; 3580.50 points, and 3474 eggs; 3539.25 points.

1945 Official Contest Records

At the end of June our Western New York Contest pen leads all breeds in the U. S. and a pullet in this pen leads all individual hens in the U. S.

Write for New 1945 Catalog

It proves that every Leghorn chick we sell is directly related to the contest birds mentioned above. Write for it now. See why Babcock customers profit with Babcock Leghorns.

ORDER SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER CHICKS NOW

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM Route 2E ITHACA, N. Y.

COBB'S PEDIGREED CHICKS

Start more chicks to meet the growing food needs—but be sure you start chicks backed by proved breeding. Write for catalog describing

COBB'S BARRED ROCKS
"Rainbow" REDS
NEW HAMPSHIRES
SEX-LINK CROSS and BARRED CROSS

Get the CHICKS with the HIGH I.Q.* (*Inherited Quality)

Cobb's continuous trapnest, progeny test breeding builds fast growth for meat profits—early maturity for layers. Write for full facts.

COBB'S PEDIGREED CHICKS, Inc.
Robert C. Cobb, Box 250, Concord, Mass.

LEADER

White Leghorns

34 Years of breeding have put into Leader Leghorns those qualities which make profitable egg producers. **Over 12,000 Breeders,** grown on free range the way Nature intended, on our 280 acres. No Leghorn hatching eggs bought. **Bloodtested.** Males from 255 to 342-egg hens head matings.

Write for catalog and prices.

LEADER FARMS Rt. 2E YORK, PA.

TWICHELL'S NEW HAMPSHIRES

FAST FEATHERING HEAVY LAYING

Order Now to be sure of spring deliveries. Twichell's Consistent Contest Winners (Maine, Storrs, Florida, W.N.Y.) have created heavy demand for our chicks. (Still highest N.H. hen, highest N.H. Pen, W.N.Y. at writing). Highest Quality R.O.P. Breeding. N.H.-U.S. Pullorum Clean. Chicks-Hatching Eggs. Box E.

H.S. & M.E. TWICHELL, EXETER, N.H.

EXTRA SAVINGS & PROFITS on WENE CHICKS

Leading pure or crossbreeds. Sexed. U. S. N. J. Approved. Bloodtested. Hatches weekly year around. Literature **FREE.**

WENE CHICK FARMS, Box J-5, VINELAND, N. J.

Laying Tests SUMMARIZED

The White Leghorn pens of Babcock Poultry Farm and Guy Leader at Western New York strengthened their positions as first and second high pens in the country during July. They are followed by Harco Orchards' Reds, and Foreman's White Leghorns which replaced Twichell's New Hampshire pen in fourth position.

Ten High Pens, All Breeds, to August 1—(304 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	3486	3725.20	West. N.Y.
Guy Leader	W. Leg.	3413	3645.85	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	3316	3622.75	West. N.Y.
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	3383	3503.20	Penna.
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	3197	3465.80	West. N.Y.
Dixie Plty. Yards	W. Leg.	3336	3443.00	Florida
Guy Leader	W. Leg.	3265	3419.05	Penna.
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	3274	3410.35	West. N.Y.
Robert C. Cobb	R. I. R.	3182	3359.20	Rhode Isld.
Crooks Farm	R. I. R.	3200	3357.55	Penna.

High Pen in Each Test to August 1—(304 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	3486	3725.20	West. N.Y.
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	3383	3503.20	Penna.
Dixie Plty. Yards	W. Leg.	3336	3443.00	Florida
Robert C. Cobb	R. I. R.	3182	3359.20	Rhode Isld.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	3067	3332.55	Maine
Dryden Plty. Farm	Bd. Rk.	3135	3289.00	Storrs
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	3151	3216.85	Pass., N.J.
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	2988	3134.95	Hunt., N.J.
T. N. Wilcox	Bd. Rk.	3016	3117.95	Georgia
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	2792	2987.80	Long Isld.
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	2978	2955.10	Okla.
Bonnie Brae Farm	R. I. R.	2697	2789.55	Arizona
Corn Belt Hy.	Incross	2534	2677.15	Illinois

High Pen in Each Breed to August 1—(304 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	3486	3725.20	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	3316	3622.75	West. N.Y.
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	3197	3465.80	West. N.Y.
Dryden Pl. Fm.	Bd. Rk.	3135	3289.00	Storrs
Dunham Wh. Rk. Fm.	W.R.	2833	3003.25	West. N.Y.
Hall Bros.	Crossbreds	2816	2979.50	Maine
Taylors Pl. Fm.	Wh. Wy.	2724	2795.25	Penna.
Thomas Pl. Farm	Ancona	2559	2698.40	Penna.
Floyd Roberts, Jr.	Aust.	2425	2454.90	Okla.
Stephen Costa	Bl. Min.	1909	2047.80	Pass., N.J.
Phillip Maddux	Bl. Leg.	1991	1991.30	Penna.
Hogan Farms Hy.	Br. Leg.	1728	1733.80	Okla.
Belldear Hatchery	Bf. Rk.	1414	1487.25	Illinois
Willard Satterfield	Bf. Leg.	1342	1382.70	Okla.
Ben. H. Phenis	Wh. Min.	1147	1237.55	Okla.
Mrs. C. C. Parlin	Lt. Sussex	1026	951.40	Maine
Walter C. Dobe	Barn.	802	853.10	Long Isld.

High Hen in Each Breed to August 1—(304 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	296	322.70	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	296	322.45	West. N.Y.
Dryden Plty. Fm.	Bd. Rks.	285	311.65	Storrs
Stanton Plty. Fm.	N. Hamp.	295	310.50	Florida
Dunham Wh. Rk. Fm.	W.R.	278	302.55	West. N.Y.
Corn Belt Hy.	Incross	269	287.75	Illinois
Thomas Plty. Farm	Ancona	251	269.55	Penna.
Taylors Plty. Fm.	Wh. Wy.	265	266.15	Penna.
Floyd Poultry Farm	Aust.	235	249.20	Okla.
Phillip Maddux	Bl. Leg.	225	230.90	Penna.
Art Horne	Bl. Min.	227	227.35	Okla.
Ben H. Phenis	Wh. Min.	204	220.75	Okla.
Hogan Farms	Br. Leg.	183	196.25	Okla.
Willard Satterfield	Bf. Leg.	184	189.75	Okla.
Belldear Hatchery	Bf. Rk.	182	186.35	Illinois
Walter C. Dobe	Barn.	156	170.30	Long Isld.

High Hen in Each Test to August 1—(304 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	296	322.70	West. N.Y.
Geo. B. Treadwell	R. I. R.	295	319.55	Maine
Dixie Plty. Farm	W. Leg.	294	316.40	Florida
Dryden Plty. Fm.	Bd. Rk.	285	311.65	Storrs
Robert C. Cobb	R. I. R.	283	309.40	Rhode Isld.
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	288	308.35	Penna.
E. B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	283	302.55	Georgia
E. B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	282	300.10	Pass., N.J.
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	269	293.20	Hunt., N.J.
Lindstrom Pl. Fm.	W.Leg.	268	290.80	Long Isld.
Del Rio Farm	N. Hamp.	267	279.65	Arizona
Floyd Poultry Farm	R. I. R.	257	275.85	Okla.
Stouffer Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	239	258.60	Illinois

COHEN'S CONN.-U.S. R.O.P. BARRED ROCKS & R.I. REDS

HIGH CONTEST and R.O.P. RECORDS

LIKE CREAM— Always Near the Top

Compare the Ratings of our 1943-44 B. P. Rock U.S.R.O.P. candidates with official 1942-43 averages for the country:

Percentage of Birds Qualified ..... Cohen Birds .. 64.4%
Country's Average 28.9

Average Production ... Cohen Birds .. 245.1 Eggs
Country's Average 153

Average Egg Weight .. Cohen Birds .. 25.9 oz.
Country's Average 25.1

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Our breeders were officially tested and retested for Pullorum by the State of Connecticut, through the tube agglutination test.

BABY CHICKS

We are now booking orders for 1946 delivery—both Rocks and Reds, Conn.-U.S.R.O.P. and Certified Grades. Red-Rock Sex Link a specialty.

COHEN'S BREEDING FARM CONN.U.S.-R.O.P.

DAVID T. COHEN
Dept. C, GUILFORD, CONN.

WARREN'S MASS. CERTIFIED **R.I.REDS**

RATE HIGH AMONG WORLD'S LEADING CONTEST WINNING STRAINS, ALL BREEDS

Mass.-U.S. R.O.P. Standards are high, but Warren's Private Breeding Standards are higher still. Long-time Contest Winnings attest superior advantages of this remarkable strain. Customers report exceptionally high egg averages, high profits, everywhere.

Mass.-U.S. Pullorum Clean. Tested since 1929 without a reactor.

R. I. Reds—headed by Advanced Mass.-U.S. R.O.P. Males. Supreme Quality, highest breeding.

Rock-Red Cross—headed by Barred Rock males from U.S.-R.O.P. Strain.

Big Catalog with 65 pictures, price list, Free!

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Bonded Against B.W.D.

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PARMENTER'S REDS

FOR NEW FLOCKS AND FLOCK IMPROVEMENT

work you can do no better than to start with Parmenter's Reds.

Make plans now for next year and place your orders as early as possible.

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Harco BARRED ROCKS R.I. REDS

H. A. RICHARDS, OWNER

HIGH HEN ALL BREEDS TO JUNE 1st ALL U. S. CONTESTS—A Harco Red Hen at Western New York. **HIGH PEN EACH BREED TO JUNE 1st ALL U. S. CONTESTS**—High Red Pen, High Barred Rock Pen.

HARCO ORCHARDS AND POULTRY FARMS
R. F. D. 4, South Easton, Mass.

ANDERSON'S REDS

U.S. R.O.P. CHICKS & HATCHING EGGS

R.O.P. Average for last 6 years, 247.71 eggs per bird—26.37 oz. egg weight—6.31 lbs. body weight. Fast feathering. 100% Pullorum clean.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR

RALPH W. ANDERSON

Farm in W. Hanover—Mail Box 15E, Rockland, Mass.

Ten High White Leghorn Pens to August 1—(304 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Poultry Farm	3486	3725.20	West. N.Y.
Guy Leader	3413	3645.85	West. N.Y.
Foreman Poultry Farm	3383	3503.20	Penna.
Dixie Poultry Yards	3336	3443.00	Florida
Guy Leader	3265	3419.05	Penna.
Foreman Poultry Farm	3274	3410.35	West. N.Y.
Crooks Poultry Farm	3182	3354.10	Penna.
St. John Poultry Farm	3307	3348.60	Penna.
W. S. Hannah & Sons	3125	3325.75	Penna.
Burrs Poultry Farm	3095	3297.65	West. N.Y.

Ten High Rhode Island Red Pens to August 1—(304 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Harco Orchards	3316	3622.75	West. N.Y.
Robert C. Cobb	3182	3359.20	Rhode Isld.
Crooks Farm	3200	3357.55	Penna.
St. Paul Hatchery	3251	3335.35	Florida
Harco Orchards	3067	3332.55	Maine
Crooks Farm	3129	3273.25	Storrs
Geo. B. Treadwell	3111	3280.50	Maine
J. J. Warren	3103	3296.85	Maine
Crooks Farm	3117	3264.00	Maine
E. B. Parmenter	3050	3256.80	West. N.Y.

Ten High New Hampshire Pens to August 1—(304 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	3197	3465.80	West. N.Y.
H. Guy Loose	3009	3181.95	Penna.
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	2988	3156.50	Maine
Robert C. Cobb	2863	3013.35	Rhode Isld.
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	2860	2966.60	Florida
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	2799	2949.70	Storrs
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	2767	2949.50	Florida
P. R. McCormack	2777	2921.90	Okla.
Gilmore Anderson	2792	2887.10	Florida
Camphor Tree Farm	2979	2883.70	Florida

Ten High Barred Rock Pens to August 1—(304 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Dryden Poultry Farm	3135	3289.00	Storrs
Harco Orchards	3031	3285.95	Rhode Isld.
Harco Orchards	3026	3192.90	Maine
T. N. Wilcox	3016	3117.95	Georgia
Harco Orchards	2909	3055.80	Storrs
David T. Cohen	2946	3040.10	Storrs
L. D. Schaible	2970	2998.50	Pass., N.J.
Hockhockson Farm	2803	2991.95	Hunt., N.J.
Hockhockson Farm	2848	2973.35	Pass., N.J.
W. Libby	2916	2966.90	Maine

Ten High White Plymouth Rock Pens to August 1—(304 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Dunham White Rock Farm	2833	3003.25	West. N.Y.
Riley Poultry Farm	2818	2858.15	Storrs
Riley Poultry Farm	2789	2839.55	Storrs
Holtzapple Poultry Farm	2820	2833.40	Okla.
Swift & Co.	2670	2790.05	Okla.
A. C. Lawton	2682	2778.55	Maine
M. L. Burnham	2539	2688.60	Florida
John Spangenberg	2629	2678.75	Penna.
Howard P. Norcross	2575	2668.75	Storrs
M. F. Stuever	2560	2668.20	Okla.

California Egg Laying Test

Ten Highest Pens to August 1 (25 birds to an entry)

Breed	Owner	No. Eggs Laid	Value Eggs Laid	Value Eggs Over Feed
WL, Dryden Poultry Breed. Fm.		5881	$201.22	$131.46
WL, Dunsing Breeding Fm. & Hy.		5457	191.44	128.66
BPR, Dryden Poultry Breed. Fm.		5836	202.41	127.30
WL, Horseshoe Poultry Ranch		5562	191.61	126.63
RIR, Bill Eglinton		5674	195.63	120.72
WL, Calif. Polytechnic Students		5527	182.99	119.59
WL, Dryden Poultry Breed. Farm		5379	181.09	119.17
WL, Nelson Leghorn Breed. Fm.		5241	176.21	118.67
RIR, Bill Eglinton		5434	191.56	117.63
RIR, Hill's Poultry Farm		5573	188.38	115.65

"Day after day, you just sit there with nothing to show for it but eggs!"

Check these LARRO BENEFITS

Americans are eating lots of eggs . . . the annual rate today is 400 per person as against only 308 back in 1938. *What does this mean?* A huge and growing market that is expected to go on increasing . . . money in the bank for the poultryman who adds good hens to good feed.

Larro Research Farm is helping thousands of poultrymen all over America to get their share of this business. Check these Larro benefits which you gain when you feed the Larro way:

EGG PRODUCTION

Larro Egg Mash is made of wholesome, high quality, egg-making ingredients. This is attained by General Mills Products Control in each plant where Larro Feeds are made.

PULLET GROWTH

Larro Egg Mash and Larro Scratch Grains help pullets develop into sturdy, productive layers. If you have growing pullets, feed them Larro Egg Mash after the 12th week.

EGG QUALITY

Larro Egg Mash helps hens lay highly nutritious, flavorsome eggs. At Larro Research Farm careful tests of the extent to which feed influences egg flavor have been made.

FEED EFFICIENCY

Larro Egg Mash produces eggs efficiently and economically as measured by the quantity of feed and its cost per dozen eggs. This means much to your final profit.

NUTRITIONAL HEALTH

Larro Egg Mash contains the nutrients Larro Research Farm tests reveal hens need to withstand the rigors of prolonged laying and maintain good body condition.

SAVINGS

Larro Egg Mash and the Larro feeding program save you labor, save you time, save you money . . . bring you the benefit of 22 years of work at Larro Research Farm.

General Mills

Larro Feeds

DEPT. 16

DETROIT (2)—SAN FRANCISCO (6)—CHICAGO (4)

Your free copy of the Larro Poultry Guide is ready. Write to nearest office of General Mills, Larro Feeds, listed above.

"—ALMOST THE DEATH OF ME"
because a Thermostat Failed!!

Each year, thousands of chicks die or have their growth stunted because of thermostat failures caused by defective wafers. Such losses can be avoided by using "Bestof All" wafers and replacing them regularly. Check up—get set for Fall.

THE HEART OF EVERY BROODER

Bestof All THERMOSTAT WAFERS

is your thermostat wafer. Why risk profits on poorly made or inefficient wafers? Years of research, and experience back of Bestof All.

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Made of finest sheet brass by skilled craftsmen. World's largest manufacturers. Quality second to none. All sizes. Accept no substitutes. See your dealer or order direct. Send today for big free catalog of complete line.

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ANTHONY'S
Pedigreed Trapnested
WHITE LEGHORNS

● LARGE BODY SIZE ● LARGE EGG SIZE
● GOOD LIVABILITY ● HIGH PRODUCTION

15,000 State Bloodtested Breeders. All our breeders are hatched from pedigree hens with egg records of 200 to 320 eggs per hen and our flock of 1100 pedigree hens has an average production of 250 eggs per hen.

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For September and October

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STRAIGHT RUN, Sexed Pullets or Cockerels.

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WHITE ROCKS
First Choice for Meat

Hundreds of poultrymen who demand plump, fast growing, easy-to-dress broilers or fryers insist on Townsley White Rocks. It will pay you to try them. Weekly hatches throughout the year.

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BROWER'S
DeLuxe HATCHERS

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World's largest line of Poultry Supplies.

News Notes

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Oct. 3-6, Sherburne (N.Y.) Poultry Show, Richard Runyon, sec'y.
Nov. 21-25, Rochester (N.Y.) Poultry Show, O. H. Harmon, sec'y., 293 Henrietta Rd., Rochester 7, N. Y.
Dec. 5-9, New York Poultry Show, New York City, Fred H. Bohrer, Marcy, N. Y., sec'y.

CONDITIONS

The egg-feed ratio, compiled and published weekly by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, shows the number of dozens of eggs required to buy 100 pounds of the laying ration.

Week-Ending	Average Cost 100 lbs. Feed	Average Egg Price per Doz.	Egg-Feed Ratio
July 12	$3.32	$0.415	8.0
July 19	$3.375	$0.425	7.9
July 26	$3.36	$0.436	7.7
August 2	$3.43	$0.45	7.6
August 9	$3.45	$0.46	7.5

Farm egg production in July was 2 per cent less than a year ago, but 33 per cent more than the 1934-43 July average, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

For the first seven months of this year, egg production was 6 per cent less than in the same period of last year, but 36 per cent above the 10-year average for that period.

Baby Chick Production during July also established an all-time record for the month of 101,339,000 chicks. This is 181 per cent more than were produced last July, and is even 22 per cent more than in July 1943, the previous record high. The number of eggs set was 127 per cent more than a year ago, and chicks booked on August 1 for later delivery were up 485 per cent.

Egg Production Per Layer again established a record high of 14.5 eggs per layer. Favorable weather plus close cullings are believed to be largely responsible. Since March of this year, each month has witnessed a new record high rate of lay. In the North Atlantic States, the rate of lay also established a new record of 15.8 eggs per bird.

Layers on Farms during July amounted to 316,844,000 which is 6 per cent less than a year ago. In spite of many reports of flock liquidation, the decrease in numbers during July amounted to about the same as last July. In the North Atlantic States, however, the number of layers was down 12 per cent from a year ago, since this area has had the most flock liquidation.

Shell Egg Holdings on August 1 amounted to 5,921,000 cases compared to 9,351,000 cases a year earlier. Government agencies owned 1,292,000 cases. The remaining 4,629,000 cases for civilians is a record low for August 1, and is the third consecutive month during which civilian holdings have been lower than ever before.

Frozen Egg Holdings on August 1 amounted to 246,739,000 pounds, compared to more than 388 million pounds a year ago. Of this year's holdings, Government agencies are reported to own 14,728,000 pounds. The balance is not all for civilians, however, since large quantities are being held privately for future drying to fill Army contracts.

Frozen Poultry Holdings on August 1 amounted to 103,908,000 pounds compared to over 141 million pounds last year on the same date. However, 68,545,000 pounds were reported as held by Government agencies, leaving only 35,363,000 pounds for civilians, or the lowest quantity since August 1, 1932.

Pullets not yet of laying age on farms on August 1 were estimated at 7 per cent more than a year ago, and 15 per cent above the 1939-43 average. The largest gain—12 per cent over last year—occurred in the North Atlantic states.

The broiler chick movement on the Delmarva peninsula totaled 8,213,414 chicks in July, an increase of 79 per cent over last year, according to H. F. Williamson, executive secretary of the Neppco Hatchery Division.

For the first seven months of 1945, it amounted to 74,919,910 chicks, compared with 55,451,086 in the same months last year, an increase of 35 per cent.

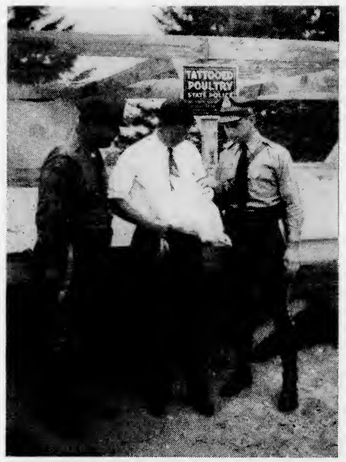
LEGISLATION

Connecticut has a new egg law, effective October 1, requiring that all eggs sold in the state be marked as to grade and size. The terms "storage" and "preserved eggs" have been dropped. The new standards and grades conform to the 1943 U. S. Standards which the U. S. Department of Agriculture is seeking to put into effect throughout the country by voluntary action of the various states.

ORGANIZATIONS

The Southern States Eastern Shore Marketing Cooperative's new plant at Salisbury, Md., was officially opened July 13 and 14. Harry H. Rieck, president of the cooperative and also of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, said the plant was established by a group of 160 broiler raisers to ease the shortage of dressing facilities on the shore, and that it was designed to meet today's needs as well as to take care of considerable future expansion.

The one-story plant has 60,000 square feet of floor space, is designed to dress 3,000 birds per hour, but it cannot reach that rate until more pickers are obtained and trained. Birds are dressed New York style, but when the necessary refrigeration equipment arrives, most of the poultry will be eviscerated, cut up, and quick frozen ready for the consumer's frying pan.



Sgt. Francis J. O'Connell and Patrolman Wm. J. Sienkiewicz, Massachusetts State Police officers, check with Prof. Fred P. Jeffrey, Massachusetts State College poultry department head, on the state's tattoo program. Sales of tattoo sets, handled by the Massachusetts State Poultry Federation, have exceeded by four times the sales for the past several years. Tattoo sets are automatically registered with the state police. Although not much chicken stealing has been reported, police officers are watching to prevent a flare-up this year.

Among those who attended the opening of the Eastern States Marketing Cooperative, Salisbury, Md., July 13 and 14, were these poultry leaders talking with Manager E. H. Pringle (seated, left). Harry H. Rieck, Preston, Md., president of the co-op and also of Neppco, and Leon Todd, managing director of Neppco, are seated next. Standing, from left to right, are Clayton Stains, Flemington, N. J.; John Vandervort, Pennsylvania State College; L. M. Black, N. J. College of Agriculture; J. C. Lambert, Trenton, N. J.; H. F. Williamson, Neppco Hatchery Division; Dr. J. C. Huttar, Cooperative GLF Exchange; Frank Plain, Flemington, N. J.; and G. E. Zich, Trenton, N. J.

Wade H. Rice, for 21 years extension poultry specialist of the University of Maryland, has been employed as field representative to work with producers to maintain a steady flow of high quality broilers for the plant.

Northeastern Poultry Producers Council officers and directors, meeting at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, August 9, in place of the usual summer exposition, considered policies that Neppco might follow in meeting its post-war responsibilities.

Managing Director Leon Todd, Trenton, N. J., mentioned that there was a movement to get cost-plus for farmers after the war, simply another means of controlling production, but said that "production in our industry would be impossible to control." He listed four things that the industry would have to do:

1. Produce more efficiently, the result of which is lower cost to consumers unless we have a completely controlled economy.
2. Influence consumer tastes for eggs and poultry meat.
3. Improve the quality and the package to increase consumption.
4. See to it that our marketing programs are keeping pace with the times.

Harry H. Rieck, Preston, Md., was reelected president. Other officers elected were Roy Herr, Lancaster, Pa., first vice-pres.; John Randall, Springfield, Mass., second vice-pres.; John Rice, Trumansburg, N. Y., third vice-pres.; Leon Todd, Trenton, N. J., managing director; Wm. M. Anderson, Needham, Mass., recording secretary.

The Brockton Egg Auction's poultry dressing plant at Avon, Mass., had to be enlarged after only a short time of operation to provide additional space for holding and feeding live birds.

The United States R. O. P. Federation, meeting in Chicago in July, made no changes in its regulations, admitted Colorado to membership in the federation, announced that 23 states comprise the federation, decided to continue the former victory cockerel committee as the R. O. P. breeders advertising committee, and elected the following officers:

Hobart Creighton, Warsaw, Ind., pres.; George Ghostley, Anoka, Minn., vice-pres.; George Treadwell, Spencer, Mass., 2nd vice-pres.; A. J. Hannah, Grand Rapids, Mich., secretary-treasurer.

The National Poultry Defense Committee, organized at Harrisburg, Pa., in October 1941 to give producers a united voice in dealing with problems arising during the war, decided in Chicago on July 24 that it had completed its war-

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"Gathering eggs is my job. As you can see it's a big job, too. Mom says you just can't afford to feed worms when it's so easy to worm with Lee's Gizzard Capsules."

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Genuine Lee's Gizzard Capsules are the safe, effective, easy way to worm **without upsetting birds** or **knocking** egg production. The Gizzard Capsule's INSOLUBLE coating does not dissolve in the crop—it protects medicine until crushed by gizzard—gently delivers correct dose, full strength to worms. **For all 3 kinds of worms** Pin, Large Rounds and Large Tapes. Gets heads of all species that any product on market can get.

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GIZZARD CAPSULES

Your "EGOMATIC" EGG CANDLER & GRADER WILL BE READY SOON

● The day we have been waiting for is now here. This means that "EGOMATIC" Egg Candling and Grading Machines will soon be rolling in full production. Place your order now for earliest possible delivery—first come, first served.

The new "EGOMATIC" Egg Candler & Grader contains improved features that are outstanding. Write for free descriptive Folder.

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Remember the Name--
Insist on

EGOMATIC TRADE MARK
CANDLER & GRADER

Look for this Trade Mark

ELECTRIC BROODER PARTS

MAKOMB

Will make nearly any old brooder serviceable. They are just as used in Underwriters Approved Brooders. With order for $3.00 up, we send detailed drawings. We pay postage east of Denver.

AC4790 AUTOMATIC SNAP ACTION SWITCH complete $1.80
C3399 ELECTRIC BROODER THERMOMETER ..... .40

Elements in various sizes, wattages and chick capacity

Make	Diameter	Watt	Broods	Price
CHROMALOX	3½"	150	100	$1.50
CHROMALOX	8½"	600	350	2.25
MAKOMB	15"	100	100	2.00
MAKOMB	15"	250	200	2.20
MAKOMB	15"	500	300	2.60
MAKOMB	15"	1000	500	3.25

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1920 —— 1945

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The profits of your patronage have been used to make SUNNYBROOK the largest diversified poultry Farm in the East. We operate not only a hatchery but are producers of STARTED PULLETS, CAPONS and READY-TO-LAY PULLETS as well as baby chicks.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the confidence you have placed in us.

A. HOWARD FINGAR,
Owner & Manager

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM

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14,000 N.H.-U.S. Pullorum Clean and Approved breeders on our own 4 farms.

New Hampshire Baby Chicks (sexed or straight-run)
ORDER FALL, WINTER CHICKS NOW!
Catalog free — write Leo Berard, owner

RIVERSIDE POULTRY FARMS
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CROSSES
NEW HAMPSHIRES

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Livability	WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG telling all about Mayo's production-bred stock. Famous throughout the United States for livability, fast growth, even feathering. Thousands of satisfied chick customers prove Mayo's stock is built for profits. Mass. (U.S.) Pullorum Clean.
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Production	
Pullorum Clean	

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Christie's NEW HAMPSHIRES Burst Forth FULL OF **SPIZZERINKTUM**

Trade-Name Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

PLAN 1946 NOW!

Meat, hens, eggs are scarce. Hatching egg, chick shortage may result. Make 1946 plans; book chick needs, earlier than ever before.

N.H.-U.S. Approved and Pullorum Clean
NEW HAMPSHIRES BARRED ROCKS
CHRIS-CROSS BARRED HYBRIDS
Write for Literature and Price List
CHRISTIE POULTRY FARMS, Box 10, Kingston, N.H.

Herman Demme (right), Sewell, N. J., president of the revived National Poultry Producers Federation, discusses the organization's future program with Leon Todd, Trenton, N. J., secretary. (Hatchery Tribune photo)

time job, voted to dissolve, turned over to the revived National Poultry Producers Federation a balance of about $1,000, and designated the latter as the all-industry organization for poultry producers in the post-war period.

Reviewing the work of the seven-man defense committee, Secretary Leon Todd told how the committee succeeded in saving an estimated $25,000,000 for the poultry industry by getting ceilings on fish meal and meat scraps early in 1942, how it aided many producers and some manufacturers in securing material priorities, how it helped to get corrugated egg cases into production and use when the shortage of wood cases developed, what it did on egg and poultry ceiling prices and what it was unable to do, and of other accomplishments of the committee.

On July 25, 1944, the committee made the recommendation that the support level of eggs be reduced from 90 per cent to 80 per cent of parity on the basis that the higher support price would create greater surpluses and lead to government control of the poultry industry. It was the first major farm group to take such action.

Immediately after dissolution of the defense committee, the National Poultry Producers Federation was called to order. It then elected the following officers:

Herman Demme, Sewell, N. J., pres.; Roy Durr, Atlanta, Ga., 1st vice-pres.; M. C. Small, Mount Morris, Ill., 2nd vice-pres.; Leon Todd, Trenton, N. J., secretary; and Clyde Edmonds, Salt Lake City, Utah, treas.

Problems ahead of the federation are the short and long-time feed situation price ceilings on eggs and poultry, the proper support price level, parity as affecting egg and poultry producers, uniform egg and poultry grades, and special promotion of eggs and poultry.

National Turkey Federation officers and directors, meeting in Chicago, July 24 to 26, laid plans for raising $20,000 for a consumer education program to be conducted in cooperation with the Poultry and Egg National Board. Some $2,000 was pledged at the meeting.

An appropriation of $1,500 was set up to stimulate research leading to more efficient turkey production methods.

A. H. Trask, Black River Falls, Wis., was elected president to succeed Charles W. Wampler, Harrisonburg, Va., who had been president since 1939 and had declined re-nomination. Warren D. Johnson, Nottingham, Pa., was named eastern vice-president, while M. C. Small, Mount Morris, Ill., was continued as executive secretary.

OBITUARY

Prof. H. E. Cosby, head of the poultry department of Oregon State College, died July 14 following an illness of three months. At the time of his death, friends were arranging a radio broadcast in honor of his 25th anniversary at the college.

PEOPLE

Dr. J. Holmes Martin has returned to his post as head of the poultry department at Purdue University after a year's leave of absence to organize the poultry breeding work of the DeKalb Agricultural Association, DeKalb, Ill. He will be succeeded at DeKalb by Prof. E. E. Schnetzler who was acting poultry head at Purdue during the past year.

Alfred W. Otte, on leave from the Connecticut Department of Agriculture, has been made administrator of the broiler set-aside on the Delmarva peninsula with headquarters at Dover, Dela.

Dr. R. C. Bradley has resigned as extension poultryman of the University of New Hampshire and has joined the organization of Andrew Christie, Christie Poultry Farms, Kingston, N. H.

TURKEY PLAN

The National Turkey Improvement Plan recently underwent 12 changes in its provisions as a result of conferences between U. S. Department of Agriculture officials and representatives of turkey breeders and hatcheries participating in the plan. Among the changes:

1. The term "broad breasted" cannot be used by participants unless the breast of the turkey is at least 3½ inches wide at a point 1¾ inches above the keel.
2. Only 25 per cent of the supply flocks, of a given variety, of a U. S. Approved hatchery need be inspected by a state inspector before hatching eggs or poults of that variety may be sold by the hatchery. But all the flocks must be inspected during the hatching season.
3. U. S. Approved hatcheries need be inspected only once during the hatching season.
4. The permissive use of the rapid serum plate method of testing turkeys for pullorum disease is extended a year under the same changes as last year.
5. The time that must elapse between retests of turkey flocks for pullorum disease is reduced from 30 to 21 days.

THE TRADE

"Poultry Sanitation and Management," a new booklet on sanitation practices to aid poultry raisers in protecting their flocks from disease, is now obtainable from the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

The National Poultry Products Co., New York, has announced an automatic, thermostatically-controlled 450-watt heating unit for use in home-built floor brooders and starting batteries. Other items announced by the firm include a 150-chick electric brooder heated by a 350-watt element; an aluminum egg candler with a powerful electric light bulb; and a novel, square-shaped basket for gathering and cooling eggs.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, announces that copies of their new pocket-size booklet, "Pennsalt Industrial Chemicals and Specialties" are available for distribution upon request.

This descriptive booklet lists the industrial chemicals and specialties manufactured by Penn Salt under the Sales Division controlling them. In addition, data is included on the industries served by Penn Salt and the addresses of their district sales offices and plants.

Ray Conolly has joined the copy department of The Campbell-Sanford Advertising Company. Conolly was formerly associated with Michigan State College as Poultry Research Assistant and Extension Poultryman and as Field Manager of the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association. More recently he has been in charge of breeding and poultry improvement work at the Osborne Poultry Farm, Holland, Mich.

Conolly was Poultry Editor of the Michigan Farmer for many years. He also was contributor to many of the leading poultry and scientific magazines and edited the well known monthly news letter of the Michigan Poultry Improvement Association. To the advertising field, Conolly brings many years of experience in the agricultural field.

The appointment of Thomas E. Moncrief of Hanover, Pa., as supervisor of flock improvement work for Pennsylvania Farms Hatchery of Lewistown, Pa., has been announced by B. C. Raffensberger, owner. Mr. Moncrief, a graduate of Penna. State College, at one time operated a hatchery for Swift and Co., following which he became associated with Everybodys Poultry Magazine. Later, he was employed as a poultry and egg inspector by the Bureau of Markets, Pa. Dept. of Agriculture. From the regulatory work, Mr. Moncrief entered the commercial field by becoming associated with Borden and Co. as a specialist and field man.

John Lewis Reed

John Lewis Reed, Brandon, Vt., formerly in the Farm Service Division of General Mills, Inc., is now a sales representative in New England for the Limestone Products Corporation of America, Newton, N. J., manufacturers of Lime Crest products. He is well known in New England where he went several years ago after spending his early business life in New Jersey.

The ATC of the U. S. Army, recently purchased 150 chicks from the Parks Barred Rock Farm, Altoona, Pa., to be shipped to American soldiers stationed in Germany.

They were flown from Washington, D. C. in an Army plane with special equipment aboard for taking care of the chicks in transit as well as upon arrival.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Massachusetts legislature has made funds available for the construction of a new laying and brooder house, to be used in breeding experiments, and turkey houses at Massachusetts State College.

89 per cent of the chicks started on farms this year came from hatcheries, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with 86 per cent last year, 84 per cent in 1943, 82 per cent in 1942, 79 per cent in 1941, and 75 per cent in 1940.

University of New Hampshire students, who eat in the campus dining hall, fared well this past year, despite the meat shortage. During the year ending June 30, they ate 3½ tons more of poultry meat and 36,000 more eggs than in the preceding year.

The Beacon Milling Company's poultry research division has prepared a poster showing nine examples of Newcastle disease of poultry in natural color. The illustrations range from a chick 2 weeks old to mature pullets exhibiting the symptoms of the disease. Dr. Arthur D. Goldhaft of the Vineland Poultry Laboratories supplied the colored illustrations and captions.

A FEEDING METHOD that SAVES LABOR

HERE'S a proved method of feeding that saves labor and reduces egg production costs. It's called the "Free Choice" or "Cafeteria" method and it surely helps save work. When you feed Flory Free Choice Laying Mash and Flory Whole Grain Scratch Feed in properly constructed hoppers, they need be filled only *once a week.*

Flory Free Choice Laying Mash is manufactured especially for this method of feeding. In its formulation, allowance is made for the higher requirements in the *mash* for protein, the A, D, and B-G complex vitamin factors and minerals, including salt.

To get the maximum results, make sure the mash you feed has been especially formulated for this method of feeding. Try Flory Free Choice Laying Mash and be convinced that you, too, can get the same outstanding results as with any other system of feeding—and with appreciable savings in labor and cost of production.

Each Flory tag carries complete feeding instructions. Your local Flory dealer is anxious to serve you in any way he can. Ask him for a Free copy of Flory's easy-to-follow Feeding Program for Egg Production, or write today for a copy direct to Flory Milling Company, Inc., Bangor, Penna. *Dept. E-9.*

Flory Feeds are sold only in New England, Long Island, New Jersey, and eastern Pennsylvania

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MASHES

TO SPEED VICTORY BUY *more* WAR BONDS!

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Eliminate WORMS!

Here's a double-duty Tonic and Wormer that keeps hens healthy and free from worms. It's called OVUMIX. Absolutely safe, inexpensive and easy to use. No fuss or bother. Improved health means increased egg production—increased poultry profits. Get OVUMIX today from your local dealer. Write for FREE folder.

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OVUMIX
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SEEDS FREE
Plant Seeds This Fall for biggest, best Larkspur next spring. You'll have large double flowers on 3- to 4-ft. spikes. Easy to grow. To try, we'll send a 15c-Pkt. Burpee's Giant Double Larkspur free, with directions. All colors mixed. Send stamp for postage. Burpee's Seed Catalog FREE.
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Pears, plums, cherries, nuts, berries, etc. Grapes 10¢. Evergreens, shrubs, shade trees low as 25¢. Catalog Free.
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Magic Electric Welder
110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only $19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use. MAGIC WELDER MFG. CO., 241RZ Canal St., New York City.

The Home Page

Betty Neal
Editor

Homespun Ideas

To make scratches less conspicuous on the finish of mahogany, walnut, cherry and oak furniture, rub a broken nut meat into the scratches until they are saturated. The oilier the nut meat, the better the results.

Jams and jellies left over from last year may be used in mince meat, to sweeten other fruits, to sweeten puddings, or melted and used for pudding sauce.

School lunch time is with us again. A vegetable, a fruit, or both, should go in the lunch box each day. Raw vegetables and fruits provide more vitamins than the same foods do when cooked.

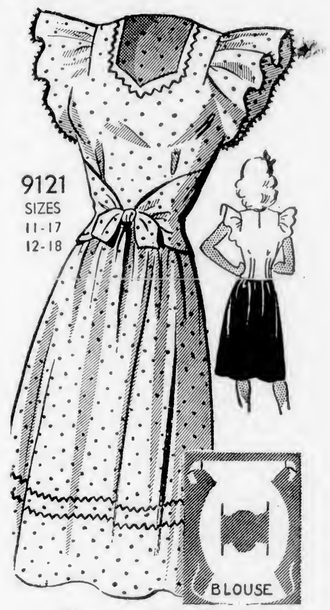
Celery leaves chopped fine make a good seasoning for a meat or fish loaf. A spray of celery leaves laid on a roast before it is put into the oven gives an added flavor to the meat.

Many women waste soap thoughtlessly by using too many flakes or chips. Too thick a suds, especially in a washing machine, cuts down washing efficiency by making a lather so thick that it prevents water from going through the fabric easily and quickly, and carrying off the dirt. For most effective laundering, suds should be about 2 inches high.

Do not crowd your dresses in the closet. A little space between each garment helps to hold the press and preserves the fabric from getting that stringy look.

Take good care of your shoes because the present supply will have to last for some time yet. Even when hides are available, and many we use come from foreign countries, curing them and transforming them into shoes is a tedious process. Over 200 operations are involved in converting a hide to a pair of shoes, and there are more than 30 pieces in each average shoe.

Victory Garden Special: (To can for use in soups, scalloped dishes, spaghetti and so forth). Chop and mix 4 cups of onions, 4 cups of celery and 6 peppers, add 4 cups of water, and cook them for 20 minutes. Add 2 tablespoons of sugar, 3 tablespoons of salt, and 16 cups (4 quarts) of peeled and cut tomatoes. Bring the mixture to a boil and then remove it from the fire, put it into pint jars and process them 30 minutes in a boiling-water-bath.



Wrap-and-Tie Frock

A simple dress that will make you look all dressed up at home is No. 9121. It also is pretty enough for a date. The blouse comes in one flat piece with side seams. So it is easy to wash and iron as well as to make. The skirt is a separate one of the dirndl type. No. 9121 is cut in Junior Miss size—11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. Size 13 requires 2⅞ yards of 39-inch fabric.

Send 20 cents in coins for this pattern to Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Pattern Dept., 243 West 17th St., New York 11 N. Y. Print plainly size, name, address, style number.

Baked Corn and Tomatoes: Use 2 cups of cooked corn, 2 cups of tomatoes, 1 teaspoon of salt, pepper, 1 teaspoon of sugar, 1 cup of fresh bread crumbs and 3 tablespoons of fat. Mix the seasonings with the corn and tomatoes and pour all into a greased baking dish. Spread the crumbs over the top, dot with fat and bake in a moderate oven (350 to 400 degrees F.) for 30 minutes.

Recipe of the Month

Grape Conserve

When Concord grapes are ripe, why not use a little of your sugar ration to make some conserve. It will taste delicious next winter.

4 cups prepared fruit
Grated lemon rind
¼ cup lemon juice
7 cups sugar
½ lb. seeded raisins
1 cup nut meats, finely chopped
½ bottle fruit pectin

To prepare fruit—stem and crush well about 3 pounds fully ripe grapes. Add ¼ cup water, bring to a boil and simmer, covered, 30 minutes. Remove seeds and skins by sieving. If desired, chop or grind skins and add to pulp. Grate rind and squeeze juice from 2 medium lemons.

Measure sugar and prepared fruit into large kettle, filling up last cup with water if necessary. Add lemon rind and juice, raisins, and nuts; mix well.

Bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 1 minute.

Remove from fire and stir in bottled fruit pectin. Then stir and skim by turns for just 5 minutes to cool slightly and prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly. Paraffin hot conserve. Makes about 12 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

Why Commercial Mixed Feeds?

Many poultrymen have asked the question, "Should I buy a commercial ration or mix my own?" Let's appraise the factors from the feeder's point of view, with an eye to profits.

The fact that some feeds produce better growth and more egg production is unquestioned in the minds of experienced feeders. Feeding tests show that a carefully balanced ration is not only superior in results accomplished, but cheaper than so-called "cheap feed" in terms of profits.

Some poultrymen mix their own ration with the conviction that they can do it cheaper. Certainly cheaper feeds can be produced by reducing or eliminating expensive ingredients; but can the poultryman mix as good a ration for less money? Poultrymen should not forget that it's growth and production which pays for feed, and **the only true measure of the value of a feed is the results.**

The ration for which a poultryman pays the least in actual cash may cost him the most. There is no economy in cheap feed. The feed that costs the most may be the cheapest in the long run.

Nutrition is a science in itself. The technical and scientific aspects of chemistry and biology belong to those who devote years of study to such work. While the individual poultryman might build a reasonably good ration if he had the time, facilities, and experience, it costs as much or more than a good commercial mix. He would have to buy many of his ingredients from the same man who sells the commercial mix. He would have no way of detecting variations in quality and feeding value of the ingredients he bought.

The large commercial feed mixer buys by train loads. He turns over feed in huge quantities. He can afford skilled nutritionists, laboratories for research, and test farms to make sure he is producing a quality ration. He performs a good mixing service for the poultryman which the individual feeder cannot perform for himself.

Does the farmer pay extra for this service? We think not. One thing is certain, a manufacturer through savings gained by volume purchases can make a scientific balanced feed for less money than the poultryman can duplicate his formula.

I. B. C. A. Research Committee

[Continued from page 9]

out a program of group term life insurance that would be available to all member hatcherymen and their employees at low group rates.

Resolutions passed

—recommended that each member make every effort to employ returning veterans, either as temporary or permanent help.

—requested its members to give veterans desiring to go into the poultry business accurate information on its advantages and disadvantages.

—asked its state affiliate hatchery secretaries to watch for bills that might be injurious to the poultry industry which might be introduced in their respective state legislatures.

Applications for I. B. C. A. state affiliate franchises were accepted from the New Hampshire Baby Chick Association and the Massachusetts chick group.

Memberships in the I. B. C. A. on July 16 totaled 4,586 hatcheries, the largest in the history of the association, and representing about half of the hatcheries and 80 per cent of the hatching capacity in this country.

Roy M. Durr, Atlanta, Ga., was elected president for the 1945-46 term. N. C. Thompson, Petaluma, Calif., was advanced to first vice-president, while L. L. Baumgartner, Litchfield, Minn., was named second vice-president. D. D. Slade, Lexington, Ky., was re-elected treasurer, while Don C. Turnbull, Kansas City, Mo., was rehired as executive secretary.

Vita-Vim
"VITA-VIM FEEDS CAN TAKE IT"
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THE WAR IS OVER!
Now is the time for LOOKING AHEAD
Comparison Proves
"VITA-VIM MEANS FINER FEEDS"
The most complete line of Poultry Mashes manufactured in Buffalo. Write today for full information. Attractive proposition for dealers who like to handle high quality feeds.

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Immediate Shipment. 100% live delivery guar.

Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Big Type White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns	$13.95-100 $7.25-50 $3.75-25

Heavy breed pullets, $16.40-100; heavy cockerels, $13.95. Leghorn pullets, $21.95; cockerels, $6.00.

White & Black Giants, New Hampshire Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Light Brahmas, Rhode Island Whites.	$15.95-100 $8.25-50 $4.25-25

Heavy pullets, $18.00; heavy cockerels, $16.00.

All chicks are top quality, from purebred, blood-tested flocks. Order today, at these special low prices. Pay your postman, C.O.D. Write for early order discount.
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Selectomatic offers you New and Bigger Profits
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Here's good news for poultrymen. Premier prefabricated houses (all wood construction) ready for shipment soon. A size for every need. Easy to set up; Strong, efficient, economical. Write for details.
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BUILT THAT WAY
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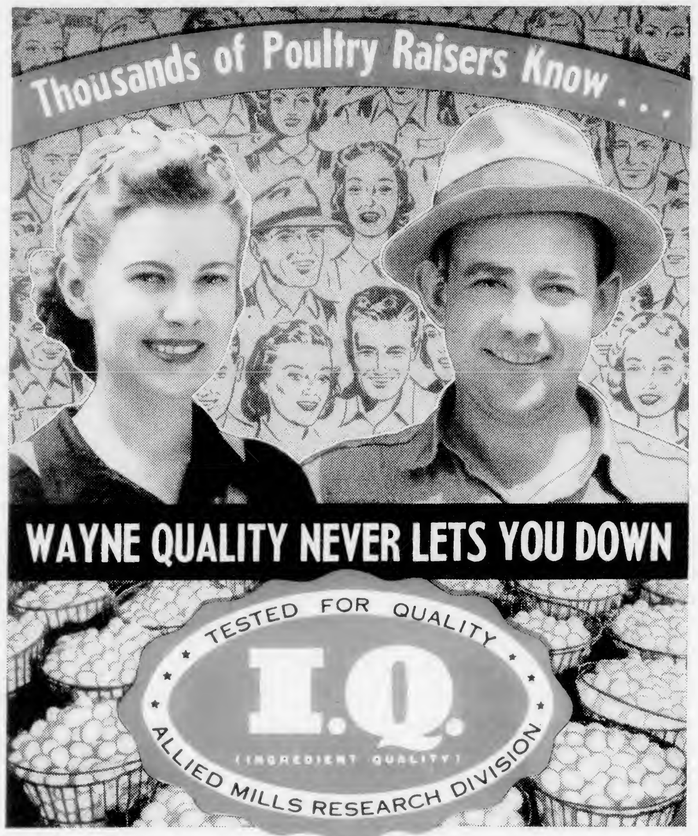

Flock owners throughout the land know that in WAYNE, even in these wartimes, quality is more than a good intention. WAYNE quality is an accomplished fact, made possible by one of the most complete *feed-testing systems* ever developed.

This system stands back of the famous WAYNE "I.Q."(Ingredient Quality) Seal shown above. It is your *guarantee* that the WAYNE WAY of feeding has "what it takes" to keep your hens *busy on the nest.* Here's why:

1. Each formula is developed, step-by-step, by Allied Mills' Nutrition Council, all members of which are *recognized authorities.*

2. BIOLOGICAL tests determine vitamin content and nutritional quality of ingredients.

3. CHEMICAL tests check protein, carbohydrate, fat and fiber values.

4. Finally, "proof feeding," under both laboratory and ordinary farm conditions, to make sure that WAYNE will perform its promise for you in *your* flock.

So remember, quality cannot be seen, tasted or smelled . . . but "I.Q." is a guide to quality that *never lets you down!*

Every egg is worth real money these days. The times call for TOP PRODUCTION from every flock.

Like many things of quality today, WAYNE Feeds may sometimes be scarce. But it will pay you dividends to *keep checking* with your friendly WAYNE Dealer. If he can supply you, you'll find the WAYNE WAY an easy, sure, economical way of *getting the eggs.*

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Tune in Med Maxwell's 3rd year of interesting radio visits with folks you'll like. Tuesdays, Thursdays on these and other stations:

Station	Dial No.	Time
WRVA Richmond, Va.	1140	6:30 a.m.
WGR Buffalo, N. Y.	550	12:45 noon
KDKA Pittsburgh, Pa.	1020	6:45 a.m.
WPTF Raleigh, N. C.	680	12:30 noon
WLS Chicago, Ill.	890	6:30 a.m.
WOWO Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1190	6:30 a.m.
WSM Nashville, Tenn.	650	12:00 noon

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IT PAYS TO FEED
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Turkey NOTES

By J. C. TAYLOR

Turkey Meat Consumption—Per capita consumption of turkey meat has been steadily increasing. In 1930 it was estimated that the consumption was 2½ pounds per person. In 1944, it stood at 3.3 pounds; and for the current year, 3.6 pounds is the estimated figure. It may go even higher in 1946.

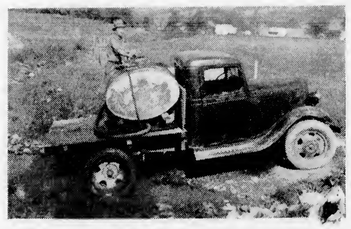
Turkey production likewise, has shown a marked increase — from 422 million pounds in 1930 to 547 million pounds in 1944. It is estimated that it will reach 600 million pounds in 1945. Research workers at our experiment stations and agricultural colleges made possible this phenomenal growth by developing practical methods of disease control and improved methods of production.

Vaccinate Your Flock—Vaccination to prevent outbreak of fowl pox is cheap insurance. Both fowl pox vaccine and pigeon pox vaccine are used in vaccinating turkey flocks. Some growers prefer pigeon pox vaccine, as the reaction is not as great as when fowl pox vaccine is used. Pigeon pox vaccine is applied by the feather follicle method, sometimes called the brush method. Purchase your vaccine from a reliable company, then follow the manufacturer's directions to the letter.

Dressing Turkeys—It will soon be time to start the annual marketing of your flock. The bulk of the eastern turkey crop is sold dressed. Plan now to set up your killing equipment so that everything will be ready when the season arrives.

Pennsylvania State College has published a bulletin, "Dressing Poultry on the Farm," giving definite details on methods of dressing birds for market. I am sure a copy could be secured by writing to Pennsylvania State College, Poultry Department, State College, Pennsylvania. If any number of turkeys are to be dressed, it will pay to invest in a picking machine.

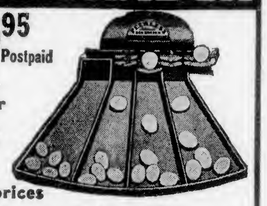
Plan for 1946—If you are considering turkey breeding and the production of poults in 1946, plan now for careful selection of all breeding birds and the checking of incubation equipment. If you depend on others for turkey poults, you should be thinking in terms of where, when, and with whom you would place your poult order. It is my opinion that 1946 will again bring a big poult demand.



Wilmer Claar, Bedford County, Pa., hauls water to his turkeys in a 300-gallon tank mounted on a 1½ ton truck. He fills the tank from a stream, the water flowing by gravity from a dam through a 300-foot pipe. Two-inch pipe is used for the upper 200 feet; 1½-inch pipe for the lower 100 feet. When the stream is high, the tank is filled in 15 to 20 minutes; 20 to 30 minutes when the stream is low.

PEERLESS Automatic EGG GRADER

$19.95 Postpaid



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Science MARCHES ON

By CARL H. SCHROEDER

Keeping Quality of Eggs Affected by Breeding. The rate of deterioration of thick egg white has been controlled to some extent by selective breeding for non-deterioration and for deterioration, respectively. Within four years, two "lines" were developed at the National Research Center, U.S.D.A. Beltsville, Md., showing deterioration rates of 33 and 62 per cent. Hence, this characteristic is probably an inherited trait, at least to an appreciable extent.

Similar conclusions were reached as regards shell quality. To put it somewhat differently: how good an egg a bird can lay as regards shell quality is determined by breeding. Whether she does lay eggs with as good shell texture as she is capable of producing depends upon the feed, and other factors such as temperature. Some diseases impair the bird's ability to produce good shells, sometimes long after the disease has subsided.

* * *

Fishy flavor of turkey meat is primarily attributable to high levels of fish oil, according to the 1944 Report of the Administrator of Agricultural Research. It is recommended that fish oils do not exceed one-eighth of 1 per cent of the total ration of turkeys from 8 weeks of age until marketing.

The virtual elimination of fish oil at so early an age is at variance with the observations of other investigators. The report also states that only good quality of sardine or tuna fish meals should be fed and the quantity of either or both should not be more than 5 per cent of the total feed intake. Evidence from other sources does not indicate that an appreciable element of risk is involved when feeding good grade fish meal up to or close to marketing.

* * *

High temperature in the battery compartment or in the brooderhouse greatly raises the chick's requirement for some of the vitamins, notably some of the B group, as demonstrated by Dr. C. A. Mills, University of Cincinnati, and reported in this column some time ago. The same author now reports that rats kept at high temperature need a higher percentage of protein of the total ration, but the total protein intake itself is somewhat lower (Archive of Biochemistry, Vol. 3, No. 3).

While on the subject of temperature, Dr. K. Moore, University of Kansas (Jour. of Exptl. Psychology, Vol. 34, No. 1), found that rats in a cold room grew much more rapidly, developed heavier, short bodies, and were much "smarter," as evidenced by the ability to learn to find their way through a maze.

Similar observations can be made on chicks. They, too, grow faster and plumper when a relatively low temperature is maintained. At high temperature, chicks become nervous and "scary," and when they are transferred to a new, different environment, their ability to adjust themselves quickly tends to be somewhat impaired. These points are of importance especially to the battery operator, in view of the almost universal practice of maintaining much too high a temperature in the battery compartment and in the battery room.

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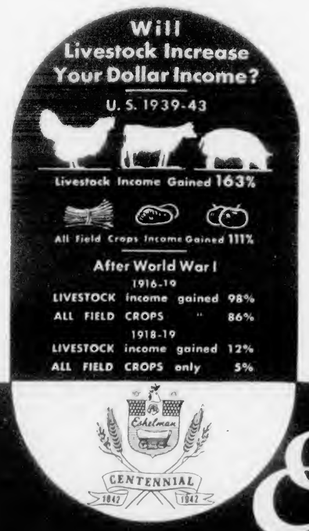

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By H. Van Roekel

Organized Hybridizing

By John H. Vondell

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THIS MONTH WITH *Your Flock*

If the pullets suddenly begin to eat less mash, do something to stimulate appetites.

Watch market trends and prices—especially if you are producing broilers—now that more red meats are available and the government has cut down on its poultry buying.

Cull the backward, disinterested, and pale looking pullets that somehow managed to get into the laying pens.

Adjust window openings and ventilators according to changes in weather.

Move carefully when working around newly housed pullets. They are often touchy, easily frightened. Warn them of your coming by knocking on the door or by talking to them.

If Feed Intake Drops . . .

If you notice that the pullets are eating less than usual, you can expect to get fewer eggs soon . . . unless you do something to stimulate appetites and get the pullets to eat enough feed to make eggs.

Stimulating Appetites

When appetites of layers lag, one way to increase the feed intake is to use a moist mash at noon. Mix just enough water, skimmilk or buttermilk with the regular mash to make a crumbly mixture. Feed only what the birds will clean up in 20 to 30 minutes. You can feed the moist mash right on top of the regular mash.

Fleshing pellets or the regular laying mash in pelleted form offers another way to increase feed consumption. Excellent results are reported with condensed buttermilk and other milk products, while condensed distillers solubles are used by many flock owners.

Take Chill Off Water

Pullets and hens will drink more water if the chill has been removed from it during cold weather . . . and they'll lay more eggs, too. Tests at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station indicated that when the average temperature of the drinking water for the flock was kept at 50 degrees instead of around the freezing mark, it resulted in 153 dozen more eggs from 113 hens during the season.

There are various methods of heating water for layers—oil lamp fountains, light bulbs below water pans,

[Please turn to page 18]

★ The column, "The War and Poultry Raisers," which has appeared regularly since April 1942 to keep our readers informed as to war developments affecting poultry raisers, has been discontinued. News on government actions concerning poultry raisers henceforth will be covered in "News Notes" and in special articles.

JUDGE YOUR LAYING MASH BY THE YIELD OF

EGGS PER BAG

People are prone to judge a laying mash by the yield of eggs per *hen*. And that's important.

But more important is the yield of eggs per *bag*.

In the final analysis, poultry keeping is a business of turning feed into cash. The key to profit lies in the yield of salable product per bag of total ration.

There is a tremendous difference in feeds—in their ability to return a high yield of eggs per bag. Where other factors are equal—breeding, housing, health, management—one feed may yield only 16 to 17 dozen eggs per bag, while another yields 18 to 20. The difference is in the feed itself.

Think of that in terms of today's egg prices.

Now consider the Purina laying mashes—Layena, the complete ration, or Lay Chow to be fed with scratch grain. These feeds are laboratory tested, farm proved, and precision built. They are the "last word" in poultry nutrition, which is the forerunner of high yield of eggs per bag.

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MUTILATED PAGE

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THROUGH THE

Editors Specs

Facing The Readjustments The end of the war found the American poultry industry producing about 45 per cent more eggs and 60 per cent more chicken meat than before the war. Consumption of eggs, chicken meat, and turkeys is higher than it has ever been before. How will we face the readjustments that are bound to come?

There are those who regard the so-called prosperity of the past four years as being entirely normal, blinding themselves to the fact that it was the result of war with its destruction, suffering and toll of human lives. The job had to be done, and the nation responded with industrial and food production greater than ever before in its history. To accomplish this, it was necessary to place a heavy debt load on Americans for generations to come.

Reluctance to accept the adjustments that come with peace is already evident. Industrial workers, in many instances, are demanding that they receive as much pay in 40 hours or less as they did in 56 hours or more at war inflated rates. Strikes have already occurred because manufacturers, forced to sell peacetime goods at pre-war prices, can't pay war wages.

Despite numerous complaints in the poultry business over price ceilings and regulations which disrupted normal marketing procedures, we have to admit that the past four years, in general, were profitable to poultry raisers. The tremendous expansion that began in poultry raising after Lend-lease went into effect in the spring of 1941 was possible only because the price incentive was there. Let's not pretend otherwise.

Some adjustment downward in our production of poultry and eggs is inevitable. Much of the increase in production represented eggs that were shipped to our allies. They must be regarded in the same light as tanks, munitions, and other war materials on which manufacture has been reduced to a mere trickle with the end of the war. We must recognize, too, that much of the increase in civilian consumption of eggs and poultry has been due to the scarcity of other foods.

If we understand some of these things, it may be easier to accept the narrower operating margins that we will have with the return to peacetime conditions. Certainly, that is a small price to pay for peacetime living.

★ ★ ★

Must Win Favor Again The fact that egg buyers in the New York markets have begun to make some complaints on egg quality emphasizes that old times have returned to the poultry industry rather quickly. Yet it was only a few weeks before that egg buyers were anxious to get their hands on most any kind of eggs in order to supply the clamoring trade which had turned to eggs in the absence of red meats.

Probably, most of the egg quality complaints are justified. We've had a seller's market for so long that there has been a lot of carelessness in handling eggs all along the line, starting with producers. OPA ceilings, taking away much of the incentive to produce quality eggs, and transportation difficulties aggravated the problem. Virtually the same situation has existed in poultry marketing.

The days when most anything was good enough are past. As far as eggs are concerned, we have a buyer's market again. No one wants to pay the top price for inferior eggs. Millions of consumers who have been eating a lot of eggs, not because they like them so much, but because they couldn't get red meats, will welcome the day when they can cut down on

[Please turn to page 23]

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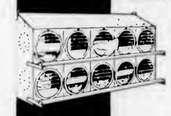

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Summer Shelter Makes
Low Cost Winter Laying House

Tests show higher egg yield and lower feed cost per dozen eggs in hen shelter than in conventional well-built laying house.

By C. E. LEE

FOR the past quarter of a century, the trend in poultry house construction has been toward the building of better insulated houses, often with artificial ventilation.

While our experiments, covering several years, published in Poultry Science (July, 1937, and September, 1939), demonstrated that the use of supplementary heat in an insulated laying house under the climatic conditions of Central New York State resulted in a lower annual egg production, a slightly lower feed consumption, and a serious and consistent lowering of the net flock income, the general conclusion from our work and that of other investigators has been that we should construct houses so that the natural heat of the birds will be conserved.

Winter view of the Connecticut 24 by 24-foot shelter for hens.

It has appeared necessary, in order to do this, to build laying houses which have thick walls and use some good type of insulation. Another necessary feature has appeared to be insulation of the ceiling. In fact, where cost had to be kept down to the lowest possible point, poultrymen have generally provided ceiling insulation of some type even though the walls could not be insulated.

By using well insulated walls and ceilings, a proper differential between inside and outside temperatures could be maintained in cold weather so that a well planned ventilation system would work very effectively. More and more metal ventilators have come into use.

The total cost of houses on some farms has gone as high as $6.00 per bird, to our knowledge.

How Much Can a Hen Carry?

It seemed to us that before this trend went any further, we should find out definitely whether birds really did better in an insulated house than in one which was nearly at the other extreme. Poultrymen have, from time to time, secured quite good results from emergency houses made out of range shelters or hen shelters that have been partially closed in for the winter. It seemed to us that this would be a good type of house to contrast with the insulated laying house.

The value of a hen is small and her earning power is correspondingly limited. We must be careful, therefore, how much overhead expense we pile on the hen. Many people, particularly city people, who have considerable capital to invest, do not give sufficient consideration to this limited earning power of the hen and make a net profit impossible from the start by loading the hen down with extremely expensive housing and equipment.

In our experiment, we decided to compare eight pens of layers in a Connecticut laying house with the performance of a pen of birds out of the same lot, selected for typical maturity and size, placed in a Connecticut 24 by 24 foot hen shelter.

The birds were fed on a 22 per cent protein laying mash supplemented with pellets at noon and scratch grains at night.

The accompanying tables show the egg production for these July-hatched birds which were started on test in January, both in the shelter and in the Connecticut laying house. In order to save space, summer production figures are not included, but as might be expected, the birds in the shelter did correspondingly just as well through the summer.

LAYING SHELTER—Red-Rock Cross Pullets, Hatched July 8, 1943

Month	Avg. No. Eggs Per Bird	Per Cent Prod.	Feed Consumed per Bird-(Avg. Lbs.) MASH	PELLETS	GRAIN	TOTAL	Lbs. of Feed Per Doz. Eggs
Jan. '44	23.03	74.29	4.39	1.92	3.87	10.18	5.30
Feb.	23.52	81.10	4.29	2.16	4.34	10.79	5.51
March	25.84	83.35	4.79	2.57	4.55	11.91	5.52
April	24.52	81.73	4.16	2.43	3.52	10.11	4.94
May	24.81	80.03	4.25	2.49	2.85	9.59	4.64
TOTAL	121.72	400.50	21.88	11.57	19.13	52.58	25.91
AVG.	**24.34**	**80.10**	**4.38**	**2.32**	**3.83**	**10.52**	**5.18**
Feed Cost Per Bird			$.83	$.44	$.56	$1.83	

PEN 1, HOUSE 1—Red-Rock Cross Pullets, July 8, 1943

Jan. '44	21.36	68.90	5.92	1.88	3.80	11.60	6.52
Feb.	22.79	78.59	4.79	2.42	3.63	10.84	5.71
March	24.67	79.58	5.70	2.59	3.86	12.15	5.92
April	24.27	80.90	5.76	2.37	3.19	11.32	5.59
May	24.39	78.68	5.75	2.54	2.78	11.07	5.45
TOTAL	117.48	386.65	27.92	11.80	17.26	56.98	29.19
AVG.	**23.50**	**77.33**	**5.58**	**2.36**	**3.45**	**11.40**	**5.84**
Feed Cost Per Bird			$1.06	$.45	$.51	$2.02	

PEN 5, HOUSE 1—Red-Rock Cross Pullets, Hatched July 8, 1943

Jan. '44	20.96	67.61	5.80	1.79	3.72	11.31	6.47
Feb.	20.97	72.31	4.60	2.32	3.48	10.40	5.95
March	23.36	75.35	5.44	2.50	3.73	11.67	5.99
April	22.83	76.10	5.44	2.45	2.83	10.72	5.63
May	22.72	73.29	5.31	2.57	2.57	10.45	5.51
TOTAL	110.84	364.66	26.59	11.63	16.33	54.55	29.55
AVG.	**22.17**	**72.93**	**5.32**	**2.33**	**3.26**	**10.91**	**5.91**
Feed Cost Per Bird			$1.01	$.44	$.48	$1.93	

SUMMARY—Laying Shelter vs. Laying House (January to May, inclusive, 1944) Red-Rock Cross Pullets (Hatched July, 1943)

	Days	Total Eggs per Bird	Ave. No. Eggs per Bird	Per Cent Prod.	Feed per bird (lbs.) Mash	Pellets	Grain	Total Feed per Bird	Total Feed Cost	Lbs. Feed doz. eggs	Feed Cost doz. eggs
LAYING SHELTER	152	121.72	24.34	80.10	21.88	11.57	19.13	52.58	$289.51	5.18	18.11¢
HOUSE 1—PEN 1	152	117.48	23.50	77.33	27.92	11.80	17.26	56.98	139.94	5.84	20.28¢
HOUSE 1—PEN 5	152	110.84	22.17	72.93	26.59	11.63	16.33	54.55	140.74	5.91	20.61¢

Higher Yield in Shelter

It will be noted that the birds in the laying shelter averaged, for this period of five months, over 80 per cent production, as compared with 77.33 per cent and 72.93 per cent for the two typical pens in the standard laying house.

It is also noteworthy that the birds in the laying shelter, in spite of this high production, consumed about 1 pound less mash per bird, practically the same amount of fleshing pellets (regulated according to production), and only an average of about one-half pound more grain per bird for the period, so that their cost of feed per dozen eggs produced was less. Even the feed cost per bird was $1.83 in the shelter as compared to $2.02 and to $1.93 per bird, respectively, in the two pens in the standard laying house.

Of course, one season doesn't settle anything, so we repeated this again with the Red-Rock cross pullets hatched in July, 1944, with results that were practically identical.

Shelter Comfortable in Winter

Strangely enough, we found that the hen shelter was not only the most comfortable house on the place in the summer, but also was very comfortable most of the time in the winter. Contrary to expectations, this house was not terribly cold in the winter. As the illustration shows, the hinged boards on the sides, and, of course, also on the rear of this shelter were closed down in the winter. They were far from airtight, but were reasonably so. Moreover, the nests were along the west wall on the side toward the prevailing wind, and these also helped to cut down the flow of cold air from that side.

Note that the front or south end of the house was completely covered with transparent, wire-base, glass substitute, except for the upper half of the entrance door which was left open for ventilation, and the triangular space in the peak which was permanently boarded.

Glass Substitute Helps Trap Heat

After studying the conditions in this house, we came to the conclusion that there were two factors mainly responsible for the comfortable temperature inside the house.

First, of course, was the glass substitute. This presented a large area for penetration of the sun's rays. On bright winter days, a considerable

[Please turn to page 22]

RECONVERSION Underway in Poultry

Ending of Lend-lease and reduction in Army food purchases increases supplies of eggs and poultry. Outlook uncertain, but flock adjustments probably necessary next year.

RECONVERSION is already underway in the poultry industry. In the month following V-J day, egg prices weakened, the Army cancelled all of its contracts for dried eggs, the poultry set-aside orders affecting the broiler areas and large poultry processors in 12 central states were lifted, civilian supplies of chicken meat increased after a virtual famine that began last fall, and over-ceiling prices to producers of eggs and poultry had disappeared in most areas by mid-September.

It was as recent as July that an extremely tight food situation was predicted for another year. Now, except for the fats and sugar, it appears as though there will be plenty of most foods in the near future.

Military Food Needs Cut

The complete turn-about in the food situation is due to (1) the termination of lend-lease shipments of food, and (2) the sharp reduction in military food requirements.

Army Now Buys Food on Open Market

With battle losses ended, the armed forces no longer have to maintain as heavy reserves at different points. The danger of destruction of food by bombings or sinkings has passed. Supply lines for a steady flow of foods can be easily maintained. Moreover, thousands of men are being released from the service every day. Instead of requiring various foods to be set-aside for its purchase, the Army now is able to buy food on the open market.

More Poultry Meat

Supplies of poultry meat for civilians were increased almost immediately after the suspension of three set-aside orders on August 27 — War Food Order 119 which required that 70 per cent of the chicken output in the leading broiler areas be reserved for Army purchase; War Food Order 142 requiring the set-aside of 50 per cent of the output of large poultry processors in the Midwest; and War Food Order 125 which reserved all canned poultry for the Army.

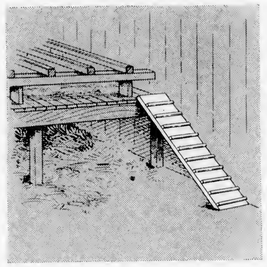
[Please turn to page 25]

Reproductive Disorders

Disease conditions of the reproductive organs are often responsible for poor egg production. Providing enough low roosts and low nests may help to avoid oviduct impaction, ruptured yolks, and other conditions that are due to injuries.

By H. VAN ROEKEL

DEBEAKING, done by removing portion of upper beak with electric device, puts quick stop to cannibalism.



A RAMP leading up to high dropping boards or nests helps to prevent ruptured yolks caused by injuries.

OVARIAN CYSTS found in a hen that reacted to pullorum disease, common cause of reproductive disorders. Bloodtest flock to remove reactors to disease. (Mass. Exp. Sta. photo)

REPRODUCTIVE disturbances rank high among poultry ailments. One California report states that 8 per cent of the total disease trouble in 7 to 12 months old birds was due to reproductive disturbances. Among 1 to 2 year old birds, the percentage was 8.3, and among birds 2 years of age and older, the percentage was 10.9. Another California report states that autopsies of apparently healthy chickens having unsatisfactory egg production records reveal that approximately one-third had disease conditions of the reproductive system which were responsible for the poor production.

At the New York State official egg laying contests, oviduct impaction, internal laying, "pickouts," and ruptured yolks were included among the seven most serious causes of mortality.

The reproductive system of the chicken is a very sensitive mechanism and subject to several types of disorders, some of which will be discussed briefly.

1. Prolapsus of the oviduct.

This is an eversion of the egg tube and occurs more frequently among young laying birds than among older birds. It is brought about by the laying of large eggs accompanied by excessive straining to expel the egg. The prolapsus itself may not be very serious, but it usually leads to cannibalism. Other birds in the flock are soon attracted to the reddened or bleeding everted oviduct, and immediately begin to pick it. In a short time the victim may be partially eviscerated, with death resulting.

Sometimes one or a few birds may be responsible for the picking, but if the vice is not corrected, many birds in the flock will develop the habit. Vent picking may develop sometimes as the result of feather picking. Once the birds have developed the taste and habit for picking feathers, blood or other tissues, the vice is difficult to stop unless drastic measures are taken. The following measures are helpful to assure against losses from so-called "pickouts."

(a) Observe the flock closely for feather and vent picking, especially in young laying birds.

(b) Remove immediately any birds having cannibalistic tendencies, either disposing of them or trimming only their upper beaks. The latter procedure is effective in stopping the picking until beaks grow out again, which may be two to three weeks. Some flock owners resort to an electric debeaking device, which may be used before the birds come into production. It may be necessary to debeak all birds in a laying flock to bring the picking under control.

(c) Resort to the use of anti-picking devices available on the market. These are usually effective in preventing and controlling cannibalism.

(d) Remove birds with prolapsus of oviduct and injured or picked birds promptly, and treat the injured parts with pine tar or anti-pick preparations. Such birds should not be returned to the flock until the injury is healed.

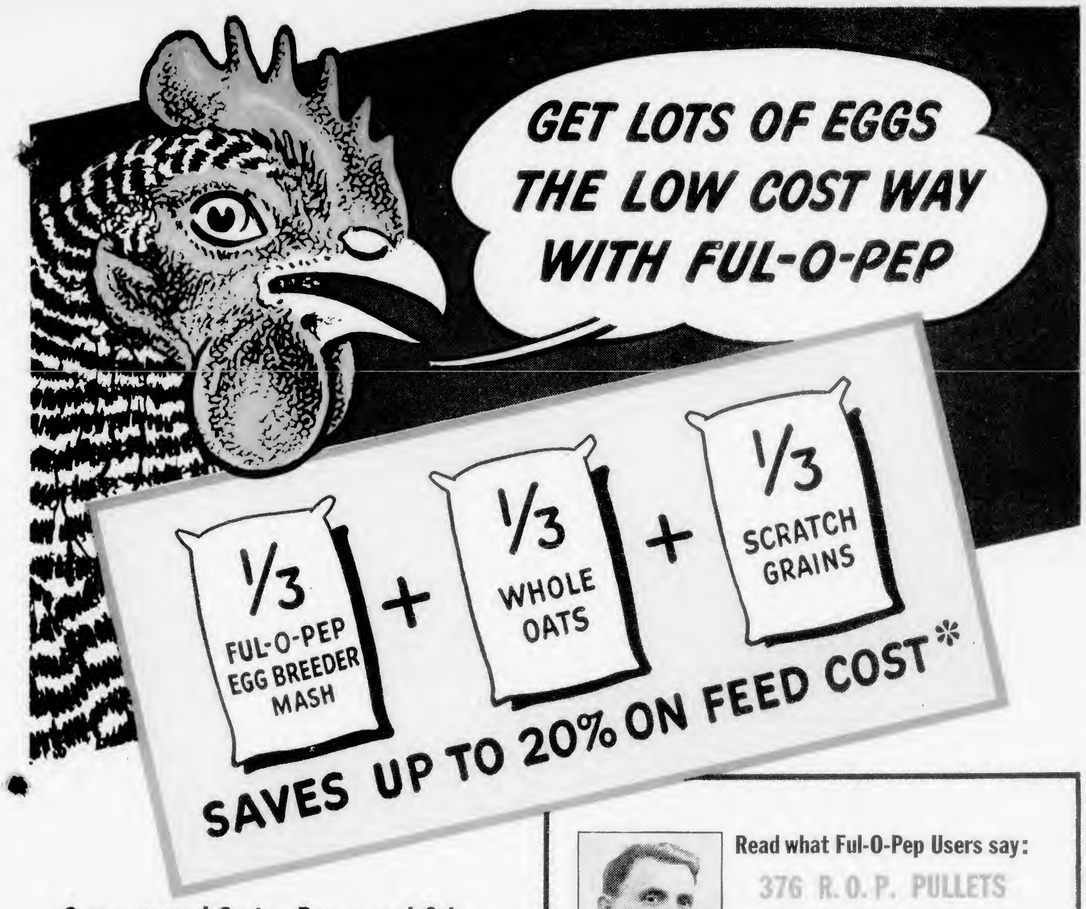
(e) Keep the flock active. The addition of salt, 1 to 2 per cent in the mash (for a few days only) or the feeding of whole oats may help to prevent picking. These measures, however, are not nearly as effective as the debeaking process or anti-pick devices.

(f) Remove all sick and dead birds promptly. If these birds show evidence of picking, take immediate steps to control the vice.

2. Impaction of the oviduct.

This may be described as a condition in which the oviduct becomes filled or impacted with egg material. It may be observed in non-infectious and infectious disturbances. Undoubtedly in some cases the impaction is preceded by an inflammation of the oviduct. The impacted material may vary considerably in amount as well as in its nature. In some instances, the material consists of a firm white cheesy mass organized in layers, or it may resemble a creamy pus. An ac-

[Please turn to page 24]



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Organized Hybridizing of Laying Strains

By crossing different strains of good breeding, the hatcheryman can attain a high level in his flocks.

By JOHN H. VONDELL

HERE'S HOW TO DO IT

YEAR OCT. TO OCT.	STOCK HOUSED	MATED IN SPRING	ORDER EGGS FROM:
1946-'47	A	A x B	C
1947-'48	AB	AB x C	A
1948-'49	ABC	ABC x A	B
1949-'50	AABC	AABC x B	C
1950-'51	*AABBC	AABBC x C	A

TO the uninitiated there appears to be a certain glamor in trapnesting. How wonderful it would be to know that hen No. 111 laid 27 eggs last month, and her record to date is 176 eggs. Lots of people think that success in poultry keeping demands a knowledge of each bird's record. Merely trapnesting and recording production is a small part of a breeding program. The specialized breeder spends hours analyzing family records and delves into books on genetics. Obviously, he must be a specialist by training, temperament, fortitude, and finances. Very few people answer these requirements.

How, then, can a man maintain a high level flock of layers year after year? One answer is to let someone else do the breeding work and buy chicks each year. But supposing he maintains a large flock and runs a hatching business. He wants to sell chicks that lay, live, and pay off well in any form. One safe way is to adopt an organized round robin crossing of about three or four similarly bred strains of his breed. This may not be easy with some breeds, but it certainly would with Reds, New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, or White Leghorns.

It was back in 1930 that Professor J. C. Graham, then head of the poultry department at Massachusetts State College inaugurated his "Poultry Flock Improvement" project. The plan was to select three or four breeding sources where similar programs were in effect and purchase hatching eggs from one each year. The new cockerels would be crossed on the crossed strains. Thus, cockerels from strain 2 would be mated to strain 1. Next year, cockerels from strain 3 would be mated with pullets of the strains 1 x 2 combination. Then, if 3 strains were to be used, he would go back and mate cockerels from strain 1 on the 1 x 2 x 3 combination, and proceed as formerly.

Different from Crossbreeding

The plan worked well and I remember how Professor Graham used to gloat over his high weekly hatches and pen laying records. Hybridizing was the answer.

But this form of hybridizing was different from crossing radically unsimilar forms, like breeds. Continuous crossing of breeds swiftly leads to an unorganized chaos of colors — and everything else. So to be specific, the strains to be used had to be quite similar in color and have the same type of breeding program back of them. The factors stressed were early maturity, non-broodiness, intensity, long persistency of production, good egg size. To select a strain bred for exhibition, another for meat qualities, and another for high egg production would be folly. The results would be extremely uneven within the flock, and also from year to year.

In purchasing hatching eggs, Professor Graham asked for 27-ounce hen eggs from trapped flock matings. Thus, a check was kept on the product from the start. About 70 hatching eggs were bought for each 100 birds to be mated the following season. The 70 eggs would easily produce the necessary 7 to 10 males and leave plenty after the selection. The sisters were kept in a different flock and not mated.

The plan in use follows:

First year:

(a) Purchase hatching eggs or chicks, enough for a starting unit. These should be bought from a reliable breeder whose stock has all the desired factors and shall be known on the chart as "A". At the same time purchase enough chicks or eggs from "B" to provide sufficient cockerels to mate to "A" pullets in the spring. Mark the chicks to preserve identity.

(b) Cull rigidly throughout the growing season and at housing time.

(c) At broiler time reserve as breeders triple number of cockerels needed from "B" selecting for size, complete feathering, and body condition. At maturity these can be culled to twice the number needed for mating. Keep "A" cockerels only to observe growth factors.

(d) House pullets according to age, basing selection upon physical con-

[Please turn to page 19]

Cost-Plus for Poultrymen?

Idea sounds good, but would require rather thorough government supervision of farm practices and cost records.

Would you like to be assured that you would receive prices for your eggs and poultry that guarantee your cost of production "plus" a reasonable profit?

Just such a proposal has been made by some folks for this country's egg and poultry producers. At first thought, it sounds reasonable that if certain members of industry should receive this type of price for their products, then farmers are entitled to it too. Perhaps so.

But let's examine the idea more closely. Of course, when the government gives a manufacturer one of these "cost-plus" contracts, it does so for one big reason. It needs the product in question very much and very quickly. In time of war, such needs are often much more imperative than the question of cost. So, in order to get the product that is needed so badly, a "cost-plus" arrangement is made, in spite of the fact that "cost-plus" arrangements are admittedly wasteful and expensive.

Government Would Check Books

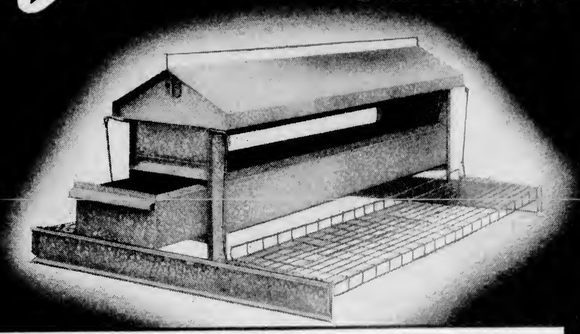
Of course, the government, under "cost-plus", reserves the right to audit the books of the company, supervise means and methods used, and regulate production. Furthermore, this plan is used only where a relatively small number of plants are involved, costs can be determined accurately, and regulation is relatively simple.

It is easy to understand why these conditions are necessary to a "cost-plus" arrangement. Put yourself in the position of the government in such a case. If you agreed to purchase all of the eggs that were produced on a "cost of production plus a profit" price, you would soon want to know what the cost of production was. Furthermore, you would want to know that the production means and methods were the best possible, and you might be inclined to **tell some of the producers how they should do the job** if their costs were high in comparison with others. Above all, you would want to be able to **force your producers to cut down in production** when the supply of eggs exceeded your needs. You can probably think of some more things you would want to do too, under such an arrangement.

These very conditions, necessary to a "cost-plus" arrangement, are abhorrent to most people, and particu-

[Please turn to page 31]

Bussey's RAINPROOF RAT PROOF FEEDER



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Diary of a POULTRYMAN

By PERCY S. WHITE

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. White operates a commercial poultry farm of 4,500-layer capacity in Wayne County, Ohio. Keep in mind that his diary is published a year after the events described occur.

Oct. 1—This is the month that I have to get the laying stock squared around for what I hope is heavy winter production. I hope I will have heavy production, for I realized many years ago that there is many a slip betwixt cup and lip.

Oct. 2—For some unaccountable reason, and I am not mentally strong enough to ingest many of the unaccountable acts and facts that happen in this day and age, the feed situation is loosening. I am now able to buy some corn through legitimate channels without gum-shoeing around, talking in whispers, and backing up to side doors. It is not kiln dried new crop corn, but last year's crop. Where it has been hiding during the past six months is beyond me. My warehouse friends assure me that corn is now liquid, a term which I interpret to mean that it will flow freely from the bag into my bins. Anyway, it did just that today, so I may as well get a hair cut.

Oct. 4—It is poor policy to my way of thinking to have to make a trip to town every day, but, of course, there are always exceptions to the rule. I was out of empty cases due to the fact that I was so elated yesterday in getting a load of corn that I forgot all about the cases. I was away from home only about an hour and a half, and during this time Donnie kept the ranch percolating. It gave me a chance to talk to Ralph Treat. Ralph and I never have to spar around for a subject to talk about, we just start talking.

Oct. 5—Tonight we are going to move a few pullets from the east end of the block house to the east house. This will make a better balance of floor space, and, to my way of thinking, floor space is important. I have come to realize the value of floor space more this summer than ever before due, I think, to indoor brooding.

This indoor brooding is hot stuff, especially if the birds are overcrowded. The chicks grow all right, but they just don't have many feathers. I am not sure if feathers on a chicken is more than a talking point or not, but they sure look better wearing a few more rags than a sarong.

Oct. 6—The icy wind of death has finally struck down one of my best pullets that for a couple of days has been living in hopes, but finally died in despair. There was a stampede last Wednesday, and this bird evidently ruptured a very small blood vessel, bleeding internally, slowly but surely. Laying, of course, and just chuck full of blood. Her comb gradually became paler until in death it was white.

There were no epizootics connected with the case and, therefore, no need for a post mortem. The loss was charged to profit and loss, the profit side of the ledger forgotten. A basic, fundamental principle of just plain common sense can be laid down in that there is no profit realized when a pullet dies as she comes into production.

Oct. 7—I can read Donnie like a book, perhaps, because I was young once myself. Kid White, on the other hand, tells me that she can read me like an open book, that she can always tell when there is a storm brewing.

But to get back to Donnie, when he started to clean dropping boards yesterday afternoon, I knew something was in the air. The boards were finished by noon today as he got an early start. Sure enough, at dinner he gradually led up to the subject; sort of eased up on it, so to speak. There was a farm sale down in the sticks and he wanted to go. In all fairness to everyone, just what could I say? The week's work was done with the exception of the Saturday afternoon feeding, and I could take care of that. But he got home early as the offerings went too high for resale speculation.

Oct. 9 — I brought out a load of corn that was not needed for immediate use, but I hauled it for the sheer delight of living. It is wonderful to be able to buy corn again, just common field corn. My heart is also warmed at the way the birds eat it. They seem to take special delight in rattling it around with their beaks.

Kid White gave me instructions to bring home some corn meal for table use, straight, mush and pon-haus. I went down to Guy Keister's mill, driven by waterpower. Guy has the reputation in these parts of producing corn meal and Graham flour that has no superiors and very few equals. He has been in the business for well nigh 60 years, and his father was a miller for 75 years.

Oct. 10 — Ranch work is running too smoothly to be true. There has not been a sick, picked, crippled by accident or dead bird for several days. When a period like this comes to pass, I bask in tranquillity and peacefulness. It takes a period like this for me to wax poetic, but, by and large, it does not last forever.

Oct. 11—Guess my bath of tranquillity yesterday threw me out of the rut of the regular schedule. Anyway, the eggs were not delivered to the auction, and that was bad. Nine

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Many feeds seem to lack the stuff to sustain 300 egg production, even in top notch layers. As a result, bodily reserves run low and the bird must rest — or break down with disease. Pratts Laying Mash is designed to keep bodily reserves safe, no matter how many eggs the bird is laying.

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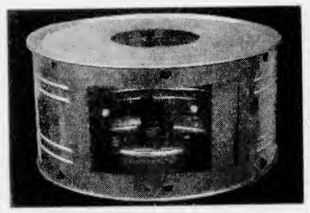

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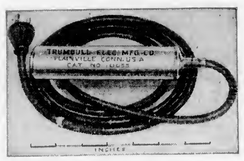

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o'clock Wednesday morning is the dead line, and this means stirring the stumps early and get going. Kid White left the breakfast dishes, deciding to kill two birds with the one dish pan of hot water and wash both breakfast and dinner dishes at the same time. Fortunately, there are enough cooking utensils and dishes for both meals. But from the looks of the load she put in the truck, we are going to eat. I am not sure as to how good we will eat, but there will be something.

My loadings were laying mash and oats. Oats seem to loosen the noon feeding of wet mash, which tends to become pasty when mixed with milk.

Oct. 12—I have set next Monday as the date to turn the lights on the pullets. Possibly I could be criticized for not doing it sooner, but it has seemed to me that I should hold a few cards up my sleeve. So far everything has been going along so good that I have hesitated to play all of my little tricks at one time.

Another little trick that I keep in the back of my head is to soak the grain in milk for 24 hours before feeding. It has always packed a wallop for me in a slump period. The idea is to always have an exhilarant on top if one should be needed.

Oct. 13—For the first time, I think, since the block house was built, the fountain drain has given trouble. When the drain cork was pulled, preparatory to washing the trough with the whisk broom, the water flowed out, bubbled, and then ceased to run. Outside inspection revealed a sludge composed mostly of mash and a few small feathers. The deduction was that somewhere under the floor the drain pipe was plugged with the same materials. I was careful when installing the drain not to use 90-degree elbows, as I had had experiences with them, so I used 45-degree elbows instead.

A baling wire could not follow the curves any better than a No. 9 galvanized wire. The water trough was not wide enough to use a plumber's rubber suction pump. I recalled seeing a coiled spring or so-called plumber's snake in the supply closet of Geo. Mann's barber shop. George was perfectly willing to loan it over the week-end. A couple of twists with it, and my troubles are over.

Oct. 14 — We have just finished making what I hope is the last shift of birds for the season. The third floor was a wee bit top heavy in comparison with the second floor. A change of 50 birds was all that was needed to balance the situation. I doubt seriously if the birds will know that they have been moved. They were gently lifted off the perches and placed in the coop, carried down one flight of steps, and placed on perches about 8 feet below where they had been roosting. The move evidently was not resented, for there was not a squawk out of the lot.

1,000 EGGS IN EVERY HEN

If You Keep Chickens

CUT THIS OUT

"The great trouble with the poultry business has always been that the laying life of the hen was too short," said Henry Trafford, nationally famous Poultry Expert, for nearly eighteen years Editor of "Poultry Success."

The average pullet may lay 150 eggs or more—in second year may lay 100. Then she goes to market. Yet it has been definitely established that every pullet hatched has from 1,000 to 3,000 or more minute egg germs in her system—and may, in many instances, be made to lay on a highly profitable basis for as long as five years—if given proper care.

How to work to get up towards 1,000 eggs from hens instead of discarding them after one year of laying; how to keep up production from fewer birds, save on upkeep, cost of breeding, rearing and feeding expense, and so get more net profit from every dozen eggs. These and many other money-making poultry secrets are contained in Mr. Trafford's 1,000 EGG HEN PLAN of poultry raising, one copy of which will be sent free to any reader of this paper who keeps SIX hens or more. Eggs, this year, will be in great demand —at good prices—to take the place of rationed meat. Means real profit to the smart poultry keeper who can make birds produce. Mr. Trafford tells how. If you keep chickens and want them to pay with EXTRA EGGS, cut out this notice and mail with name and address to PENN POULTRY SERVICE, Suite 411-A, 333 North 15th St., Philadelphia (2) Pa., and free copy of the 1,000 EGG PLAN will be sent by return mail.

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Pickwick picks chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys faster, cleaner, easier. Simple to operate. Built for efficient, low-cost performance. Hundreds in use.

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200-335 EGG R.O.P. SIRED

FALL AND WINTER CHICKS

The Kind You Need For Broilers Or Layers

U. S. Pullorum Tested. Royal Mating Chicks, 200-335 egg R.O.P. sired in New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Leghorns, Reds, Wyandottes. U.S. Approved chicks in 24 breeds and crossbreeds.

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Booking orders now for November, December, January delivery. Reasonable farmer prices because year around hatching helps reduce costs. Write today for free circular.

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Christie's *NEW HAMPSHIRES* Burst Forth FULL OF **SPIZZERINKTUM**

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ALL STANDARDS

strictly maintained. Expect 1946 chicks best ever produced here.

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New Hampshires Barred Rocks

Sexed Chicks available in the straight breeds
Write for literature and price list.

CHRISTIE POULTRY FARMS, Box 10, Kingston, N.H.

LIGHT BRAHMAS Beautiful Productive!

• YOUNG AND MATURE STOCK •

SEARLES, Milford, New Hampshire

Kid White tells me that I do so much squawking about nothing that I must have picked up the habit from long association with chickens. Rubbing the hair the wrong way is as mentally painful as it is physically painful to a bird to be handled when he is full of pin feathers. In other words, it is something to squawk about.

Oct. 16—The state of mental tranquillity has carried over the week-end, there being no blue Monday today. This has been due to some extent at least to Kid White's culinary art. I have always contended that she is the best cook west of the Allegheny Mountains, knowing full well that this covers quite some territory.

"A wheelbarrow load of damp and cakey litter has been removed from around two fountains in the east house, and a thin building-up layer of litter has been added."

Results in the past with built-up litter have been satisfactory enough to justify another trial. I realize that I am "just plain dumb," to use a good campaign expression, and still have a lot to learn about it. A wheelbarrow load of damp and cakey litter has been removed from around the two fountains in the east house, and a thin building-up layer of litter added. It is great stuff to build the litter up, but the day of reckoning comes when it is all removed. Like the law of gravity, all that goes in must come out.

Oct. 17—My time switches or clocks are the old fashioned, seven-day, hand wound type that have been in use for 18 years. They still perculate, but the death rattle is in the works. They creak and groan with an occasional thump as a gear slips. I have an order placed for a couple of new, all electric models that do all kinds of operations, according to "Doc" Hummell, except cackle and lay eggs. He tells me that they will last forever and anon, if I care to stick around that long. All of which might be quite true, but the lightning hit our radio one time and it did not talk at all after that.

Oct. 19—A notice from Ralph Treat of the regular auction board meeting next Monday night. Sometimes I think I should have a swift kick in the pants to clear my brain before attending a board meeting where policies must be determined preparatory to any sudden crisis. I suppose that what I should do would be to inspect the car and truck tires the first thing every morning. If one was flat, then we

Too many poultrymen throw up their hands and accept as inevitable a reduction in the number of eggs layed, when actually the cause may be overcome. Often, a deficiency of calcium carbonate is the cause.

Experimentally it has been found that if all the calcium is removed from the hen's diet, she stops laying within one or two weeks. Accordingly it is necessary that hens have a supply of this important mineral element for maintaining their egg production. Calcite is an excellent source of calcium for this purpose.

Lime Crest Calcite Crystals Help Maintain Egg Production

Lime Crest Calcite Crystals not only are an excellent source of calcium, but they also are an effective grinding agent and do all the necessary grinding. Moreover, Lime Crest Calcite Crystals contain certain other mineral elements known to be important nutritionally: Manganese, which aids in the building of sound eggshells, and in maintaining the health of the laying hen; iron and copper, which help protect birds against a form of anemia.

Free samples of Lime Crest Calcite Crystals and the name of our dealer nearest you will be sent upon request—a penny postcard will do.

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LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CORPORATION OF AMERICA • Box 119, Newton, New Jersey

IF A MOUSE GNAWS A HOLE IN A SACK, THAT'S A FEED LEAK. IF BIRDS GET INFESTED WITH WORMS, THAT'S ANOTHER FEED LEAK. YOU CAN OUTSMART THE MOUSE WITH A MOUSE-PROOF BIN, BUT YOU HAVE TO KILL THE WORMS.

the Duchess

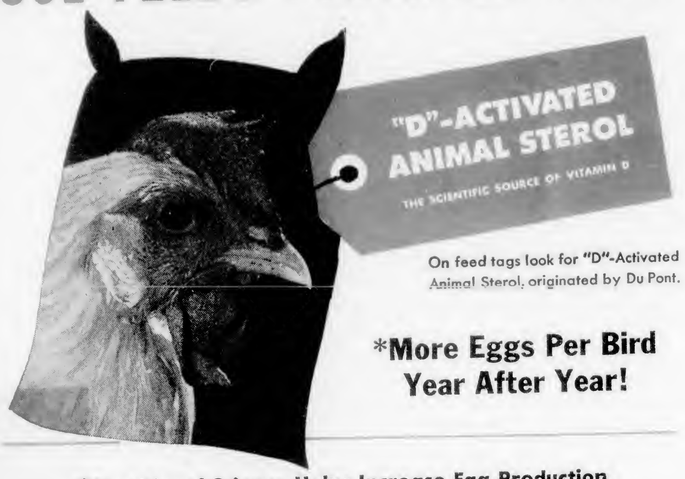
FIGURE on worming *at least once a year*. Now's the right time. Worm the pullets when you bring them off the range. Worm the older birds. Give everything a good worming with Nicozine.

We say Nicozine because we've spared no pains in making this product an honest-to-goodness wormer. It contains nicotine to remove the roundworms and PTZ (phenothiazine) to remove the cecal worms.

Nicozine is a *flock* treatment, remember that. Mix it with a little feed according to directions and the birds worm themselves. (For individual treatment, use Nicozine Tabs.) Get Nicozine and other Dr. Hess Products from your Dr. Hess Dealer.

NICOZINE—Dr. Hess Product for worms in poultry

USE FEEDS FORTIFIED WITH



On feed tags look for "D"-Activated Animal Sterol, originated by Du Pont.

***More Eggs Per Bird Year After Year!**

***Nutritional Science Helps Increase Egg Production**

Average egg production, per bird, of all U.S. flocks, compiled by the Poultry Tribune from U. S. D. A. figures.

1940...134 eggs 1941...139 eggs
1942...142 eggs 1943...142 eggs
1944...*147 eggs*

Better breeding, better management, and *better feeding*—all have contributed to the annual average increase of eggs per bird which has helped the poultry industry supply America's needs.

But most well-maintained flocks do far better than the national average of 147 eggs per bird. Properly balanced feeds, adequately fortified with Vitamin D, are an important contributing factor. By stepping up your flock to 200 eggs per bird, you can produce eggs at a lower cost per dozen.

Decide now to get the most out of your birds. Use balanced feeds fortified with "D"-Activated Animal Sterol—the scientific source of Vitamin D originated by Du Pont and perfected through more than 10 years' research.

"D"-Activated Animal Sterol is exceptionally stable, does not congeal in cold weather, and does not impart "off" tastes or odors. Its dry powder carrier permits thorough, accurate dispersion throughout the feed. It is always dependable, always uniform in potency.

Look for the words *"D"-Activated Animal Sterol* on the tag of the feed you buy. For further information, write to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Department E.P. 510, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

DU PONT

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

DU PONT DELSTEROL*

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"D"-ACTIVATED ANIMAL STEROL

could put the disreputable spare on at our leisure or between chores. But it is not done this way, so I had a late start to the warehouse. The flat is at "Dinty" Mohr's filling station, while my return load was only half the usual weight.

Oct. 20—The egg room has been given more than the once over in cleaning. It has been thoroughly cleaned. This was egg day for the auction trip, so cleaning was easier. For the past few days, I have noticed that mold was growing on the floor, especially in the corners under the egg rack. Such a growth can be disastrous, especially when egg prices begin to get up in the money.

"The egg room has been given more than a once over cleaning."

My experience with egg room mold has been to scrub with a weak solution of copper sulphate or blue stone. About 2 ounces of copper sulphate suspended in a cloth in a gallon of water has always made a solution strong enough to put the quietus on any egg room molds.

Oct. 21—The meat problem seems to be becoming acute with those who have to buy all their supplies from butcher shops. Kid White has had numerous telephone calls during the past few days for dressed birds. She has had to do some rationing herself in order to make her most limited supplies go around even among our customers of long standing. Today Mrs. Wepler was the chosen one among the select few.

I simply cannot find the market birds, although I constantly scan each house. There is no particular reason why I should find very many, because the birds were selected as layers only a few weeks ago. If I am to stay in the egg business, it is obvious that I cannot sell the laying stock.

Oct. 24—I have always considered that the transactions, decisions, and confidences exchanged at a meeting of a board of directors should be kept to one's self. But try as I may, I cannot keep my hair from turning gray. It is a lucky thing for me that I do not sit on too many boards, if trying to devise ways and means, solve unsolvable problems that are looming up in the fog of uncertainty, are any criterion of gray hairs. Fortunately for me, Ralph Treat has been steering the auction ship through the uncharted waters with a canny instinct of judgement. Kid White was still cleaning eggs when I got home last night, but it was too late for me to start packing.

Oct. 25—Since the furnace has been started, we have discontinued using the outside incinerator. There is no use in using two fires when only one is needed to do the work. Whenever I toss a bird in the furnace, and I sure tossed in a fine one today, I open all drafts and let her flicker for a short time. I also make it a policy to pull the plug on the thermostatical controlled circulating fan just in case there should happen to be a slight odor. I overlooked this technique one time and the odor of burning feathers and flesh went through the house like greased lightning. The remarks that Kid White made were as comprehensible as those Edna Buss used the time Walter tried to burn dead incubator eggs in their furnace. By and large, I would say that it was difficult to determine what really was heating the house.

Oct. 26—I have been notified that I am to be the chief justice of the local precinct voting booth on election day. This means all day and practically all night, with the Old Man dead as a door nail the next day for all practical purposes.

Although the time is quite some little distance away, Donnie and I are laying our plans mentally as to how the work of the ranch will be done. Our main problem is to concentrate feed and egg cases to tide us over in case the unforseen happens, bad weather, sickness, or a near collapse for me. It will also be necessary to have all the eggs packed so as not to knock our schedule out of kelter afterwards. A little foresight and planning and everything will percolate to perfection, even to the two warm meals Kid White will deliver.

Oct. 27—Twelve hundred pounds of feed and nine empty cardboard cases was the return load. The inload was, of course, full cases of eggs, probably enough than to a little more than pay the feed bills and incidental expenses. These incidental expenses sometimes have the same effect on me as standing under a pile driver. The expenses are mounting and I cannot keep them down. However, the birds seem to be laying down a fairly heavy egg barrage, which in itself is an awful good idea. If they just don't get it in their heads to stage a strike or vacation as a winter pause, I will be sitting Jake or be able to bring home the bacon, provided it can be found.

Oct. 28—The load never broke a camel's back, but always that extra straw does the dirty work. One of the time switches stopped last night and, naturally, the lights failed to come on. In the past, such monkey business has happened in around zero weather when the works seemed to freeze stiff. Starting this early in the season, I could readily see that I was in for much grief and mental anguish if not weeping and wailing and the tearing of hair. So the first thing after the work was in shape so I could leave I rushed in to the Gold Star Feed Store for a couple of "Doc" Hummel's time switches extra ordinary.

...by tests that began in 1923 at LARRO RESEARCH FARM

You would be surprised to see what General Mills specialists at Larro Research Farm have been doing since 1923 in poultry nutrition—how much this intensive research work has resulted in the saving of feed costs, time and labor . . . how it has brought about definite, constructive changes in feeds and feeding methods . . . how it has aided to increase profits for you—the feeder.

This poultry research work has included over 250 experimental projects. Some ran for months, even years . . . and involved tens of thousands of birds. Specially trained men and women kept daily records . . . watched such details as condition, molt, eating habits, the effect of heredity, environment, management and other factors affecting your profit.

Larro feeders have always received the full benefit of work done at Larro Research Farm through trained Larro field service men, through Larro literature, and in every bag of Larro feed.

You need only two Larro Feeds—Chick Builder and Egg Mash—to make the most of each bird's opportunity from hatching to full maturity.

Have a talk with your Larro dealer today . . . and write our nearest office for the free Larro Poultry Guide.

General Mills
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Dept. 16
Detroit (2)—San Francisco (6)—Chicago (4)

Chick Builder for the first 12 weeks—Egg Mash for the rest of their lives

Shenandoah
POULTRY EQUIPMENT

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The Practical
Poultryman's
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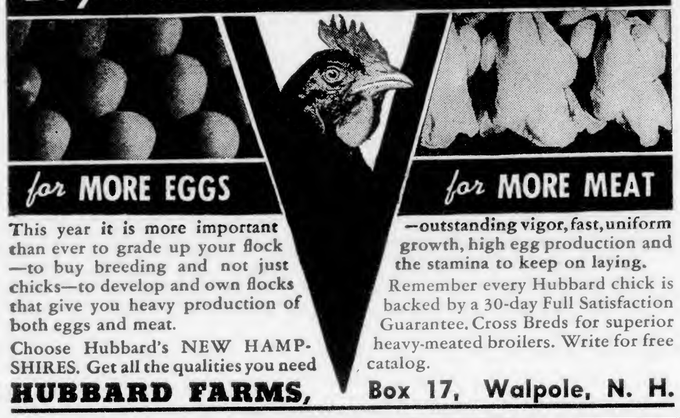
SHENANDOAH EQUIPMENT CO., HARRISONBURG, VA.

Buy HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRES



for MORE EGGS

This year it is more important than ever to grade up your flock —to buy breeding and not just chicks—to develop and own flocks that give you heavy production of both eggs and meat.

Choose Hubbard's NEW HAMPSHIRES. Get all the qualities you need

for MORE MEAT

—outstanding vigor, fast, uniform growth, high egg production and the stamina to keep on laying.

Remember every Hubbard chick is backed by a 30-day Full Satisfaction Guarantee. Cross Breds for superior heavy-meated broilers. Write for free catalog.

HUBBARD FARMS, Box 17, Walpole, N. H.

ELECTRIC BROODER PARTS

MAKOMB

Will make nearly any old brooder serviceable. They are just as used in Underwriters Approved Brooders. With order for $3.00 up, we send detailed drawings. We pay postage east of Denver.

AC4790 AUTOMATIC SNAP ACTION SWITCH complete $1.80
C3399 ELECTRIC BROODER THERMOMETER ..... .40

Elements in various sizes, wattages and chick capacity

Make	Diameter	Watt	Broods	Price
CHROMALOX	3½"	150	100	$1.50
CHROMALOX	8½"	660	350	2.25
MAKOMB	15"	100	100	2.00
MAKOMB	15"	250	200	2.20
MAKOMB	15"	500	300	2.60
MAKOMB	15"	1000	500	3.25

MAKOMB STEEL PRODUCTS CO., Macomb, Ill.

A glance at the wiring hook-up diagram and I thought that all I had to do was to slap the baby on the wall and tie on the hot, the cold, intermediate, heart sick, and the love-lorn wires, and all of my troubles would be over. But it has not worked that way. Bright lights in the brood house make a dull glow in the east, west and north. Trial and error reverses the lighting. No squirrel headed engineer of my calibre can possibly hook up such a simple piece of mechanism. I am going to get Will Henderson to do the hooking-up; he is an educated man.

Oct. 30—Yesterday was a long day and today is going to be equally as long. Will Henderson could not get here any earlier than this morning, so the lights have been turned on by hand for the last two days.

"Will Henderson could not get here any earlier than this morning, so the lights have been turned on by hand the last two days."

It is a pretty sight to see a real expert go about his work. Will made a few passes with strange wires to see if he was right. At this stage of the game, if I had been doing the work, I would have stopped and drawn a blueprint. But he tore the whole thing out and conduited, loomed, and hooked-up from memory. He says that he has installed dozens of the same clock switches, that they have never been known to give trouble, that they run in either arctic or purgatorial climates.

This Month With Your Flock

[Continued from page 2]

electric soil heating cable, and the electric immersion type heating unit. The latter has automatic temperature control, and the unit is placed right in the water pan.

Cannibalism Outbreaks

Soon after pullets have been housed is the time when cannibalism outbreaks are most prevalent. Many reasons are given for cannibalism, but the sudden change from freedom on range to close confinement apparently causes a nervous irritability which often leads to picking.

For cannibalism control method read the article, "Reproductive Disorders," in this issue.

Removed Caked Litter

The drip of water from the beaks of the birds often causes caked litter around fountains. Since damp litter aids the development of certain disease organisms, remove the caked litter. Cover the area with dry litter from nearby.

Late Pullets in Shelters

If you don't have enough room in the laying houses right now, late-hatched pullets on range in shelters can be kept there for some weeks longer without harm. Cover the two sides and back of the shelter with sheets of insulation board, or roofing or buildng paper for protection. Provide nests nearby for pullets just coming into production.

Close Nests in Late Afternoon

Some pullets may persist in wanting to spend the night in the nests instead of on the roosts. Discourage the habit by closing the nests about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Open the nests again following the final after-dark checkup, so that they'll be open for use the first thing in the morning.

Protect Empty Feed Bags

Empty feed bags bring less money when they are full of holes caused by rats and mice. One way to protect empty feed bags is to suspend a strong pole horizontally by means of stout wires at each end attached to the ceiling. Drape the bags over the pole until you have enough to sell.

Egg Room May Need Moisture

When furnaces begin operating, basement egg rooms often become too dry, drawing mosture from the eggs and causing them to go down in grade. Sprinkling water on the floor of the egg room will help to reduce the drying out of the eggs.

Scrape, Wash, and Disinfect

Why not give all the equipment a real going over before things freeze up too solid? It's lots easier to scrape droppings from lighting boards when they're not frozen. Disinfectants, too, are more effective when they can stay hot longer. And it's just about impossible to give the windows a real washing when temperatures get down around 15° above zero.

Organized Hybridizing

[Continued from page 10]

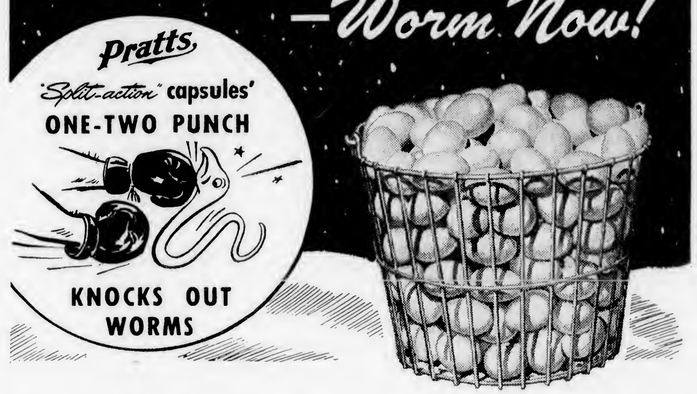
dition, size, and stage of maturity.

(e) At seven months (if Reds or Rocks) segregate those not laying and do not breed from them. This is the limit line for the early maturity factor.

(f) At mating time it might be well to do some regrouping of pullets. The poorer birds and those showing signs of low production should be culled or grouped into a laying pen and only the remaining large, vigorous, high production birds be mated.

(g) Incubate best eggs only, 24 to 27 ounce eggs of good shape, color and texture.

FOR PLENTY OF WINTER EGGS
—Worm Now!



For plenty of winter eggs be sure your flock is wormed. Because worms poison pullets . . . cause slow starvation . . . wreck paying power. So worm yours *now*, before they're housed for laying.

And worm them with Pratts "Split-Action" Capsules, the treatment that knocks out large round and cecum worms with a powerful one-two punch.

Each "Split-Action" capsule treats the bird for worms not once . . . but *twice!* Through their patented "Split-Actions" the first treatment is released at once. Then, *hours later* — after the first treatment has completed its work . . . a second treatment is released.

Both treatments contain an accurate worm killing dosage. Both work separately and without interference from the other. That's why large round and cecum worms really go when you hit them with "Split-Action's" one-two punch.

So for accurate worming . . . worming that's better by two treatments to one . . . at one low cost . . . insist on Pratts "Split-Action" Capsules. See your dealer today. If he cannot supply — use coupon to order direct. And give your flock a chance to really lay.

Pratts "Split-action" (patented) WORM CAPSULES (contain phenothiazine)

THE PRATT FOOD CO.
Dept. NK-113, Philadelphia 6, Pa.
I enclose amount specified for size and quantity of "Split-Action" Capsules checked below:

No. of Capsules	Birds over 18 weeks. Use Adult Size	Birds 10 to 18 weeks. Use Chick and Pullet Size
50	☐ $0.85	☐ $0.55
100	☐ 1.50	☐ 1.00
500	☐ 5.50	☐ 3.75
1000	☐ 10.00	☐ 6.50

PETERSIME INCUBATOR
FOR DEPENDABLE ALL-PURPOSE HATCHING
CHICKS, POULTS, DUCKLINGS
Complete Information on All Petersime Models Sent on Request.

Model 42—42,000, 2 incubating units 1 hatcher.
Model 20-D Hatchibator - - 20,000
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STANDARD MODEL PETERSIMES built iin 1,400—2,663—7,000—9,000 and 16,000 egg capacities.

PETERSIME INCUBATOR CO. Dept. E, Gettysburg, Ohio

Give Your Birds a Break, too

You know how YOU feel when YOU catch a cold—you want something to take internally and something to snuff up your nose to help relieve, if only temporarily, that awful congestion in your nose and throat until your body can throw off the cold. Well, it's the same with birds—they need help, too. Give them

Conkeys Old Reliable Powder

in the drinking water and spray them with

Conkeys Ready-to-Use Inhalant Spray

at the first signs of trouble. Especially on cold, damp days put Old Reliable in the water.*

*Used by Poultry Raisers for 40 Years.

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GRAN-I-GRIT

THE WHITEST OF ALL GRANITE GRITS

ROUGH
TOUGH
INSOLUBLE

Helps to produce more eggs and meat

Gran-I-Grit makes money for feeders. Its many file-like cutting surfaces release the last bit of energy from feed during grinding action in the gizzard. Gran-I-Grit never loses its positive action . . . never wears smooth. It aids health of the flock by giving better digestion; helps avert many digestive disturbances. Ask your dealer for Gran-I-Grit.

Clean graded whiteness makes it attractive to birds

Feed savings alone make Gran-I-Grit profitable

There's a grade for every kind and age of poultry

GRAN-I-GRIT MAKES FEED GO FURTHER

Feed supplies, even today, are so alarmingly critical that it is nothing short of sabotage to waste a single pound. Scientific research not only points up the value of feeding a hard granite grit for increased production and better health, but also emphasizes the important feed savings which naturally result. Here in the East, where poultry mashes are consumed in greater volume (percentage-wise) than in any other section of the country, it is smart and thrifty to feed *Gran-I-Grit*—because *Gran-I-Grit* does make the available feed supply go further. Increase flock efficiency and step ahead to bigger profits with *Gran-I-Grit*. Write for free samples, literature and the name of your closest dealer.

NORTH CAROLINA GRANITE CORP. MT. AIRY NORTH CAROLINA

(h) Broody birds should never be left in the breeding pen, but sold or relegated to the laying pen.

(i) Dispose of all cocks at the end of the breeding season.

(j) All the birds to be sold at end of first laying year.

Second year:

(a) Purchase hatching eggs from the third selected strain known as "C", buying about 70 eggs for each 100 birds to be mated.

(b) Slit the toe webs of the chicks so that the birds can be identified at any later date.

(c) Continue to cull at all times. Make the same selections of cockerels and pullets as in first year plan.

(d) Segregate the pullets of the third strain into a laying pen.

(e) Mate the third strain cockerels to the pullets raised from the first strain crossed on the second.

Third and Fourth years:

Proceed as in second year, going back to "A", and then "B" sources.

In time it might be desirable to introduce a fourth strain. In all cases where a new strain is considered, the safe plan is to try it out first under one's farm conditions, then try crossing and observe the results. This factor cannot be over emphasized.

Select Strains Carefully

What can be expected? Of course, a lot will depend upon how carefully the strains are selected. It would be easy to make the selection among the Red breeders in Massachusetts. It would be natural to expect less hybrid vigor in crossing of strains bred along similar lines than in crossing breeds. Professor Graham's results showed an average of 88 per cent hatchability against 80 per cent for a pedigree bred strain of Reds. Body weight and egg size was also heavier in the hybrid flocks.

Similar to Corn Breeding Work

A very similar scheme is used in corn breeding, except the crossing is done from a few pure inbred lines that are kept intact for hybridizing purposes. The plan outlined in this article depends upon purchasing outside instead of trying to maintain several pure, highly bred strains on the farm.

The idea of hybridizing is also well illustrated by its use on a master breeding farm of a large western co-operative chick association. They maintain two pure lines and then make crosses. The resulting offspring, they claim, have much more vigor and live better than the pure families. The pullets have less mortality and there are fewer culls at every stage. Some very strong claims have also been made for increased egg production.

Hybridizing has worked wonders in corn breeding. Most of the broiler raisers prefer hybrid chicks. There appears to be a wonderful field in hybridizing laying strains of similarly bred highly purified lines.

EVERYBODY'S Poultry Partner

Enclose a 3-cent stamp for reply when writing to Poultry Partner, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Penna.

DDT for Poultry Lice

Q.—I have purchased a large bottle of DDT. On it, the instructions say that it can be used to spray the poultry house, but it also mentions that it is "toxic." Can this be sprayed while birds are in the house, or must the house be vacant? Also, will eating of dead flies affect the birds?—S. S., New York.

A.—There is still a lot to be learned about DDT, especially in connection with poultry. Some work has shown DDT to be effective in the control of lice.

I do not know of any studies concerning the toxic effects of DDT on poultry, but if you spray the interior of your poultry house with DDT solution, I would suggest that you do it when the birds are not in the house. I do not know whether any harm might come to the birds from eating flies killed by DDT, but I doubt whether they would be hurt, unless the fly infestation was particularly heavy in your poultry house.

Dr. H. S. Telford of Dr. Hess and Clark Inc., Ashland, Ohio, reported that the use of a 4 per cent DDT dust applied with a salt shaker type applicator was effective in killing lice. Birds so treated and examined 28 hours after application were entirely free of lice. No apparent toxic effects upon either the operator or the birds occurred as the result of the use of the DDT dust, but I imagine that it would be best to apply where there was plenty of ventilation, taking care not to breathe in any of the dust.

Outbreak of Pullet Disease

Q. — Recently (August) my birds on range suddenly lost their appetites, combs turned blue, and they stopped laying. A small percentage died. On opening these, I found the intestines empty, while the crop was full and had a very bad odor. The birds were 5½ months old. The condition appeared to be pullet disease or blue comb, and I treated the birds by giving them a flush, taking away all grain and feeding them wet mash with plenty of molasses in the mash and molasses in the drinking water. The birds are apparently recovering, but have not gotten back into production.

I would appreciate it if you would advise me whether the above mentioned symptoms indicate the disease I mentioned, if the treatment was correct, if the disease will affect old birds, and whether the disease stays on the range from one season to another.—L. W. R., Pa.

A.—The blue or dark comb can occur with any kind of acute digestive trouble in poultry, but the symptoms which you describe are among those found in the so-called pullet disease, often referred to as blue comb and other names. Whether it is carried over into the flock from year to year is undetermined, for this point has not been established in experimental work. It is said to be a virus disease, however. It is most prevalent in birds 5 to 7 months old, but attacks younger and older birds also.

You do not describe your treatment in detail, but the use of molasses is one of the recommended treatments. Molasses can comprise 10 per cent of the drinking water.

Another way to use the molasses is to mix it to form a wet mash consisting of

Rx PRESCRIPTION FOR EXTRA EGGS

Lay or Bust mash—
apply with good management
for high production

SEE YOUR
PARK & POLLARD DEALER

The way to make more money with poultry is to get more eggs per hen. 500 birds that lay 220 eggs are equal in profits to 1000 birds at 175 eggs average production.

HOW TO DO IT? The answer is in better breeding stock — better management— AND feed that stimulates high production.

Many poultrymen, with ordinary production, overlook the fact that a superior ration doubly pays with extra eggs.

"MADE WITH Prescription CARE . . ."

3 extra eggs per bird per mo. pay half your feed bill.

It's the ration supplying the top grade of ingredients, properly balanced, that pushes your birds into a high state of vigor and production.

"Made with Prescription care" means your LAY or BUST feeds are formulated under our laboratory control, and are balanced with precise care.

You can depend on LAY or BUST to supply every ingredient known to be needed for stimulating your birds into high egg production.

LAY or BUST takes the guesswork out of feeding.

THE PARK & POLLARD CO.
Buffalo 7, N. Y. Boston 9, Mass.

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MILK-MAID DAIRY RATIONS

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When These Worms *Hold Back* Your Flock

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Flock Treatment . . *Just Mix in Mash*

You *lose profits* when your layers become heavily infested with these worms. Such birds *waste feed, don't lay well.* Help these birds *easily.* Just mix Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Ton in wet or dry mash.

It *pays* to give your flock Avi-Ton as soon as you *suspect* these worms are holding back laying. Avi-Ton contains recognized drugs, including *phenothiazine.* Easy to give; *easy on birds.* Low in cost. Used, recommended by thousands.

So guard against heavy infestations which throw birds off laying, *reduce profits.* Get *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Avi-Ton at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. *now.*

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Individual Treatment for large round and intestinal capillaria worms: Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps.

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BACON
Poultry House Switch
with Dimming

Brings your lights from dim to bright—like early dawn turns to daylight. Puts them out—like twilight fades into night. Gives your hens a chance to bestir themselves in the morning and go to roost at night in the natural way.
Operates by a Telechron self-starting electric clock.
Mercury to mercury contacts in Pyrex glass tubes.
Easily adjusted — without tools.
Can be used as a regular time switch—with or without dimming.

PRICE: 550 Watts $8.40; 1320 Watts $11.00
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We specialize in Big Chicks from mature, blood-tested hens.

Guarantee 98% Livability 1st Month

Our **Hamps**, and **Barred Cross Chicks** are famous among Del-Mar-Va broiler growers.

Longevity Leghorns — From old hen breeders. Hatch only big, chalk-white eggs. **Write for Free Catalog and Prices.**

STERN BROS. Box D, So. Vineland, N. J.

10 parts of molasses, 50 parts of bran and 50 parts of rolled oats. Just enough water is added to make it crumbly. This mixture is fed for three hours every other day for a week. The usual recommendation calls for withholding other feed for two hours before feeding this mixture.

I don't believe that you should continue this heavy molasses feeding indefinitely, for molasses has a highly laxative effect, which may weaken your birds and require a longer time for their recovery.

Summer Shelter Makes Low Cost Winter Laying House

[Continued from page 7]

amount of radiant heat was trapped in the house, and since glass substitute does not transmit heat by conduction to anything like the extent of ordinary glass, the trapped heat did not escape to the extent which would have been true at night, had ordinary window glass been used across this front area.

In the second place, the double pitch roof with tight boarding for a distance of some 3 feet or so below the peak, at each end, trapped a layer of air to the extent that there was a cushion or layer of "dead air" created.

This provided further insulation against the escape of heat, generated by the birds, through the roof.

The principle of trapping radiant heat has been given a great deal of attention by famous architects in recent years and a number of homes and other buildings have been constructed, particularly in the Chicago area, having the entire south wall formed of two layers of glass with a sealed dead air space between. This side is also provided, as a rule, with drapes which can be slid over the glass at night to add further insulation against the escape of trapped heat from the sun. It is reported that on many winter days these houses trap so much of the radiant heat that automatic ventilators are opened and some of the heat is allowed to escape.

The total annual fuel consumption in such homes is below anything which has been known previously. Of course, to make best use of radiant heat, it is necessary to provide effective insulation or else this heat which has been received by radiation may be lost by conduction.

Comfortable in Summer Too

A glance at the illustration of this same shelter in summer will indicate why, in spite of lack of insulating materials and any artificial ventilation system, this is the most comfortable house on the farm in hot weather.

Again, we have the layer or cushion of dead air in the upper part of the roof, thus preventing, with a good, felted asphalt roof, the entrance of heat from the sun at a time when the sun is very hot and shining down on the roof at nearly a right angle as

Plans for the Connecticut All-Season 24 by 24 Hen Shelter appear in the book, "Poultry House Blue Prints," obtainable for 50 cents from Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

CARBOLA
The Disinfecting White Paint

KILLS ENEMIES YOU CAN'T SEE

Don't wait for disease to appear. Prevent loss of production now. Invisible germs cause more losses than lice and mites.

CLEAN UP NOW!

Fall and winter mean a great breeding of disease germs if they are left alone. A spraying or brushing with Carbola will destroy billions of these invisible profit eaters. Carbola painted onto all interior surfaces kills germs, dries white. 1 pound covers 100 square feet. Best for laying houses, brooder houses, dairies, hog pens, rabbitries, pigeon lofts. Kills by contact such invisible germs as tuberculosis, bronchitis, dyphtheria, abortion, hog chlocra, colds. ALSO USE AS A DRY DIP AND AS A DRY DISINFECTANT BY DUSTING.

Hardware, seed, feed, drug stores.
1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. 98c; 25 lbs. $1.90; 50 lbs. $3.50; Write for free handy egg-laying chart.

Carbola Chemical Co., Inc.
Natural Bridge, N. Y.

DON'T LET YOUR HENS DIE!

Bulkley's **S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS**

Get Bulkley White Leghorns for better results. Bred since 1915 for livability, large white eggs, and high average egg yield. Breeders raised under plan which results in birds free of parasites and having body size, vigor, and stamina. Trapnested under U.S. R.O.P. supervision. Officially bloodtested.

Baby Chicks — Day-old Pullets — 4 Weeks Pullets
Write today for prices and dates
Allen H. Bulkley & Son, Odessa, N.Y.

Lincolns **INCUBATORS FOR HATCHING ECONOMY**

When you hatch with Lincolns, you can count on profitable results. They are reliable in design, construction and wear. Sizes 1750 to 10,000. Write for folder.

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DEPT. LE NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

WENE **U.S. LICENSED VACCINES Protect for Life**

Cost is less than one egg per bird. Safeguard your flock. Chick embryo origin Tracheitis and Fowl Pox vaccines. Easy, quick. Ask your dealer or write. Dealers wanted.

TRACHEITIS **WENE POULTRY LABS.** FOWL POX
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TRADE MARK
HOMASOTE
Insulating and Sheathing Board

Protects against cold, wind and dampness. FREE PLANS — Laying Houses, Brooder Houses. Special Houses for Battery Plants, also Samples of Homasote. Write today.

HOMASOTE COMPANY
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Adjustable sides provide complete protection from the heat of the sun in summer, yet allow free movement of air through shelter.

compared with the acute angle in winter, and at the same time the house is open on all four sides to every movement of air.

Both summer and winter the litter has stayed in excellent condition without artificial ventilation.

It is obvious that a house of this kind is very much cheaper to build, when the floor and foundation is the same, than an ordinary standard laying house. If we are able to do away with all insulating materials, all artificial ventilation, and still get higher egg production on a smaller proportion of mash and only a slightly higher proportion of grain or, in other words, at a lower cost of feed per dozen eggs produced, why haven't we here a house which is "just what the doctor ordered"?

Not As Efficient As Long House

There are some disadvantages. This house with the floor 24 by 24 feet will not hold more than 200 Leghorns or about 150 of the heavy breed hens, for best results. It is obviously impossible to arrange a series of such houses so that feed, eggs, litter, and droppings can be handled as efficiently as in a long laying house provided with a track and carrier system.

There is also another very important consideration. We have tested this house in the cold climate of central New York (total snowfall last year a fraction over 126 inches and mid-winter temperatures usually uniform and much of the time ranging from 10 above zero to 18 below), only with Red-Rock crossbred pullets that are notably tough and hardy and have small combs. Of course, electric heated fountains were used.

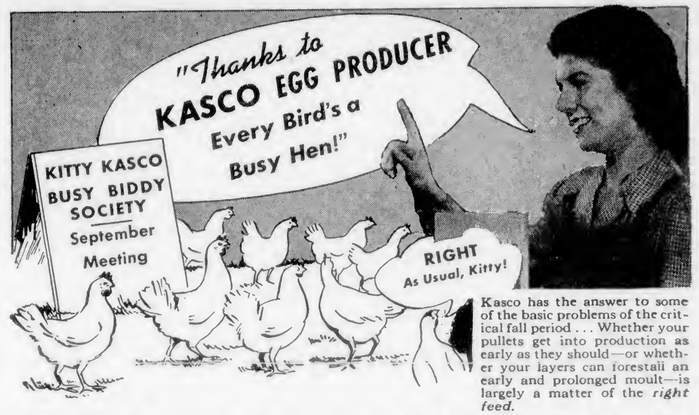
In the year ahead, we are going to test out Leghorns, and this test also will be run for two years. It will be interesting to see whether the Leghorns do as well as the heavies in this shelter, in the winter.

Through the Editor's Specs

[Continued from page 5]

egg consumption. Let's not fool ourselves about this.

Quality is in the forefront again, and if we want to hold a substantial part of the increase in egg consumption that occurred during the war, we are going to have to win favor with consumers. It's a poultry industry job, involving proper care of eggs on the farm, better and more rapid marketing methods, and improved care of eggs in the retail stores.



Kasco has the answer to some of the basic problems of the critical fall period . . . Whether your pullets get into production as early as they should—or whether your layers can forestall an early and prolonged moult—is largely a matter of the *right feed.*

KASCO EGG PRODUCER

Gives Every Layer a Chance to Do Her Best

Kasco Egg Producer gives hens the *extra* vitamins, *extra* minerals and *extra* proteins not found in grains or unfortified mashes. Fed with an equal amount of scratch grain, it makes every pound of that grain go farther, and many a poultryman will tell you that he gets 25% to 30% more eggs on this mash than on any other he ever tried.

"Supercharge" YOUR LAYERS

with Kasco Body Builder Pellets. These pellets are used to help keep in repair the egg-making machinery of heavy producers.

Don't try to stop loss of weight by feeding extra grain — that only makes the situation worse by reducing consumption of egg mash. Just scatter Kasco Body Builder Pellets on top of the egg mash. They'll do the trick. Ask your Kasco dealer about Body Builder today.

A HEN CAN'T LAY HALF AN EGG

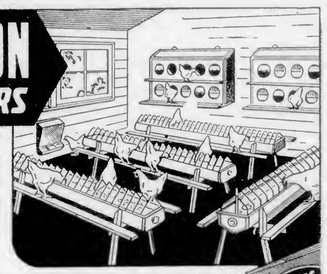
If all the essential egg-making ingredients are not in the feed, the hen either draws on her body reserves or she simply stops laying, and if the ingredients are not in proper balance, the organic chemical processes of her body become more complicated and a slow down in production is the result.

Get this Great Book - 25c

This book, widely used by Vo-Ag teachers, county agents and practical poultrymen, may hold the answer for you. It's a "best seller" in the poultry field — over 100,000 copies sold. Not just a piece of advertising matter but a real poultry manual. Send for your copy *right now* — only 25c.

KASCO MILLS, INC.
Toledo 4, Ohio • Waverly, N. Y.

GET TOP PRODUCTION FROM YOUR NEW LAYERS



Pullets now coming into production need enough of the right kind of equipment to do a good job. "Set the Table Right". Follow the OAKES M. I. PLAN. Give them elbow room for maximum intake and your hens will reward you with MAXIMUM EGG OUTPUT... extra profit. When birds must fight for feed and water to merely exist they won't eat enough to produce eggs in volume. Learn about this in our free book.

See This Oakes Laying House Outfit at Your Dealers

An ideal 100-layer outfit that provides for maximum intake of feed, water, grit and shell for good health and high egg production.

3 Oakes No. 860 5-ft. flock feeders
1 Oakes No. 948 E Never-dry waterer
1 Oakes No. 47 Grit box (3 compartments)
2 Oakes No. 580 10-hole metal nests

With this outfit 30 to 40 hens can eat at one time, 20 can drink at once. No. 47 grit box has 3 compartments for grit, shell and charcoal. No 580 metal nests are easy to keep clean and free from lice.

See your nearest hatchery, hardware or feed dealer for this and other Oakes "Sanitized" Equipment for every poultry need.

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"Sanitized" **POULTRY EQUIPMENT** ★ ★

PREVENT THEFT

Mark your birds on the web of the wing with an unduplicated brand for positive identification. Our complete protective service includes (1) one chrome finished tattoo marker with your unduplicated brand, (2) one can of liquid tattoo ink sufficient for 1,000 birds, (3) one warning sign in red, black, and yellow enamel baked on heavy sheet steel, (4) permanent registration by brand, county, and your name with our own Service Bureau, and (5) the privilege of offering a reward of $25 for evidence leading to the arrest and conviction with a 60-day minimum jail sntence of anyone stealing your marked poultry as long as you are a subscriber. This service is priced at only $3.00. Order from **Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.**

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White Leghorn Chicks

from a breeding farm of 575 acres, housing over 25,000 breeders and layers, all of which have been grown on our 150 acres of free range.

All Chicks sold are hatched from Eggs From Our Own Breeders.

Our 57 individual pedigree pens, with minimum Leghorn cockerels records of 240 eggs per year, are secured from the 3000 pedigreed pullets that are trapped yearly. Cockerels from these pedigreed matings are used to head all of our breeders from which we sell over one-half million chicks per year.

SEND TODAY FOR
FREE DESCRIPTIVE FOLDER

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"TOWNSLEY" WHITE ROCKS
First Choice for Meat
Hundreds of poultrymen who demand plump, fast growing, easy-to-dress broilers or fryers insist on Townsley White Rocks. It will pay you to try them. Weekly hatches throughout the year.
WHITE ROCKS
T. S. TOWNSLEY
TOWNSLEY TRAPNEST FARM and HATCHERY
WILMINGTON, OHIO Write Box 671E for catalog

Mayos CHICKS

Bring You Profits
Make more money this year by investing in these vigorous chicks. They have proven themselves on thousands of poultry farms. They satisfy the egg producer and the broiler raiser. Reds, New Hampshires and Crosses. Mass. (U.S.) Pullorum Clean. U. S. Approved.
JAMES MAYO Box E, Boxboro, Mass.

N. J. - U. S. CERTIFIED RHODE ISLAND REDS
280-310 egg R.O.P. sired. Highest quality chicks priced right. U. S. Approved Rock-Red Barred Cross. Pullorum passed. Livability guar. Illustrated catalog. Free.
Spruce Poultry Breeding Farm
Jerome H. Taub, Owner-Mgr.
2 Canal Road, Bound Brook, N.J.

Reproductive Disorders

[Continued from page 8]

cumulation of hard-shelled or soft-shelled eggs has also been observed in some cases.

3. *Internal laying.*

When partially or completely formed eggs are found in the abdominal cavity, it is referred to as internal laying. Through reverse peristalsis of the oviduct, these eggs find their way into the body cavity. The presence of these eggs may cause a peritonitis, leading to adhesions and thickening of serous membranes covering the viscera. Infections may also set in due to a weakening of the abdominal organs.

4. *Ruptured yolks.*

Ruptured yolks may result from ova breaking away from the ovary before or at ovulation and remaining in the abdominal cavity. The yolk sac is ruptured, liberating the yolk contents which spread among the viscera. This may also be followed by infection.

5. *Tumors.*

Tumors of the reproductive system, especially of the ovary, are quite common. Different types of tumors have been observed in the ovary and oviduct. The invasion of these organs with tumor tissue leads to partial or complete disfunction. Frequently, other tissues and organs are simultaneously invaded with the same tumor tissue as is found in the ovary or oviduct. Such birds may seem apparently normal in the early stages, but one of the first symptoms is that laying stops. The cause of tumors is not known.

6. *Vent gleet.*

This is an inflammatory ulcerative condition of the cloaca and is usually accompanied by an offensive odor. There is frequent voiding of droppings which are foul smelling and liquid. The cause of this condition is not known, but it is believed to be of an infectious nature. It usually interferes with the general health of the bird and, consequently, egg production. It does not respond readily to local treatment. As soon as birds with this condition are observed, they should be removed from the flock and the sanitary conditions of the flock should be investigated.

7. *Infectious diseases.*

Such infectious diseases as pullorum disease, fowl typhoid, and infections due to colon bacillus may be responsible for diseased ovaries, inflammation and impaction of the oviduct. Diseased ovaries are especially common in pullorum disease. Such birds not only are poor egg producers, but they are also more subject to other disturbances. Losses from pullorum diseases can be prevented if the disease is eliminated from the flock, through testing or replacing the flock with pullorum-free stock.

Losses from fowl typhoid may be prevented in a manner similar to that of pullorum disease.

In preventing reproductive disorders, especially oviduct impaction, internal laying, and ruptured ova, flock owners may accomplish much by careful handling of all birds, providing low roosts and low nests equipped with a ramp, and furnishing ample roosting and nesting space.

Frequent close inspection of the flock and culling of visibly sick birds or birds that seem to be losing weight and not in production may help one to salvage the most from such birds. If reproductive losses seem abnormally excessive, it would be advisable to submit specimens to a poultry disease laboratory for a diagnosis of the disorders.

YOUR DOG CAN HAVE BEACON TOO!
★ When you go to your BEACON Dealer for the Poultry and Dairy Feeds upon which you, as a successful farmer, depend, remember—
BEACON DOG MEAL
The same scientific research — the same unchanging standards of quality—that have made BEACON Feeds your own standard of excellence, go into this fine feed for your dog!
THE BEACON MILLING CO., INC.
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Knowledge keeps you on Main Street. Impressions lead you into dead-end alleys. Our catalog will give you basic facts of the poultry business. Send for your free copy today.
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Diesel Engines (New and Used) to supply light and power for your plant. Information on all sizes furnished without obligation.
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OLD HEN—LARGE TYPE R. O. P. SIRED LEGHORNS
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Tolman Strain — Non-broody — No Pinfeathers WHITE ROCKS
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Poultry Plucking Machines
We offer for immediate delivery the latest style poultry pickers in all sizes. Write for information or see us at our shop.
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The Business Breed at Its Best
MOUL'S NEW HAMPSHIRES
Product of 21 years progressive breeding. Outstanding in growth, livability and high average production. Can't be beat for eggs or broiler profits or for flock improvement. Write Today for descriptive catalog.
MOUL'S POULTRY FARM, Box E, Exeter, N. H.

Reconversion Under Way in Poultry

[Continued from page 7]

WFO 106, which required 100 per cent of the turkeys in certain states and counties set-aside for the Army, is still in effect, but it is not expected to last long.

With the lifting of the set-aside orders and the release of more chickens to civilians, over ceiling prices to producers became a thing of the past in most areas. Producers playing the black market hard found their prices cut sharply. On September 10, however, it was reported that many retailers in New York City were charging 10 to 25 cents a pound above ceilings for poultry and other meats.

Fortunately, the increased supplies of chicken are being absorbed quite readily, but grading has become stricter. For nearly a year, chickens have been extremely short in the large eastern cities. People who have experienced the famine are now able to satisfy their poultry appetites again.

Egg Prices Weaken

New York egg prices showed weakness by the last of August, although fancy quality nearby eggs were bringing ceiling prices. This situation still existed at the middle of September. Nervous holders of storage eggs had reduced their prices 3 to 6 cents a dozen. In Chicago, more eggs were being received on a consignment basis.

Chicago futures broke sharply on August 20, causing the Chicago Mercantile Exchange to pass ruling limiting daily price declines and advances to 2 cents from the previous day's settling price.

Cancellation of all Army dried egg contracts was probably the greatest factor in causing weakness in the egg market. There were reports of cur-

A FEEDING METHOD that SAVES LABOR

HERE'S a proved method of feeding that saves labor and reduces egg production costs. It's called the "Free Choice" or "Cafeteria" method and it surely helps save work. When you feed Flory Free Choice Laying Mash and Flory Whole Grain Scratch Feed in properly constructed hoppers, they need be filled only *once a week.*

Flory Free Choice Laying Mash is manufactured especially for this method of feeding. In its formulation, allowance is made for the higher requirements in the *mash* for protein, the A, D, and B-G complex vitamin factors and minerals, including salt.

To get the maximum results, make sure the mash you feed has been especially formulated for this method of feeding. Try Flory Free Choice Laying Mash and be convinced that you, too, can get the same outstanding results as with any other system of feeding—and with appreciable savings in labor and cost of production.

Each Flory tag carries complete feeding instructions. Your local Flory dealer is anxious to serve you in any way he can. Ask him for a Free copy of Flory's easy-to-follow Feeding Program for Egg Production, or write today for a copy direct to Flory Milling Company, Inc., Bangor, Penna. *Dept. E-10.*

Flory Feeds are sold only in New England, Long Island, New Jersey, and eastern Pennsylvania

FLORY
STARTING · GROWING · LAYING
MASHES
TO SPEED VICTORY BUY *more* WAR BONDS!

RAISE A FALL BROOD

OF **Pennsylvania Farms** *Chicks*

Our chicks have the kind of breeding that makes Fall-hatched chicks safe to brood, for they inherit extra strength, vigor, stamina, and disease-resistance from excellent parent stock. We have "Master-Mated" mating chicks, headed by R.O.P. trapnest-pedigree sires of high egg production background, in all the breeds listed below. Write for catalog and prices.

WHITE LEGHORNS
NEW HAMPSHIRES
WHITE ROCKS
BARRED ROCKS
R. I. REDS
} Straight Run or Sexed Day-Old Pullets and Cockerels—Guaranteed 95% Accurate

ALSO 3 CROSSBREDS
Hamp-Rocks (Sex-linked egg cross), Rock-Hamps (barred broiler cross), Minorca-Leghorns (white egg cross).

Supervised by PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE

Largest State Supervised Hatchery in Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY
STATE SUPERVISED·OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY, INC.
Box E, Lewistown, Penna.

DESIGNED FOR PROFIT—COMPLETE Post-war plan poultry houses ready now, complete from roofing to the last bolt. Easily erected. Modern, tight, warm, sturdy, attractive. High grade materials, backed by 40 years of practical building experience. Freight prepaid to many states. Our volume lumber buying, labor-saving machinery save you money, time, worry. Free Bulletin explains models. Write today.

E. C. YOUNG CO. 1 Depot Street Randolph, Mass.

This model will brood 700 chicks, or house 120 to 140 layers at low cost per bird. Made with kiln-dried lumber in sections.

GARRISON

The Cross-Breed Man

Fills Your Needs

Whether you want chicks for eggs, for meat, or a profitable combination of both, there is a Garrison specialized cross that fits your needs. Garrison's Corn-Rock Cross is famous for high premium meat quality, with extra slices of breast meat and extremely rapid growth.

We also have well-bred straight breeds, all developed from foundations of famous strains. Free catalog.

EARL W. GARRISON
17-P E. Commerce St., BRIDGETON, N. J.

ATWOOD'S *New Hampshires*

These rugged, dependable, original New Hampshires will improve your stock. Ours is one of the oldest proven high production strains in New Hampshire. N.H.-U.S. Pullorum Clean. Write us your needs.

ATWOOD'S POULTRY FARMS
BOX E. FRANKLIN, N. H.

POULTRY IN THE NEWS

Some 300 chicken feather trees were part of the village built on the top of the No. 2 plant of Boeing aircraft at Seattle as means of camouflage designed to fool enemy pilots flying at altitudes of 5,000 feet or more.

A Chicago man has invented a combination egg separator and grader, which holds the yolk, cuts off the white, and permits the grading of the yolk according to the color chart.

A 600-pound, 32-layer cake, baked by the cooks of a Seabee battalion in celebration of V-J day on Okinawa, contained 1,200 eggs.

Before poultry became more plentiful, Buffalo (N.Y.) police called to investigate the disturbance caused by the killing of chickens at an extremely early hour in the morning, were told by the poultry shop operator that if he waited until daylight, the crowds of chicken seekers would cause an even worse disturbance.

rent receipt eggs bringing 21 cents in South Dakota and 24 and 25 cents in Texas.

On September 10, the U. S. Department of Agriculture assured the poultry industry that there would be no "dumping" of frozen eggs which may be declared surplus because of the cancellation of army dried egg contracts. It is estimated that there is a backlog of 75 to 100 million pounds of dried eggs, and there is hope in Washington circles that negotiations might be completed for disposal of a considerable portion of these eggs to Great Britain. Any of the eggs that must be disposed of domestically will be sold in an orderly manner. At the same time, the USDA estimated that the armed forces would need to purchase 2,000,000 cases of eggs by the end of the year. On September 17, however, another statement was issued stating that a revised tabulation of military requirements indicated that the Army QMC would need to buy about 1 million cases, and that additional quantities would be needed by other Government agencies.

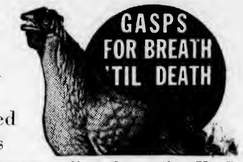
Because of improved supplies, trading in eggs was resumed on the New York Mercantile Exchange on August 27.

Egg consumption has continued to maintain a high level, but increasing supplies of red meats as a result of the reduction in Army meat purchases, and the lifting of slaughtering quotas by OPA on September 8 may cut into the consumption of both eggs and poultry. As this is written, there are reports that rationing of all meats will be lifted by October 1.

Outlook Uncertain

Just what will happen to egg and poultry prices in the next few months is uncertain. Egg production, roughly, is 45 per cent more than it was before the war, while chicken meat production is 60 per cent greater. Meat

The Original Egg-Propagated Vaccines



Under the latest ruling from the U. S. Dept. of Agr., all fowl vaccines **must** be produced by the chick-embryo (egg-propagated) method.
This process was originated in our laboratory in 1938, the same year that we were granted the **first** license by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

BUY ONLY THE ORIGINAL EGG-PROPAGATED VACCINE
Fowl Pox Vaccine, 100 doses, 75¢—500 doses, $3.00
Pigeon Pox Vaccines, 100 doses, $1.25—500 doses, $5.00
Tracheitis Vaccine, 100 doses, $2.50—500 doses, $10.00
Disease Prevention Booklet Free on Request
Our Vaccines are produced under U. S. Veterinary License No. 196, issued by U. S. Dept. of Agr.

Dr. Arthur D. Goldhaft, Director

LOOK FOR THIS NAME AND THIS TRADEMARK
VINELAND POULTRY LABORATORIES
Box 70 C Vineland, New Jersey

SEND NO MONEY FOR OUR TOP QUALITY Pullorum Tested **BABY CHICKS**
Immediate Shipment. 100% live delivery guar.

Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Big 'Type White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns	$13.95-100 $7.25-50 $3.75-25

Heavy breed pullets, $16.40-100; heavy cockerels, $14.95. Leghorn pullets, $21.95; cockerels, $6.00.

White & Black Giants, New Hampshire Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Light Brahmas, Rhode Island Whites.	$15.95-100 $8.25-50 $4.25-25

Heavy pullets, $18.00; heavy cockerels, $16.00.

All chicks are top quality, from purebred, blood-tested flocks. Order today, at these special low prices. Pay your postman, C.O.D. Write for early order discount.

Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio

Walko TABLETS FOR ALL POULTRY

The reliable drinking water antiseptic. At all druggists and poultry supply dealers. 50c, $1.00, $2.50 and $4.00.
MONEY BACK GUARANTEE
WALKER REMEDY COMPANY, Waterloo, Iowa

GOLDEN LAYERS

We say of Ken-La Farms New Hampshires that they can "lay their weight in gold" because of their profitable combination of high livability, early feathering, uniform growth, early maturity and heavy year-round production. Catalog.

NEW HAMPSHIRES KEN-LA FARMS
Kenneth B. Lane, Owner, R2-B, CLAREMONT, N.H.

Poultry Time Switches
Pay for Themselves in Increased Egg Production.
FOUR MODELS—$12 to $18
All-electric or manually wound. With or without dimmer circuit. No preference ratings required.
Write for Information
AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC MFG. CO.
Mankato, Minnesota

RAISE TURKEYS THE NEW WAY!
Write for free information explaining how to make up to $3000.00 in your own back yard. Address NATIONAL TURKEY INSTITUTE, DEPT. 14, COLUMBUS, KANSAS

hungry people who were forced to turn to eggs will probably be glad to get red meats again. That will mean fewer eggs bought.

In Washington, economists are wrestling with the problem of trying to establish goals for next year. Some people believe that a reduction of 10 per cent in the number of layers on farms on January 1, 1946, as compared with the beginning of 1945, will be necessary.

Committed to Support Prices

If egg prices drop too much, the U. S. Department of Agriculture will have to carry out its promise of last December 12 to support egg prices at 27 cents for candied eggs and 24 cents for current receipts.

Under the Steagall Amendment, the government is committed to support the price of eggs at 90 per cent of parity for two years after the war. Poultry industry leaders, however, last year expressed the belief that such a support price would be too high, that it would not readjust production to the demand, and that it would result eventually in complete control of the poultry industry by the government.

Watch egg and poultry market trends closely in the weeks and months ahead. Do a thorough job of culling. Don't keep any slacker birds in your flock. You'll have to be a better flock manager than ever before during the readjustment period.

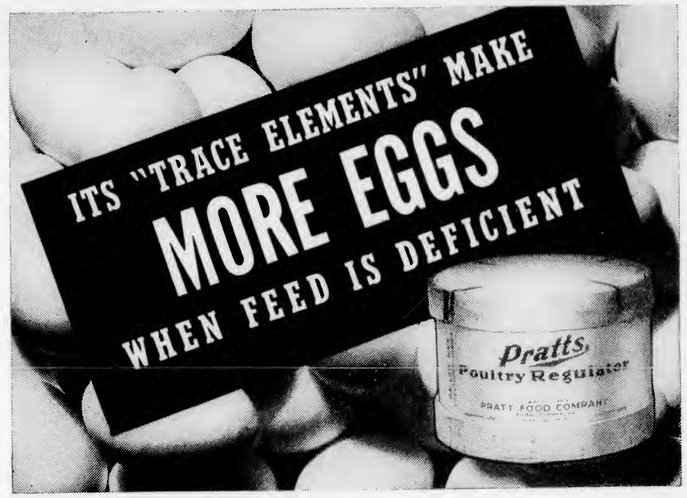
470 Frozen Egg and 115 Drying Plants in This Country

Cancellation by mutual agreement of practically all government contracts for drying of frozen eggs made available millions of pounds of frozen eggs for candy, ice cream, baked goods, and noodle makers.

Packers of frozen eggs in the United States numbered 470 this past spring, according to government records. Iowa had the largest number of plants with 64, followed by Illinois 34; Missouri 33; Texas 30; Kansas 29; Nebraska 28; Minnesota 27; California 19; Pennsylvania and New York, 18 each; Ohio 17; Wisconsin 16; South Dakota 14; Oklahoma 13; Oregon 12; Massachusetts 8; and Michigan 8, as the leading states.

There were 115 drying plants. Iowa was first with 14 plants, followed by Texas with 13, and Minnesota 10.

"Some of these times, I'm going to sneak off and lay a little egg all my own!"



When feeds are deficient in "Trace Elements" (manganese, iodine, iron, etc.) production, egg shell quality, hatchability, flock health—all may be poor. Research proves that lack of these elements can be fatal to poultry profits.

That's why Pratts famous old reliable Poultry Regulator has for generations been a favorite addition to laying mashes. It supplies all "Trace Elements" known as vital. And where feeds lack these elements, it can pick up and help sustain heavy laying.

Pratts Poultry Regulator can often help bring out-of-condition (anemic or moulting) birds back into production, too.

TRY PRATTS POULTRY REGULATOR AT OUR RISK

Get a package from your dealer today. If you are not delighted with results he will cheerfully refund your money. If your dealer can't supply you, use coupon to order direct.

Pratts POULTRY REGULATOR

PRATT FOOD COMPANY
Dept. PR-102, Phila. 6, Pa.
Enclosed find $1.00 for liberal trial package of Pratts Poultry Regulator. I understand that if I am not completely satisfied my money will be refunded.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
CITY..... STATE.....

TRUMBULL BROODING EQUIPMENT designed and constructed for dependable results

Write for Illustrated Circular

TRUMBULL AUTOMATIC WATER WARMER

Keeps water at 50° F. even in cold weather. Low cost operation.
List Price, $3.84
Subject to Federal Tax

TRUMBULL ALL-WEATHER BROODER
Complete. A wonder in cold seasons.
List Price $37.95

GERMICIDAL ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT
For poultry houses or barns. Ready to plug in. Complete with switch. Kills bacteria . . . checks disease spread.
List Price, $16.75

Available through Authorized Wholesalers and Dealers

THE TRUMBULL ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY PLAINVILLE, CONN.

Service Brieflets

These brieflets can be obtained by sending the amount indicated to Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Mag., Hanover, Pa. Give name and address.

- ☐ **D2—Fowl Paralysis.** 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ **D4 — Everybodys Poultry Disease Diagnosis Guide.** Shows how to make a post-mortem examination and gives the symptoms of disease for 25 parts of the fowl. 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ **D9—Control of Rats.** 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ **D10—Blue Comb Disease.** 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ **H21 — Moisture-Proof Floors for Poultry Houses.** Contains diagrams of six different types of floors. 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **H23—Built-up Roofs.** Also tells how to repair roofs. 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **H30—How To Build a Poultry Disposal Pit.** 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ **G41—List of College Poultry Departments.** 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **BG70—How to Separate Pullets and Cockerels Early.** 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ **BG72 — Battery Brooding Facts.** Tells about temperature, space for chicks, ventilation, causes of breast blisters, ruffled plumage, etc. 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ **M81—Egg Cost Calculator.** Tells whether you are making a profit above feed costs. 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **M84—Artificial Lights in the Laying House.** 3-cent stamp.

COHEN'S
CONN.-U.S. R.O.P. BARRED ROCKS & R.I. REDS

SPECIAL OFFER of 1944-45 Contest Birds

We offer for immediate sale all Contest Birds—Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds—from seven pens in five official Laying Tests. These birds will be shipped direct from the respective States to the purchasers. Write for prices and particulars.

High U.S. R.O.P. Records

The records made by our U.S. R.O.P. Barred Rock candidates in the latest completed tests, were officially reported "Much better than average" for the breed.

Progeny-Testing Records

Recently, we were checking our Progeny-Testing Records, and came upon these interesting results: 17 daughters from our 10 best Barred Rock dams, averaged 263 eggs for the pullet year, 25.2 oz. per doz. egg size and 6.6 lbs. body weight.

TESTED and RETESTED
All our breeders have been tested and retested for Pullorum by the Connecticut State Department of Agriculture.

BABY CHICKS—We are now booking orders for 1946 delivery—both Rocks and Reds in U.S. R.O.P. and Certified Grades, sexed if you prefer. Red-Rock Sex Link a specialty. A few hundred range-reared pedigreed cockerels for immediate delivery.

Send for Catalog and Price List

DAVID T. COHEN
Dept. C. GUILFORD, CONN.

COHEN'S BREEDING FARM CONN.U.S.-R.O.P.

WARREN'S
MASS. CERTIFIED R.I.REDS

WARREN REDS LEAD

Reports to date show Warren Reds leading all breeds at both **Farmingdale, L. I.** and **Hunterdon, N. J.** Contests, also 2nd High Pen at **Passaic, N. J.** The long-time high averages of Warren Families place them among the great layers of all breeds, of all time.

R. I. REDS — BARRED ROCK-RED CROSS

Mass.-U.S. Pullorum Clean for 16 Years without a Reactor

Sexing — 95% Accuracy Guaranteed

Send for Big Catalog with 66 pictures, which tells the complete story. Free.

J. J. WARREN
Box 14, North Brookfield, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS

Bonded Against B.W.D.

LEADER
White Leghorns

84 Years of breeding have put into Leader Leghorns those qualities which make profitable egg producers. Over 12,000 Breeders, grown on free range the way Nature intended, on our 280 acres. No Leghorn hatching eggs bought. Bloodtested. Males from 255 to 342-egg hens head matings.

Write for catalog and prices.

LEADER FARMS Rt. 2E YORK, PA.

TWICHELL'S
NEW HAMPSHIRES

FAST FEATHERING HEAVY LAYING

Order **Now** to be sure of spring deliveries. Twichell's Consistent Contest Winners (Maine, Storrs, Florida, W.N.Y.) have created heavy demand for our chicks. (Still highest N.H. hen, highest N.H. Pen, W.N.Y. at writing). Highest Quality R.O.P. Breeding. N.H.-U.S. Pullorum Clean. Chicks—Hatching Eggs. Box E.

H.S.& M.E. TWICHELL, EXETER, N.H.

Laying Tests SUMMARIZED

Ten High Pens, All Breeds, to September 1—(335 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	3831	4089.00	West. N.Y.
Guy Leader	W. Leg.	3694	3946.10	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	3582	3914.50	West. N.Y.
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	3690	3832.70	Penna.
Dixie Plty. Yards	W. Leg.	3652	3778.90	Florida
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	3467	3763.65	West. N.Y.
Guy Leader	W. Leg.	3541	3716.60	Penna.
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	3528	3692.50	West. N.Y.
St. John's Plty. Fm.	W. L.	3616	3680.80	Penna.
Burr's Poultry Fm.	W. Leg.	3482	3676.30	Penna.

High Pen in Each Test to September 1—(335 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	3831	4089.00	West. N.Y.
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	3690	3832.70	Penna.
Dixie Plty. Yards	W. Leg.	3652	3778.90	Florida
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	3335	3625.50	Maine
Robert C. Cobb	R. I. R.	3416	3608.10	Rhode Isld.
Dryden Plty. Fm.	Bd. Rk.	3381	3555.65	Storrs
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	3458	3521.90	Pass., N.J.
St. Paul Hatch.	W. Leg.	3224	3455.45	Missouri
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	3222	3384.80	Hunt., N.J.
T. N. Wilcox	Bd. Rk.	3260	3374.50	Georgia
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	3235	3213.45	Okla.
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	2939	3142.15	Long Isld.
St. Johns Plty. Fm.	W. L.	3074	3022.00	Arizona
Corn Belt Hatch.	Incross	2797	2959.90	Illinois

High Pen in Each Breed to September 1—(335 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	3831	4089.00	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	3582	3914.50	West. N.Y.
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	3467	3763.65	West. N.Y.
Dryden Plty. Fm.	Bd. Rk.	3381	3555.65	Storrs
Hall Bros.	Crossbreds	3061	3244.30	Maine
Dunham Wh. Rk. Fm.	W.R.	2962	3138.40	West. N.Y.
Taylors Plty. Fm.	Wh. Wy.	2917	2999.90	Penna.
Thomas Plty. Fm.	Ancona	2711	2863.20	Penna.
Floyd Roberts, Jr.	Aust.	2529	2557.85	Okla.
Stephen Costa	Bl. Min.	2067	2219.90	Pass., N.J.
Phillip Maddux	Bl. Leg.	2059	2064.35	Penna.
Rucker's Imp. Fm.	Wh.Gt.	1944	2050.70	Missouri
Hogan Fm. Hy.	Br. Leg.	1894	1902.35	Okla.
Harry Phillips	Col. Rk.	1746	1849.80	Missouri
Lindstrom Pl. Fm.	Bf.Min.	1624	1639.00	Missouri
Belldear Hatchery	Bf. Rk.	1549	1598.90	Illinois
Willard Satterfield	Bf.Leg.	1411	1456.40	Okla.
Ben H. Phenis	Wh. Min.	1266	1368.45	Okla.
Walter C. Dobe	Barn.	921	1003.95	Long Isld.
Mrs. C. C. Parlin	Lt.Sussex	1074	999.45	Maine

High Hen in Each Breed to September 1—(335 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	325	354.35	West. N.Y.
Dixie Plty. Yards	W. Leg.	324	349.35	Florida
Stanton Plty. Fm.	N. H.	321	338.75	Florida
Dryden Plty. Fm.	Bd. Rk.	309	338.05	Storrs
Dunham Plty. Fm.	Wh. Rk.	307	331.45	West. N.Y.
Corn Belt Hatch.	Incross	297	318.50	Illinois
Thomas Plty. Farm	Ancona	273	293.45	Penna.
Taylors Plty. Fm.	Wh. Wy.	284	286.30	Penna.
Phillip Maddux	Bl. Leg.	245	252.20	Penna.
Stephen Costa	Bl. Min.	223	241.55	Pass., N.J.
Rucker's Imp. Fm.	Wh.Gt.	225	240.15	Missouri
Lindstrom Pl. Fm.	Bf.Min.	217	213.40	Missouri
Harry L. Phillips	Col. Rk.	196	205.20	Missouri
Belldear Hatchery	Bf. Rk.	198	203.45	Illinois
Walter C. Dobe	Barn.	160	196.70	Long Isld.
Mrs. C. C. Parlin	Lt.Sussex	190	175.05	Maine

High Hen in Each Test to September 1—(335 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	325	354.35	West. N.Y.
Geo. B. Treadewll	R. I. R.	324	351.40	Maine
Dixie Plty. Yards	W. Leg.	324	349.35	Florida
Robert C. Cobb	R. I. R.	310	339.05	Rhode Isld.
Dryden Plty. Fm.	Bd. Rk.	309	338.05	Storrs
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	315	338.00	Penna.
E. B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	311	333.25	Georgia
E. B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	321	329.50	Pass., N.J.
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	295	321.75	Hunt., N.J.
Corn Belt Hatch.	Incross	297	318.50	Illinois
Rusk Plty. Farm	W. Leg.	292	318.45	Long Isld.
St. Paul Hatch.	W. Leg.	289	311.90	Missouri
Floyd Plty. Farm	R. I. R.	281	302.25	Okla.
Del Rio Farm	N. Hamp.	287	300.80	Arizona

All results, except Pennsylvania and Connecticut, cover the period ending with the calendar month. Pennsylvania figures cover the period from October 1 to August 25, while Connecticut figures cover the period from October 1 to September 1.

Babcock's HEALTHY Chicks
MAKE GREAT LAYERS

Babcock breeding has developed Leghorns that lay lots of eggs and big, uniform eggs, both points that add to your profits. As one proof we offer our

1944 Official Contest Records

At Western New York: High White Leghorn Hen all U. S. contests, 342 eggs; 371.85 points. Fourth High Pen all breeds 3546 eggs: 3808.35 points, Georgia: First and Second High Pens all breeds. Storrs: First and Second High Leghorn pens. 3487 eggs; 3580.50 points, and 3474 eggs; 3539.25 points.

1945 Official Contest Records

At the end of August our Western New York Contest pen leads all breeds in the U. S. at Standard Official Egg Laying Contests.

Write for New 1945 Catalog

It proves that every Leghorn chick we sell is directly related to the contest birds mentioned above. Write for it now. See why Babcock customers profit with Babcock Leghorns.

ORDER DECEMBER AND 1946 CHICKS NOW

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM Route 3E ITHACA, N.Y.

COBB'S PEDIGREED CHICKS

Start more chicks to meet the growing food needs — but be sure you start chicks backed by proved breeding. Write for catalog describing

COBB'S BARRED ROCKS
"Rainbow" REDS
NEW HAMPSSHIRES
SEX-LINK CROSS and BARRED CROSS

Get the CHICKS with the HIGH I.Q. ("Inherited Quality")

Cobb's continuous trapnest, progeny test breeding builds fast growth for meat profits—early maturity for layers. Write for full facts.

COBB'S PEDIGREED CHICKS, Inc.
Robert C. Cobb, Box 250, Concord, Mass.

Harco BARRED ROCKS R.I. REDS
H. A. RICHARDS, OWNER

HIGH RED PEN ALL CONTESTS through August 1st. HIGH ROCK PEN ALL CONTESTS through August 1st. Also **High Red Pen at Maine, High Rock Pen at Maine and Rhode Island.** Write for catalog.

HARCO ORCHARDS AND POULTRY FARMS, INC. R.F.D. 4, South Easton, Mass.

PEDIGREED SINCE 1915

PARMENTER'S REDS

FOR NEW FLOCKS AND FLOCK IMPROVEMENT

work you can do no better than to start with Parmenter's Reds.

Make plans now for next year and place your orders as early as possible.

E. B. Parmenter, 477 King St., Franklin, Mass.

Chicks That Live

Our 37 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
15 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

Ten High White Leghorn Pens to September 1—(335 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Poultry Farm	3831	4089.00	West. N.Y.
Guy Leader	3694	3946.10	West. N.Y.
Foreman Poultry Farm	3690	3832.70	Penna.
Dixie Poultry Yards	3652	3778.90	Florida
Guy Leader	3541	3716.60	Penna.
Foreman Poultry Farm	3528	3692.50	West. N.Y.
St. John Poultry Farm	3616	3680.80	Penna.
Burr's Poultry Farm	3482	3676.30	Penna.
Geo. M. Anthony	3370	3565.20	Penna.
Burr's Poultry Farm	3335	3556.80	West. N.Y.

Ten High Rhode Island Red Pens to September 1—(335 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Harco Orchards	3582	3914.50	West. N.Y.
Crooks Farm	3449	3628.80	Penna.
Harco Orchards	3335	3625.50	Maine
Robert C. Cobb	3416	3608.10	Rhode Isld.
St. Paul Hatchery	3501	3603.10	Florida
Geo. B. Treadwell	3365	3550.45	Maine
Crooks Farm	3378	3546.95	Maine
E. B. Parmenter	3292	3518.55	West. N.Y.
Crooks Farm	3353	3514.55	Storrs
Geo. B. Treadwell	3345	3509.25	Maine

Ten High New Hampshire Pens to September 1—(335 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	3467	3763.65	West. N.Y.
H. Guy Loose	3209	3397.85	Penna.
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	3200	3386.85	Maine
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	3088	3213.35	Florida
Robert C. Cobb	3047	3208.90	Rhode Isld.
Camphor Tree Farm	3296	3192.70	Florida
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	2965	3161.75	Florida
Gilmore Anderson	3021	3139.35	Florida
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	2947	3111.35	Storrs
P. R. McCormack	2948	3103.55	Okla.

Ten High Barred Rock Pens to September 1—(335 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Dryden Poultry Farm	3381	3555.65	Storrs
Harco Orchards	3270	3516.50	Rhode Isld.
Harco Orchards	3252	3138.65	Maine
T. N. Wilcox	3260	3374.50	Georgia
David T. Cohen	3196	3313.80	Storrs
Harco Orchards	3106	3267.85	Storrs
L. D. Schaible	3216	3257.75	Pass., N.J.
Hawkhocksons Farms	3045	3253.05	Hunt., N.J.
Hawkhocksons Farm	3090	3224.25	Pass., N.J.
W. Libby	3164	3166.60	Maine

Ten High White Plymouth Rock Pens to September 1—(335 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Dunham Wh. Rk. Farm	2962	3138.40	West. N.Y.
Riley Poultry Farm	3055	3111.75	Storrs
Riley Poultry Farm	2980	3043.95	Storrs
Swift & Co.	2891	3024.05	Okla.
Holtzapple Poultry Farm	3016	3022.80	Okla.
A. C. Lawton	2881	2994.10	Maine
St. Paul Hatchery	2888	2922.15	Florida
M. L. Burnham	2732	2905.95	Florida
John Spangenberg	2831	2896.60	Penna.
Mrs. M. F. Stuever	2721	2835.15	Okla.

California Egg Laying Test

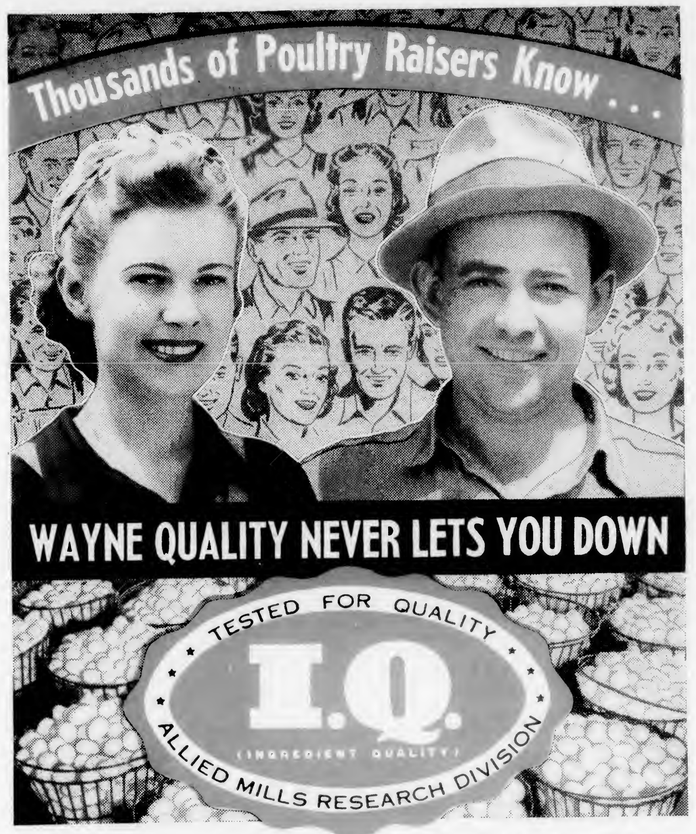
Ten Highest Pens to September 1 (25 birds to an entry)

Breed	Owner	No. Eggs Laid	Value Eggs Laid	Value Eggs Over Feed
WL.	Dryden Pourtly Breed. Fm.	6451	$222.41	$145.87
WL.	Horseshoe Poultry Ranch	6081	211.40	140.89
BPR.	Dryden Poultry Breed. Fm.	6351	221.62	140.67
WL.	Donsing Breeding Fm. & Hy.	5887	207.92	139.81
RIR.	Bill Eglinton	6226	216.39	134.86
WL.	Dryden Poultry Breed. Fm.	5889	203.34	132.54
WL.	Calif. Polytechnic Students	5802	201.36	132.49
WL.	Nelson Leghorn Breed. Fm.	5692	193.27	130.99
RIR.	Bill Eglinton	5871	208.26	128.17
RIR.	Hill's Poultry Farm	6033	204.41	125.12

Hens Lay Heat Resistant Eggs

By selective breeding, poultry scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have developed a strain of chickens laying eggs that are highly resistant to heat.

Eggs laid by these hens were still of good table quality after being held two weeks at a temperature of 100 degrees F. They were infertile of course. Ordinarily, eggs held at such a temperature would be unfit to eat within a week.



Flock owners throughout the land know that in WAYNE, even in these wartimes, quality is more than a good intention. WAYNE quality is an accomplished fact, made possible by one of the most complete *feed-testing systems* ever developed.

This system stands back of the famous WAYNE "I.Q." (Ingredient Quality) Seal shown above. It is your *guarantee* that the WAYNE WAY of feeding has "what it takes" to keep your hens *busy on the nest.* Here's why:

1. Each formula is developed, step-by-step, by Allied Mills' Nutrition Council, all members of which are *recognized authorities.*

2. BIOLOGICAL tests determine vitamin content and nutritional quality of ingredients.

3. CHEMICAL tests check protein, carbohydrate, fat and fiber values.

4. Finally, "proof feeding," under both laboratory and ordinary farm conditions, to make sure that WAYNE will perform its promise for you in *your* flock.

So remember, quality cannot be seen, tasted or smelled . . . but "I.Q." is a guide to quality that *never lets you down!*

Every egg is worth real money these days. The times call for TOP PRODUCTION from every flock.

Like many things of quality today, WAYNE Feeds may sometimes be scarce. But it will pay you dividends to *keep checking* with your friendly WAYNE Dealer. If he can supply you, you'll find the WAYNE WAY an easy, sure, economical way of *getting the eggs.*

ALLIED MILLS, INC.
General Offices: Chicago, Ill.
Service Offices: Fort Wayne, Ind.

Let's Go Visiting

Tune in Med Maxwell's 3rd year of interesting radio visits with folks you'll like. Tuesdays, Thursdays on these and other stations:

Station	Dial No.	Time
WRVA Richmond, Va	1140	6:30 a.m.
WGR Buffalo, N. Y.	550	12:45 noon
KOKA Pittsburgh, Pa	1020	6:45 a.m.
WPTF Raleigh, N. C.	680	12:30 noon
WLS Chicago, Ill	890	6:30 a.m.
WOWO Ft. Wayne, Ind	1190	6:30 a.m.
WSM Nashville, Tenn	650	12:00 noon
WSBA York, Pa.	900	11:45 a.m.

IT PAYS TO FEED
Wayne Feeds
FOLLOW THE *Wayne Way* TO EGG PROFITS

SUNNYBROOK CHICKS

PROFIT BRED 25 YEARS

READY-TO-LAY PULLETS

15,000 pullets from 6 weeks up to ready-to-lay. All from stock bred for egg production—early hatched, range raised, full of health and vitality, ready to make money for you. Now ready for shipment.

ALL BREEDERS U. S. APPROVED
OFFICIALLY PULLORUM CONTROLLED

BABY CHICKS — Free catalog describes one of finest poultry plants in East. Hatches weekly all year. Place your order well in advance.

NEW HAMPSHIRES • R.I.REDS
WHITE LEGHORNS • WHITE ROCKS
BARRED ROCKS • CROSSES

WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER AND PRICES TODAY

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM

A. HOWARD FINGAR, Owner.
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FOR NEW HAMPSHIRES WRITE NICHOLS OF KINGSTON, N. H.

Whether you want flock improvement or to establish a profitable commercial flock it will pay you to see how Nichols "know-how" in the selection of outstanding breeding birds plus an intensive trapnest, progeny test program has been developing a strain of birds with a growing reputation for the qualities that mean profits.

Write for illustrated catalog which fully explains Nichols breeding methods and Nichols N.H.-U.S. Approved, Pullorum Clean stock.

NICHOLS POULTRY FARM, INC.
Box 12 Kingston, N. H.

PILCH'S CHETEROSIS Quality CHICKS

14,000 PULLORUM CLEAN BREEDERS

REDS, ROCKS, CROSSES, SEX-LINKS — Try famous Cheterosis Quality Chicks, a product of the latest scientific poultry breeding development by Hybridization.

OLD HEN CHICKS — Some chicks from our popular matings of Old Hen Breeders still available.

STARTED PULLETS Thousands ready for range from highest quality matings—Rocks, Reds, Sex-Links. All pullorum clean (vaccinated if you wish.) Write Box 30.

PILCH'S CHICKS THOMPSONVILLE, CONN.

BROWER'S DeLuxe HATCHERS

Efficient, dependable, easy to operate. For chicken, turkey, duck, pheasant and quail eggs—4 sizes, 400-2100 capacity. Priced $59.95 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for big 1946 Free Catalog.

BROWER MFG. CO.
Box 3985, Quincy, Ill.
World's largest line of Poultry Supplies.

PEACH APPLE TREES LOW AS 20¢

Pears, plums, cherries, nuts, berries, etc. Grapes 10¢. Evergreens, shrubs, shade trees low as 25¢. Catalog Free.

TENN. NURSERY CO., Box 6 CLEVELAND, TENN.

OVER THE Garden Gate

WITH UNCLE HENRY

We can be thankful for our garden achievements during the past few war years. Yes, some of us have learned quite a bit, and some of it was learned the hard way. We can be proud of our accomplishments. Why not exhibit some of them? Every gardener owes himself the treat and experience of exhibiting, whether at a community table show or at a good old-fashioned county fair.

Weeds mean work, and they mean more than that. My garden got a little ahead of me this fall, but I finally got the job done. During early September, I really had to get down on my knees with a hand scythe. I let the weeds in the locust grove and around my garden get pretty big. I knew if I left them that I would be providing a hiding place and winter quarters for a lot of noxious insects. Also, that if I didn't get them cut down before they went to seed, I would be producing a good crop of weeds for myself and my neighbors next year.

By the way, when you use one of those small hand scythes, wear a good leather glove to protect the knuckles. Swing the blade on a level with the ground; cut the weeds off close to the ground, and use a long, sweeping, "follow-through" stroke. Like all other garden tools, keep it sharp.

DDT and revolution; no this new insecticide, while an excellent one, is not going to replace a number of our garden favorites. I have had some experience using it and, after all, it's not such a wonder worker. A little is available now, and if you have a chance to get some, I would advise that you try it, but be sure and use it as directed.

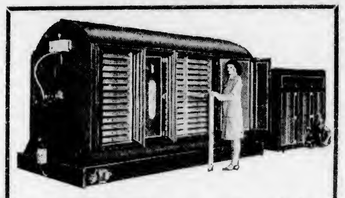
DDT is appearing in a number of forms. In 5 or 10 per cent strengths dissolved in light oils (Xylol is a good solvent and kerosene can be used to further dilute it), we have an excellent fly spray. We use it differently than the customary way of using fly sprays. It is the residual effect we are after in DDT. If we get a coating of exceedingly fine DDT crystals on the porch ceiling or on the screens, then flies which light and remain on the sprayed surface will drop dead in a few minutes. DDT is a much slower poison than a lot of our other insecticides.

DDT to be put in water must be mixed with a wetting agent and then we have a suspension. DDT ground exceedingly fine may be used as a dust when mixed with suitable carriers. DDT must be considered a poison; it will not kill nearly all of our destructive insects, and it does kill quite a number of our beneficial insects.

Fertilize the lawn in the fall, for this is the time of the year that a lawn can really be renovated. Most lawn weeds are the result of poor turf management. My lawn was the best this year that it has ever been.

Last fall I gave the grass a good feeding of commercial fertilizer, the complete kind containing nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash. I used about 1 pound for each 100 square feet, and this was more than is usually recommended.

Last spring I delayed mowing my lawn until the grass was at least 4 inches high, then I raised the cutter blade to a good 2 inches and mowed. I also used the complete fertilizer again.



HUMIDAIRE INCUBATORS and Separate Hatchers

Don't be satisfied with anything but the best—HUMIDAIRES—in incubators and hatching equipment. We manufacture equipment from the 400 egg capacity to the 30,000 egg capacity. Still making prompt shipments.

THE NEW MADISON INCUBATORS, INC.
NEW MADISON, DEPT. E OHIO

40th Annual ROCHESTER POULTRY & PIGEON SHOW

Nov. 21-25, 1945

For Premium List & Entry Blank, write to
O. J. HARMON, Secty.
293 E. Henrietta Rd.,
ROCHESTER 7, N. Y.

PLENTY of CHICKS

We can supply large or small orders.
STRAIGHT RUN LEGHORNS $7.00-100
Asst. various types & breeds—our choice $9.00-100
B. ROCKS—W. ROCKS—R. I. REDS $15.00-100
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

HILLTOP CHICKS
WARD HILL, MASS.

Hatching Eggs Wanted
3 to 6 Cases Weekly
NEW HAMPSHIRES OR CROSSES
Starting December 15. Write
RIVERSIDE HATCHERY, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

BABY CHICKS MISNER'S Hatching EGGS

R. O. P. WHITE LEGHORNS

20 Years of Intensive Breeding has Produced Families with Established Misner Characteristics — Sustained High Egg Production — CHICKS AVAILABLE OCTOBER 1ST. Place your order now. Write us today.

MISNER'S POULTRY PLANT
LYCOMING CREEK ROAD, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

ALGER "Golden Hamps"

GENUINE NEW HAMP TYPE
9,000 carefully selected breeders ready to provide a real foundation of light colored, fast feathering, meaty, rugged, profitable birds. Mass.-U.S. Approved Pullorum Clean. Livability Guaranteed. Get your big illustrated catalog. Free.

ALGER FARMS, Sanford E. Alger, Jr.
Box 10 BROCKTON 5, MASS.

Trade-Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Cost-Plus for Poultrymen?

[Continued from page 11]

larly to farmers. Even if a "cost-plus" arrangement were economically practical for eggs and poultry, would you want it? Consider the fact that it would mean audits of some sort, supervision of your production methods and regulation of your production.

Costs Vary So Much

There might be some difficulties on the practical side of application of such a scheme too, if you agree it is what you want. What is the cost of production? You can determine it for your farm, and your neighbor can for his, and so on. But, will your cost be the same as that of your neighbors', or of the fellow in the next county, or in the next state?

How would "cost of production" be determined? Would we have a separate one for each of the approximately 5,000,000 farms in the country that produce eggs and poultry? Would we use an average for each county, or each state, or each section? That's only **one** question that must be settled.

We will probably see the time (and that in the not too distant future) when the price support programs for eggs and poultry to which our government is committed will again become operative. "Cost-plus" has been advocated as a basis for price supporting.

Perhaps we are wrong, but our conception of price support is not that it is to insure profits to all producers during an economic situation when there is too much production. Rather, it is insurance that all producers uneconomic and economic alike, will not suffer so great a loss that they will be forced out of business which would result in an even worse shortage. It is a means of cushioning the adjustment to hurt the fewest number of producers possible at a time when reduction of our production is necessary. Does "cost-plus" do this? It seems certain that no reduction in production will be accomplished if a profit is insured.

These are only a few of the objections. Do we still want "cost-plus"?

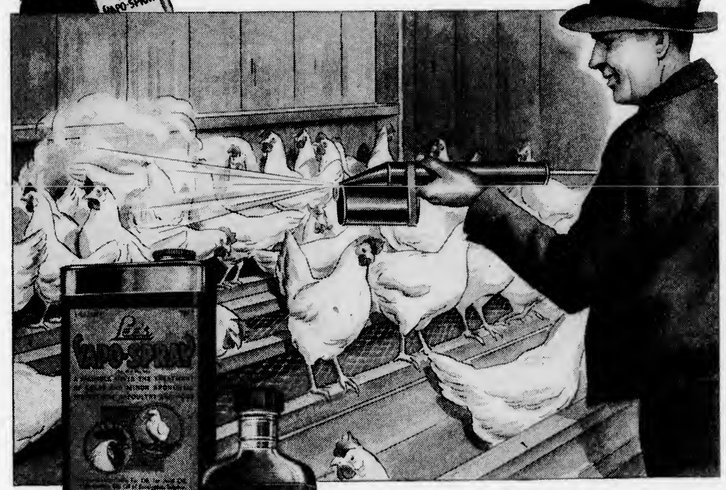
Coccidiosis Not Spread in Incubator

Don't blame the hatcheryman if your chicks get coccidiosis!

Neither unsporulated or sporulated oocysts survive for three weeks under the conditions of temperature and moisture necessary for the incubation of chicken eggs, it was found in recent experiments by Dr. Earl N. Moore, University of Delaware.

The studies were confined to one species, Eimeria Tenella, which affects the ceca (blind pouches) and causes bloody coccidiosis, but it is believed that the other seven recognized species of coccidiosis will be destroyed also under the same conditions of temperature and moisture.

"When our hens get Colds My Dad uses the *LEEWAY"



* Spray with VAPO-SPRAY OR Put LEEMULSION in the Drink

COSTLY COLDS Cut Egg Production

The Lee Way: Either Leemulsion just stirred into the drinking water, or Vapo-Spray sprayed over the heads of the hens. Either one is sufficient in most cases, although in severe cases it is good to use both. At your Lee Dealer (drug, feed, seed, or hatchery).

GEO. H. LEE CO. Omaha 8, Nebr.

VERDI-VITE

GET MORE EGGS THIS EASY WAY!

SEND $1.00 NOW FOR 18 DAY SUPPLY

Act promptly and we will send you enough Verdi-Vite capsules to protect 100 adult birds for 18 days at the special price of $1.00 postpaid.

Lazy, listless hens perk up and go to work when they are fed "VERDI-VITE." This famous water soluble vitamin capsule supplements feed with important and essential vitamins. Promotes better health, faster growth and bigger profits. No mixing. No mess. No bother. Order direct from ad.

FRANKLIN SQUARE Laboratories
Box VV 2 Franklin Square N. Y.

LUX R.O.P. LEGHORNS

Iowa - U.S. Certified Chicks !

For larger profits buy your chix from a specialized breeder. 22 years experience in trapnesting and breeding for high production and disease resistance resulting in larger eggs, larger and stronger birds. 20,000 daughters and grand-daughters of R.O.P. hens with records of 200 to 332 mated to ROP males from hens with records of 300 to 354 eggs. Chix or sexed chix, eggs, pedigreed ROP stock from Iowa's largest ROP Leghorn breeding farm. Catalog.

Lux 354 Egg Hen!

LUX LEGHORN LAND FARMS, Dept. EPM-1045 Hopkinton, Iowa

STOP THE SPREAD OF **COCCIDIOSIS**

with better sanitation!

Don't take chances with coccidiosis. Protect your flock with Hydrol Litter Spray and by following a program of absolute sanitation in your brooder and laying houses.

HYDROL is an oil dilution disinfectant that has proved unusually effective in killing coccidia. Used as a litter spray this powerful germ killer penetrates the tough shell of the oocysts, kills coccidia and stops future reinfection.

Use Hydrol in your brooder house before you put in new chicks and for general disinfection. It is inexpensive, but highly effective. Order Hydrol from your dealer today or write for Free descriptive folder. Address Dept. EH-10

HYDROL

LITTER SPRAY AND DISINFECTANT

A Product of

WHITMOYER LABORATORIES, Inc.

MYERSTOWN, PENNA.

The PEERLESS Poultry Plucker

Picks Faster—Cleaner
—With Less Barking
—Comparison Invited

Particular poultry packers will be pleased with results when using a PEERLESS machine. Built to last. Reduce costs and improve your quality with this fine poultry plucker. Write or wire for prices.

THE THOMAS CO.

BOX E 343, DELAWARE, OHIO

COMBS

BARRED ROCKS

You'll have to comb the country to find better Barred Rocks.

You can depend on Combs' Barred Rocks. They're healthy, quick growing, and they're famous for broiler quality and high egg production. These real meat and egg qualities make Combs' Barred Rocks ideal for these days of heavy demand for both meat and eggs.

3,600 N.H.-U.S. Pullorum Clean Breeders

Write today for Combs' folder and attractive prices.

WALTER W. COMBS

Box E, Hampton Falls, New Hampshire

POULTRY HOUSE LIGHTING SWITCHES

Increase egg production 25 to 35%. Switch automatically turns lights on and off at any set time.

301 — On-and-off switch for early morning lighting. **$13.00**

Cap. 3000 watts .....

PS—Switch for morning and evening lighting with automatic dimming circuit. Cap. 1500 watts **$18.50**

For 110 Volt, 60 Cycle A.C.—
F. O. B. Quincy

See Your Dealer or Order Direct.

BROWER MFG. CO.

Box 3923 QUINCY, ILLINOIS

News Notes

COMING EVENTS

Oct. 3-6, Sherburne (N.Y.) Poultry Show. Richard Runyon, sec'y.

Oct. 25-26, Jersey Chick Association Annual Meeting, Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City. J. C. Taylor, sec'y.

Nov. 11-15, Massachusetts Poultry Breeders' School, Bowditch Lodge, Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass.

Nov. 21-25, Rochester (N.Y.) Poultry Show. O. H. Harmon, sec'y., 293 Henrietta Rd., Rochester 7, N.Y.

Dec. 5-9, New York Poultry Show, New York City. Fred H. Bohrer, Marcy, N. Y., sec'y.

CONDITIONS

Farm prices were down slightly at the end of the war, prices received by farmers in mid-August being 204 per cent of their August 1909-July 1914 level, compared with 206 on July 15, 1945.

Farm egg prices averaged 40.8 cents per dozen on August 15, 1945, compared with 33 cents a year ago. Chicken prices averaged 28.6 cents, compared with 24.1 cents a year ago.

Dried egg production in July totaled 47,941,000 pounds—drop of 70 per cent from a year ago. Since V-J day, the Army has cancelled all of its contracts for dried eggs.

The egg-feed ratio, compiled and published weekly by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, shows the number of dozens of eggs required to buy 100 pounds of the laying ration.

Week-Ending	Average Cost 100 lbs. Feed	Average Egg Price per Doz.	Egg-Feed Ratio
Aug. 16	$3.45	$0.47	7.3
Aug. 23	$3.45	$0.48	7.2
Aug. 30	$3.48	$0.49	7.1
Sept. 6	$3.53	$0.498	7.1

The broiler chick movement on the Delmarva peninsula in August totaled 8,857,485 chicks, an increase of 81 per cent over August of last year. For the first eight months of this year, the broiler chick movement totaled 83,777,395 chicks, or 39 per cent more than in the corresponding months of last year.

Removal of the poultry set-aside order virtually eliminated ceiling prices for broilers in the Delmarva area by the first week of September.

Egg Production during August amounted to 3,941 million eggs, which was 2 per cent below August last year, but 33 per cent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. A new record high was reached in the West North Central States, but the North Atlantic and Western States fell considerably below last year. To date, total U. S. production amounts to only 5 per cent below last year's large output.

Egg Production per Layer again established a new record in August of 13.0 eggs per bird compared to 12.4 eggs last August. This makes the sixth consecutive month during which production per hen has hit all-time highs. For the year to date, production per hen is 3 per cent higher than last year.

Layers in Farm Flocks averaged 303,794,000 birds during August—6 per cent below last August. Culling during the month was less than half as large as it was during last August, indicating that egg prices have encouraged farmers to retain a larger number of birds than usual at this time of the year.

Pullets Not of Laying Age on September 1 totalled 295,125,000 birds which is 10 per cent more than a year ago. The increase was 12 per cent in the North Atlantic States. In addition to these pullets, there were 208,745,000 young chickens on farms that were hatched after June 1, which is an increase of 46 per cent above last year. Increases ranged from 33 per cent in the South Atlantic States to 76 per cent in the North Atlantic States. The proportion of the late-hatched pullets that will enter laying flocks in the winter and spring will depend on egg prices this fall and winter.

Shell Egg Holdings on September 1 amounted to 4,721,000 cases compared to 7,653,000 cases last year. This year's holdings included 1,213,000 cases, owned by Government agencies, leaving only 3,[illegible],000 cases for civilians. This is an all-time low since storage records were first compiled in 1916.

Frozen Egg Holdings on September 1 were down to 216,448,000 pounds. This represents an out-movement during the month of 33 million pounds, compared to last year's 17 million, and the 5-year (1940-44) average out movement of 11 million pounds. Trade reports indicate that from 75 to 100 million pounds of frozen eggs are not going to be dried for the Army as heretofor planned. The USDA has announced that these eggs will not be dumped on the market, but will probably be exported.

Baby Chick Production during August reached 60,470,000 chicks, which is another production record. This compares with 26,304,000 chicks produced last August. As of September 1 there was still a shortage of hatching eggs, but some chick order cancellations were received during the latter half of the month. Chick orders on hand September 1 were up 160 per cent from last year, and the number of eggs set during the month were up 91 per cent.

FEED COSTS

Rising feed prices since last spring have probably caused many poultry raisers to wonder whether ceiling prices were being ignored.

Feed manufacturers and dealers, however, are still operating at the profit margins set by OPA. The manufacturer's margin is limited to the average profit over the replacement cost of ingredients and bags during January, March, May, October, November, and December 1942.

Since farmers were holding their 1944 corn on the farm because of weather conditions and until they could be sure of the 1945 crop, feed manufacturers were unable to buy as much corn as usual. Instead they had to buy wheat on the open market at prices higher than for corn. At one mid-western feed center, wheat was priced at $15 more per ton than corn.

On August 31, OPA announced some changes in the mixed feed regulation to make it easier for small manufacturers to comply, but no changes were made in ceiling prices.

FEED SUPPLY OUTLOOK

Corn and protein feeds have continued scarce in many areas, but the break in egg prices in some sections is expected to relieve what promised to be an extremely tight feed situation during the coming months.

The September 10 government crop report showed some improvement in the corn outlook, the crop being estimated at about 5 per cent less than last year. It should result in an increased flow of corn from farms.

During mid-summer, the Corn Products Refining Company ran full page advertisements in cornbelt farm dailies urging farmers to release some corn, even if only 10 per cent, in order to relieve the shortage of corn needed for processing into feed, food, and industrial products.

Wheat production this year is estimated at about 7 per cent greater than it was in 1944.

SEPARATE POULTRY BRANCH

The long sought separate poultry branch became an actuality when Secretary of

Make More WITH PINE TOP R.O.P. Bred Chicks

FALL AND WINTER DELIVERY

Order Pine Top chicks now for delivery this fall and winter. Hatches every week. All breeds: U.S. Approved New Hampshires, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Leghorns.

CROSS BREEDS
For BROILER Growers

New Hampshire females crossed with Barred Rock males. A favorite in the great broiler growing areas.

FREE CHICK BOOK

WRITE TODAY
—for valuable catalog and latest prices.

PINE TOP POULTRY FARMS
BOX E-2 MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
"New England's Great R. O. P. Farm"

BELL'S

Pa. R. O. P.
NEW HAMPSHIRES & BARRED ROCKS
ARE BRED FOR HIGH EGG PRODUCTION AND RAPID GROWTH

Sold Out Until Late Fall

Pullorum clean since 1928.

BELL POULTRY FARM
CLARKSVILLE PENNSYLVANIA

BABY CHICKS

PROMPT SHIPMENT

HATCHES EVERY WEEK IN THE YEAR. NO ORDER TOO LARGE OR TOO SMALL.

Will Ship C.O.D.	100 Unsexed	100 Pullets	100 Cockerels
S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00	$20.00	$10.00
White Rocks	18.00	22.00	18.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds	18.00	22.00	18.00
Red-Rox & Rox-Red Cross	18.00	22.00	18.00
Bar. Rox	18.00	22.00	18.00
Heavy Mixed	16.00		16.00

95% GUARANTEED ON ALL PULLET CHICKS

100% live delivery. Every Breeder Blood-Tested. Order direct from this advertisement or write for CATALOG.

THOMPSONTOWN HATCHERY
Route 19 Thompsontown, Pa.

FOR POULTRY COLDS . . .

DUST WITH HTH-15

HTH-15 is a dry chlorine inhalant for use whenever treatment for colds is needed. Floats in the air a long time when dusted above heads of birds with ordinary dust gun, thus prolonging treatment.

Write for full details. 1345

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.)
60 EAST 42nd ST. · NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

***Old Dutch* CHICKS**

Now ready for you at low fall prices. Hatching the year around—all heavy breeds plus Super White Leghorns. Started chicks at all times or brooded to your order. Free discount price list.

OLD DUTCH HATCHERY, ZEELAND, MICH.

Switch over to THE NEW B-B EGG MASH

See the difference it makes

The *new* B-B Egg Mash is a good, carefully balanced, vitamin-potent and highly palatable mash...capable of maintaining high production rates and good body weights through the winter months when eggs command the highest prices. When you feed the new B-B Egg Mash you can be confident that you are giving your birds the essential nutrition necessary for the most economical results in the laying pens. Considering the nation-wide demand for more and more eggs, this is the ideal time to switch over to the new B-B Egg Mash.

MARITIME MILLING CO., INC., BUFFALO 2, N. Y.

Egg charts speak volumes when you feed

GET **B·K** TODAY
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Dusted on chickens it helps combat strangling mucus due to roup and colds. Also used to sanitize their drinking water.

DEPT. EPM, B·K DIVISION

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Chemicals
1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILA, 7, PA.

PILCH'S
CHICK SEXING SCHOOL

Our 7th Year

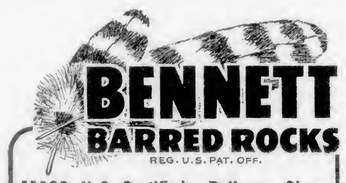
Outstanding Chick Sexing School in Eastern U. S.

Reference student graduates in Cuba, Canada and 14 states of the U. S.

ENROLL NOW

CHESTER PILCH

Box 95, Thompsonville, Conn.



BENNETT BARRED ROCKS
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

MASS.-U.S. Certified—Pullorum Clean

Bennett's Barred Rocks prove popular for broiler crosses. High production and quality meat breeding makes this Barred Rock ideal. Fall hatched cockerel chicks best for Summer matings. Gives new life and greater hatchability.

Get circular and price list—Order now.

HARRY S. BENNETT
BOX E, NORTH BROOKFIELD, MASS.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo, Cat.

	Non-Sexed Pullets		Cockerels
Hanson or Large Type	per 100	per 100	per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$8.00
Black Minorcas	11.00	20.00	8.00
Bar. & W. Rox, Wh. Wy.	18.00	20.00	18.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	18.00	20.00	18.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	20.00	25.00	18.00

Heavy Mix. $17-100; ASSORTED BROILER CHIX, $13-100 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B. W. D. 100% live del. Postpaid. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy.

C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box E. McAlisterville, Pa.

Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson on August 18 announced the establishment within the U. S. Department of Agriculture of the Production and Marketing Administration, consolidating more than a dozen offices and agencies and eliminating the old Triple-A. Undersecretary of Agriculture John B. Hutson was named administrator of PMA.

No one has been named to head the poultry branch, but Tom Stitts, who was chief of the old dairy and poultry branch, was appointed acting director of the poultry branch while serving as director of the separate dairy branch.

Functions of the new poultry branch will be to promote uniform grades and standards for poultry products, formulate price support policies, buy and sell surplus poultry products, help develop production goals, prepare market analyses, and similar duties.

One of the first jobs the new poultry branch may have to handle is the disposal of approximately 100 million pounds of frozen eggs no longer needed because of the cancellation of all egg drying contracts by the Army. Assurance has been given that these eggs will not be dumped on civilian markets.

ORGANIZATIONS

The Jersey Chick Association will hold its annual meeting at the Hotel Chelsea in Atlantic City, October 25 and 26. This meeting is open to all poultrymen. Leading authorities in their field will discuss the outlook, pullorum disease problems, and production of quality chicks through better breeding.

The American Poultry Association's show management section, meeting in Chicago, approved the new constitution and by-laws providing for associate membership for every organization holding poultry shows in the United States. It recommended that all shows employ licensed judges when practicable and that all shows provide space and cooperate with the APA in promotional exhibits.

Paul Ives, Boston Poultry Exposition, Inc., is president of the show management section, while Chas. N. Burmaster, Sandy Creek, N. Y., is secretary-treasurer.

Ohio Poultry Council's president A. L. Everitt, Delaware, Ohio, has announced the personnel of the Ohio Poultry Research Fund's first board of governors—consisting of six poultry industry members and six from Ohio State University and the Ohio Experiment Station. Function of the board is to plan the research to be conducted from the revenue of the Ohio Poultry Research Fund being raised by donations from the industry. Goal for the fund is $100,000.

Industry board members: N. R. Baker (distribution), Columbus, Ohio; Martin Schultz (feed), Urbana, Ohio; Wm. A. Krapp (equipment), Toledo, Ohio; W. J. Buss (poultry breeders), Wooster, Ohio; Jerome Hall (turkey growers), Canfield, Ohio; Carl Daugherty (hatcheries), Shelby, Ohio.

College and experiment station members: Poultry Department Chairman E. L. Dakan; Dean J. F. Cunningham; Graduate School Dean Dr. A. W. Smith; Experiment Station Director Edmund Secrest; Extension Poultryman C. M. Ferguson; sixth member to be chosen.

International Baby Chick Association officials are optimistic over the possibilities of holding the biggest convention and exposition in the history of the association next July. They believe that travel conditions will have improved by that time. Decision as to the host city will probably be made in December or January.

The Ohio Valley Egg Cooperative, having more than 800 producer members in southwestern Ohio, southeastern Indiana, and northern Kentucky, officially opened its plant near Milford, Ohio, on August 31. The co-op had planned to start operation on June 1, but ODT had denied it the necessary gasoline to operate.

The Rockingham Poultry Marketing Cooperative, Broadway, Va., is erecting a $46,000 poultry processing plant at Winchester, Va.

Archie L. Mackie, E. Kingston, N. H., was re-elected president of the turkey division of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council when the group met in New York City on August 8.

Melini's Chicks

N.J.-U.S. APPROVED

Get Ready for Profits

There are profits ahead in both eggs and meat. Start now with chicks bred under Melini's square deal policy—"ONE GRADE — ONE PRICE" in every breed, a policy that has gained happy customers in 20 states. Get set for top production and extra profits. Choose from

6 STRAIGHT BREEDS — 4 CROSS BREEDS

40,000 Breeders, all Twice Tested Against Pullorum—assure you top quality chicks for any purpose—broilers, roasters—brown eggs or white eggs.

SEXED CHICKS—95% Accuracy Guaranteed

Hatches every week. Write for descriptive folder, prices and delivery dates.

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Dept. D, DELSEA DRIVE & OAK ROAD, VINELAND, N.J.

New! BROWER DISINFECTING TORCH and Weed Burner

Can't be beat for disinfecting poultry and hog houses, batteries, yards, etc. Replaces expensive disinfectants. Kills all germs, worm eggs, mites and lice. Also kills green weeds, seeds and all, instantly! Easy to use, safe, FAST (disinfects 1,000 sq. ft. per hr.) Burns gasoline or kerosene. 1 gal. steel tank, 2 hr. supply. Highly recommended. See your dealer, or order direct.

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THEY LIVE BETTER, GROW and FEATHER FASTER, LAY MORE and BIGGER EGGS than most strains

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With prospects bright for both egg and meat profits we devote a lifetime experience to producing the best chicks possible for your profits.

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BABY CHICKS .. $18. PER 100

Special Prices on Large Orders.

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders, 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free), Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

JOSEPH TOLMAN — I SPECIALIZE, ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE. Dept. E ROCKLAND MASS.

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4 Week PULLETS **$26.00** | Baby Cockerels $5.45

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POULTRY AND EGG BOARD

Poultry and Egg National Board directors, at their meeting in Chicago in July, amended the by-laws to permit state and local poultry industry organizations, contributing $100 to the board's general fund, to appoint delegates to board meetings and be eligible to vote in the election of the five directors-at-large.

Poultry producers associations, baby chick associations, improvement associations, poultry councils or federations, cooperatives, feed and grain dealers associations, and poultry and egg shippers associations are among the groups eligible to participate.

A. H. Trask, Black River Falls, Wis., new president of National Turkey Federation, has been appointed that organization's representative on the board, succeeding C. W. Wampler, Harrisonburg, Va.

THE TRADE

Agricultural Advertising & Research, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y., has opened a New York City office with Charles L. Reisner, until recently advertising manager of the De Laval Separator Co., in charge.

L. J. Swetland

Nichols Poultry Farm, Inc., Kingston, New Hampshire announces the addition of L. J. Swetland to its staff.

Mr. Swetland has been Supervisor of Retail Stores in the State of Maine for Charles M. Cox Company, manufacturers of Wirthmore Poultry Feeds, and has been associated with the concern for 20 years.

He has been leader in feed association work in Maine and served as a member of the State of Maine Feed Advisory Committee during the war.

Posters, illustrated by use of Kodachrome photographs in natural colors and showing birds of all ages suffering from Newcastle disease, are being distributed by the Vineland Poultry Laboratories of Vineland, N. J., as an educational service.

On the ashes of the old mill which burned June 30, 1944, Kasco Mills, Inc. has erected a new modern mill capable of enlarged production as compared to the mill that burned. The new structure is modern, labor-saving and will enable the Kasco Company to maintain an increased output at reduced cost. The new mill is five stories of steel and concrete construction and is fireproof. In addition to the animal and poultry feed produced therein, dog food will also be manufactured. Kasco Mills is an outgrowth of a feed business started at Haverstraw, New York by the Kieser family 62 years ago. The mill was moved to Waverly in 1916 and several third generation members of the Kieser family now sit on the Board of Directors.

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"VITA-VIM FEEDS CAN TAKE IT"

GET GREATER PRODUCTION WITH QUALITY FEEDS
LET "VITA-VIM" SUPPLY ALL YOUR NEEDS!

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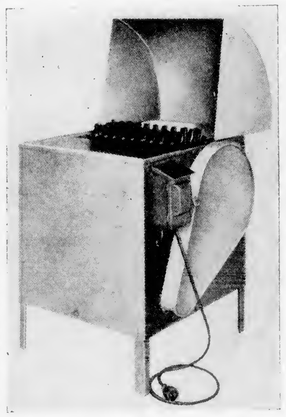

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STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT AND OWNERSHIP OF EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE PUBLISHING COMPANY

Publisher, Jas. T. Huston, Hanover, Pa.

Editor, Roland C. Hartman, Hanover, Pa.

Secretary-Treas., Richard B. Alleman, Hanover, Pa.

STOCKHOLDERS HOLDING ONE PER CENT OR MORE OF THE CAPITAL STOCK—Jas. T. Huston, Richard B. Alleman, Roland C. Hartman, all of Hanover, Pa.

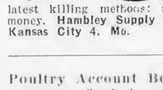
We have no bondholders, mortgages or other security holders whatsoever.

RICHARD B. ALLEMAN, Sec'y-Treas.

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, a notary public, in the County and State aforementioned, on September 21, 1945.

N. R. BURGER, Notary Public

My commission expires April 13, 1947.



Blade cuts artery, pierces brain, perfect bleeding, easy picking. **Fully Guaranteed.** Order direct. **$1.75 POSTPAID.** Write for Free Folder, latest killing methods; an extra grade means more money. **Hambley Supply Co., 4002 E Highland Ave., Kansas City 4, Mo.**

Poultry Account Book—Know whether or not your flock is paying by keeping complete records of income and expenses. Instructions furnished. Book priced at 50 cents, postpaid. Order from **Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Dept. 301, Hanover, Pa.**

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(Ascaridia galli)

Be sure your feed manufacturer furnishes you with a Mash-Nic worming mash from time to time. It is the easiest way to control large roundworm (Ascaridia galli.) Just feed for a few days and worms are gone.

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In Mash-Nic the nicotine is locked up until acted upon by the juices of small intestine. It is odorless, tasteless and economical. No upset of production or growth. Ask your feed dealer or write for further information.

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Riverside New Hampshires are so popular with egg producers and broiler raisers, that early ordering is advisable. Their 7 Profit Factors are backed up by 22 years breeding.

11,000 N.H.-U.S. Pullorum Clean and Approved breeders on our own 4 farms.

New Hampshire Baby Chicks (sexed or straight-run)
ORDER FALL, WINTER CHICKS NOW!
Catalog free — write Leo Berard, owner

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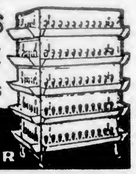
Toxite KILLS Red Mites Bed Bugs

Spray brooder house and saturate litter to control coccidiosis.

Spray roosts and other breeding places. Kills red mites, bed bugs, blue bugs, fleas, cockroaches, ants, and similar pests. Use garden sprayer. Treatment usually lasts for months. Also kills mite. FOR COLDS—Spray thick mist over birds in closed house several times a day. Ask your dealer or WRITE.
TOXITE LABORATORIES, BOX 3, CHESTERTOWN, MD.

2 LB. BROILERS IN 8 WEEKS
Write TODAY for complete information and factory-to-you, money saving prices
CHEWALLA BROODER CO. HOLLY SPRINGS MISSISSIPPI
CHEWALLA Sanitary BROODER



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BARRED ROCKS
WORLD'S OLDEST STRAIN
U.S. R.O.P. & State Supervised
Here's high production in America's best meat chicken. Eggs, chicks, breeding stock. Write for catalog & prices.
ONE BREED ONLY
JOE PARKS AND SONS ALTOONA, PA.

The presence of this little known but dangerous disease in both eastern and western areas calls for prompt recognition, quarantine and isolation as a safeguard against spread.

The Quaker Oats Company has announced three appointments as the first step in the postwar expansion of its feed division. Dr. O. B. Kent, formerly manager of feed service, now becomes director of feed research; A. A. Dennerlein, former assistant to Dr. Kent, now becomes manager of feed service; while Chas. F. Hicks, who joined the firm on August 1, has been named manager of dealer service.

Dr. O. B. Kent

As director of feed research, Dr. Kent will have complete charge of products, research, and feeding programs for all poultry and livestock feeds. Before joining Quaker Oats Company in 1922, Dr. Kent was professor of poultry at Cornell University. He has pioneered in many feeding advances, including the restricted feeding program for poultry, the revival of whole oats feeding for poultry, and the use of cod liver oil, cod liver meal and molasses in commercial poultry mashes. His weekly poultry talks have been a feature of the company's "Man on the Farm" radio program for the past eight years.

Chas. F. Hicks

Dr. Kent is past president of the Poultry Science Association, first editor of Poultry Science, member of the World Poultry Science Association, and secretary of the nutrition council of the American Feed Manufacturers Assn.

Mr. Dennerlein, University of Wisconsin graduate, joined Quaker Oats Company in 1925 and has been active in all phases of feed service, research, and promotion since that time. He presents the blue ribbon poultryman each week in the "Man on the Farm" radio program.

Mr. Hicks has been engaged in promotional work in the poultry and feed industries since 1926 when he became assistant secretary of the International Baby Chick Association. For the past eight years, he has been doing promotional and merchandising work with feed dealers and hatcherymen. He will devote his time to helping Ful-O-Pep dealers develop programs whereby they can better serve farmers and feeders.

A. A. Dennerlein

The Stone Mountain Grit Co., Lithonia, Ga., has purchased the remaining inventory of the poultry conservation booklets issued by the National Poultry Advisory Council, according to Dr. Cliff D. Carpenter, formerly executive secretary of the council. It brought to a total of $1,700 the sum which the council was able to turn over to the Poultry and Egg National Board, as decided when the council voted to dissolve last December.

Pres. Chas. L. Davidson of the Stone Mountain Grit Company has indicated that reasonable quantities of these booklets will be furnished without charge on requests made to him at Lithonia, Georgia.

PEOPLE

Edward W. Glazener has been appointed associate professor of poultry at the University of Maryland, succeeding Dr. P. E. Phillips who recently became acting poultry head at Iowa State College. A graduate of North Carolina State College and a former poultry extension worker in that state, Glazener received his master's degree at the University of Maryland in August.

Stephan Chisick has been named chief of the egg and poultry price section of OPA, succeeding C. W. Haldeman who resigned to become manager and buyer of the egg department of the American Stores Company, Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS

The American Veterinary Medical Association is advocating that sanitary and humane regulations now in effect on rail shipments of livestock and poultry be applied to truck shipments also.

The University of Vermont's poultry plant, for which the legislature provided $30,000 earlier this year and for which plans have been approved, will include a one-story brooder house 30 by 150 feet, and a two-story laying house 30 by 100 feet.

The brooder house will have a partial basement containing the heating plant, the incubator, the hatcher, and a battery room for starting chicks. One end of the building will contain a meeting and demonstration room. When not used for brooding, the building will be used as a barracks house for layers.

Included in a 45 by 30-foot basement beneath the laying house will be a constant temperature room for holding eggs and poultry meat, a processing room, and an egg room.

Maryland's post-war agricultural committee—composed of leaders in the state's agriculture—seeing the need for improvement in the average quality of poultry products, suggested a post-war poultry program that included the following points:

(1) Better breeding to attain the greatest possible efficiency in producing meat or eggs; (2) more widespread use of insulated houses; (3) more extensive use of artificial lights to maintain egg production; (4) better disease control methods; (5) educational work among producers, merchants, and consumers on the Maryland Fresh egg law; (6) more extensive use of farm egg coolers; (7) a new egg sizing law for the state; (8) more selling of eggs, chickens and turkeys on a graded basis; (9) better market quotations; (10) more cooperative marketing; (11) studies to decide whether it is feasible to establish cooperative turkey dressing plants in certain areas of the state; and (12) studies to determine the possibility of developing new uses for eggs and new outlets for poultry meat.

Turkey marketings are expected to be the earliest in years, according to E. Y. Smith, poultry extension specialist of Cornell University.

Pennsylvania's Farm Show will not be held next January, even though the army would vacate the farm show building immediately, according to Miles Horst, state secretary of agriculture. It would be impossible to get the building ready by that time. Farm organizations will continue to hold meetings, however.

New England feed men will stage a one day meeting at the Statler Hotel in Boston, Mass., on November 9th. There will be talks by well-known authorities on dairying, poultry and general feed conditions. Anyone interested is invited to attend.

Turkey NOTES

By J. C. TAYLOR

Pullorum Disease—Any turkey grower planning to hatch from his own stock in 1946 should make plans now to test his flock to remove birds carrying pullorum disease organisms. Pullorum disease in poults causes a high mortality. There is no reason to produce poults infected with pullorum disease at time of hatching. A sound testing program for the eradication of this disease in the breeding flock will mean the production of clean poults.

Have the breeding flock tested by your official state testing agency.

Crooked Breast—The market season always brings in questions regarding breast bones and breast blisters, what causes them, and what can you do about them. The answers to these questions are still baffling the scientific world.

Crooked breast bones are sometimes laid to faulty nutrition, roosting too early, narrow roosts, and heredity. With our knowledge of nutrition, it doesn't seem likely that faulty nutrition can be a major cause of this condition. At the present time, heredity seems to be the outstanding reason for this trouble. This is one of the problems that enters the breeding field.

There is nothing you can do about crooked breast bones or blisters at this season of the year. Such birds will probably have to be marketed locally. They should not, under any conditions, be put with the better birds as they will naturally lower the over-all grade and price of the flock.

Pendulous crop is in the class as crooked breast bones and blisters. Here again, heredity is important. Other contributing factors are hot, dry weather, and lack of water. Do not send birds with pendulous crops to market. It is far better to dress them off and market locally.

Incubation Problems—It may seem strange to talk about incubation problems in October, but time slips by rapidly. The problems of incubation that you ran into last season should be studied now and corrected before the 1946 season is at hand. Be sure to check over your incubation equipment thoroughly, placing orders for any parts needed.

Perhaps the cause of your poor hatches was in the method of handling your eggs prior to incubation. Check your facilities for holding eggs and make the necessary improvements so that all hatching eggs will be held at the proper temperature and humidity and not too long prior to incubation.

22 Per Cent More Turkeys

Farmers have produced another record turkey crop this year—44,150,000 birds, or 22 per cent more than last year, and 44 per cent above the 1937-41 average, according to preliminary estimates by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The heavy demand for turkeys and favorable weather, which brought hens into production early and resulted in an early hatch, were largely responsible for the increase.

California leads all other states in number of turkeys grown this year. Pennsylvania, leading turkey state in the East, ranks eighth.

YOU'RE Really Talking Turkey...

. . . when you feed a mash containing **DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL.**

For this concentrate, rich in protein, builds flesh that's tender, juicy, full of flavor.

Studies made at the University of Wyoming show that when you feed corn gluten meal you can expect these results.

- tender breast texture
- a better fleshed bird
- the most satisfactory quality of juice in the roasted carcass
- superior flavor and taste after roasting

It's money in your pocket to feed both poults and growing birds a mash made with **DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL.**

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Prized far more than bought gifts are those you crochet yourself . . . in spare time, at tiny cost! Exquisite doilies, table sets, edgings. Decorative chair sets, clever pot holders. Smart hats, bags, accessories, for teens and older. Darling sweaters and toys for baby. Hundreds of ideas in books listed. Check and mail coupon NOW!

Beautiful Pineapple, one of many favorites in "Doilies," No. 217.

Cobweb edging from 100 patterns in "Edgings," No. 218.

New, easy crocheted sweater in "Woollies for Babies," No. 224.

"Chair Sets," No. 223, smart decorator patterns.

New head-hugger . . . one of many models in "Hats and Accessories." No. 220.

Beautiful models with directions for expert finishing in "Bags," No. 219.

From "Gifts," No. 226, clever, useful, personalized gifts.

Unusual embroidered touches, in "Pot Holders," No. 222.

HURRY! ORDER THESE 10c BOOKS NOW! START GIFT-MAKING EARLY!

The Spool Cotton Company, Dept. EPM 10-45
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Please send the books checked, at 10c each. Enclosed is.....cents.

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- ☐ "Woollies for Babies," No. 224
- ☐ "Women's Sweaters," No. 225
- ☐ "Gifts," No. 226
- ☐ "Hats and Accessories," No. 220
- ☐ "Bags," No. 219
- ☐ "Learn How Book," No. 170 (crochet, knit, etc.)

Name .....
Address .....

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My big bargain package beautiful fast color quilt pieces includes giant spool thread, free, 18 selected quilt patterns, plus enough assorted colorful goods to make over 1200 quilt patches; special $1.49 C.O.D. plus postage. 100% satisfaction money back guarantee. Send no money. Pay postman. Mary Caldwell, Craft Remnant Co., Dept. 19A, Bloomington, Ill. Free! for prompt action—latest Trail Blazers' Almanac. Clip this.

67 RARE & FANCY BREEDS

67 Rare Breeds including Polish; Spanish; Buttercups; Turkens; Australorps; Houdans; Lakenvelders; Andalusians; Cornish; Sussex; Hamburgs; Giants; Brahmas; Red, Black, Exchequer Leghorns; Silver, Golden, Columbian, Partridge Wyandottes and Rocks. Chicks, Eggs, Sexed chicks. Handsome catalogue, colored pictures free. MURRAY McMURRAY HATCHERY, Box B45, Webster City, Iowa.

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110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metalic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only $19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use. MAGIC WELDER MFG. CO., 241RZ Canal St., New York City.

The Home Page

Betty Neal
Editor

Get Ready for Fall Sewing

Perhaps you did go over your machine last winter when lots of other women did, but it is time now to give it another treatment before you get into fall sewing.

Squirt kerosene or carbon tetrachloride into the oil holes and around places where moving parts rub against each other, to flush out the gummed oil and dirt. Then run the machine for a while. If you have an electric machine, play safe by running it by hand rather than by motor. Remember that most cleaning fluids are inflammable. Keep them away from an open flame and work in a well ventilated room or on the porch.

Wipe the machine to remove excess cleaning fluid and leave for a few hours or until odor of kerosene or carbon tetrachloride has disappeared. Then oil the machine, run it a little, and wipe off any excess oil carefully.

Test the stitch and adjust the tension, and you are all ready for the next sewing season.

Kitchen Sink Plans

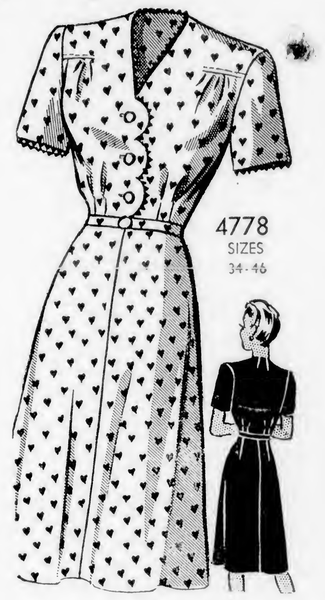
As considerable time is spent near the sink, place it so as to offer a pleasant view. When you can, don't locate it where it can be seen from the living room, since floor surfaces near the sink may be somewhat spotted from water splashing on the waxed finish.

A very good location for the sink is under the window with work surfaces on both sides. The next best place is at right angles to the window, flanked by work surfaces. This arrangement allows light to come in from the side while working at the sink. Keep sink out of corners and don't place it opposite a window if possible, because the light is cut off by the person working at the sink

Bias-cut Slip Needs Careful Ironing

Oftentimes the bias-cut slip that was so attractive and hip-slimming hangs unevenly after it has been washed. If it does, it is not the fault of the manufacturer, but rather the way it was ironed.

Next time, iron diagonally across the slip so that your iron moves along the straight or the grain of the goods. By this method, you will get better results.



4778
SIZES
34-46

Attractive House Dress

A dress that is feminine without being fussy is found in No. 4778. Made in rayon or cotton you would enjoy wearing it any day and every day. No. 4778 comes in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. 36 requires 3 yards of 39-inch material.

Send 20 cents in coin for this pattern to Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Box 197, Pattern Dept., 243 W. 17th St., New York 11, N. Y. Write plainly size, name, address, style number.

Dustless Dust Cloth

Dusting goes easier if a dustless cloth is used. To make, put a tablespoon of furniture polish in a jar and turn jar in the hand until the inside surface is coated. Then place two dust cloths, slightly moistened with water, in the jar and screw on top. When cloths are thoroughly saturated, keep them in a clean jar.

Recipe of the Month

Peanut Butter Chocolate Cake

1¾ cups sifted cake flour
¾ teaspoon soda
¾ teaspoon salt
1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons shortening
3 tablespoons peanut butter
2 squares unsweetened chocolate, melted
1 cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla

Sift flour once, measure, add soda, salt, and sugar, and sift together three times. Cream shortening and peanut butter until well blended. Then add melted chocolate and mix well. Add sifted dry ingredients, milk, and vanilla. Stir until flour is dampened. Beat vigorously 1 minute. Bake in two 8-inch layer pans which have been greased, lined with waxed paper, and greased again. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 25 minutes, or until done. Spread your favorite boiled frosting on tops and sides of cake using Bittersweet Coating on top of frosting, if desired. Double recipe for three 10-inch layers.

Photo from General Foods

Bittersweet Coating

2 squares unsweetened chocolate
2 teaspoons butter

Melt chocolate and butter over hot water and blend. Cool slightly and pour as coating over cake which has been frosted letting chocolate cover top entirely and run down on sides to give shadow or silhouette effect on sides of cake.

PEERLESS Automatic EGG GRADER

$19.95 Postpaid

Quickly pays for itself—Graded Eggs bring better prices

Now, any flock owner can afford a modern, automatic Egg Grader. A marvel of simplicity and accuracy. Note these features:

- Grades 4 to 5 Cases per Hour
- Adjustable to ANY 4 Different Grades of Eggs
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Regardless of the size of your flock, you CAN afford this time-saving labor-saving money-making equipment. Only $19.95 Postpaid.

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PLANS ARE SIMPLE

These 8 to 40 cubic foot sizes can be built of new or used parts. Special offer for short time only: Our 50c Build Your Own Milk Cooler Plan will be included without cost. Mail $1 bill or check for complete plans and catalog.

LEJAY MFG., 429 LeJay Bldg., MINNEAPOLIS 8, MINN.

Science MARCHES ON

By CARL H. SCHROEDER

"Sulfadiazine remarkably effective for Coccidiosis." This caption heads the report on more than 30 experiments conducted by research workers at the University of Wisconsin (Wisconsin Annual Report of the Experiment Station, Bulletin 465). In these tests sulfadiazine proved more effective than other sulfa drugs, including sulfaguanidine, which heretofore has been considered one of the most promising members of the sulfa family.

In contrast with all the others, sulfadiazine seems to be effective not only as a preventive but also as a cure, except in cases too far advanced. It stops the production of coccidia, and those few that are produced are incapable of development to the infectious stage of their life cycle. If this is so, the use of sulfadiazine should prevent the spread of the disease. The drug should be given for 5 successive days, but the amount to be administered is not specified.

The practical use of the treatment will depend on the price of the drug. As with so many other drugs, when eventually produced in large volume, the price can be expected to be reduced to the point making its use practical as a coccidiosis treatment. After all, solving problems of cost by quantity production has helped to make America great.

* * *

Blood and meat spots in eggs. Different breeds, or probably more correctly, different strains differ in their tendency to produce eggs with blood or meat spots, according to a report by F. P. Jeffrey, formerly at the New Jersey Experiment Station. The 23,385 eggs examined were produced by White Leghorns, Legbars, Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds.

The number of meat spots of different kinds ran as high as 59 per cent for the Barred Rocks and 46 per cent for the Reds, not mentioning the 3.5 and 5.7 per cent, respectively, of blood spots. These figures underscore the economic importance of the blood and meat spot problem. The incidence of meat spots was only 8.1 per cent for the Leghorns under study. When taking into account the additional 4.6 per cent of blood spots, it can be seen that even such relatively low occurrence of these defects is an economic problem of considerable magnitude, which merits the attention of research workers and of the industry.

Blood spots and red meat spots were most numerous early in the production year. Meat spots were more prevalent when the layers, in this case, Rhode Island Reds, were kept in cages.

* * *

Curled tongue condition is a deformity in chicks which C. R. Grau, University of California, attributes to an amino acid deficiency of the feed (Proceedings of the Society of Exptl. Biology and Medicine, Vol. 59, No. 2). The specific protein constituents involved are isoleneine, leucine or phenylalamine.

As far as this reviewer knows, the anomaly has not been previously reported as occurring in chicks, but a few rare cases have been observed in turkeys. The above findings suggest, but do not prove, that this tongue deformity in turkeys could be caused by the same dietary deficiencies.

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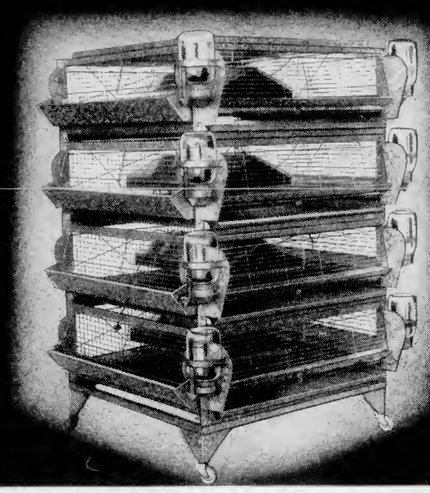

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Begin thinking about placing your 1946 chick order.

Order coal for brooder stoves.

Warm the drinking water of the layers.

To Help Conserve Protein . . .

With 22 per cent more turkeys and 23 per cent more chickens being produced, hogs being fed 40 to 60 pounds heavier, and dairy cows being fed at a heavier rate than usual, protein supplies have become tight. To help conserve protein, the U. S. Department of Agriculture on September 24 made these recommendations to turkey and poultry raisers:

Turkeys—Feed two to three times as much grain as customary in proportion to the amount of protein (mash) feed. It will take a bit longer to put on the same number of pounds, but will make it possible to hold birds longer and market them more orderly.

Broilers—Feed older birds heavily on grain, and save protein feeds for the youngest birds on hand.

Early Pullets — Separate pullets hatched before June. Cull out slow maturing birds and house only well matured birds. Give the laying mash to them.

Late-Hatched Pullets — Place all chickens hatched during June and later on separate ranges or in separate houses and market them as soon as possible. [To page 22]

THROUGH THE Editors Specs

Incomes and Food Buying Quite a point has been made for a number of years that high industrial wage earnings in the cities are necessary if farmers of America are to have broad outlets for their products after the war. It is a sound viewpoint.

During the war, industrial wage rates reached the highest levels ever known. Coupled with long hours, the take-home wages exceeded those of any previous period in our country's history. And with no refrigerators, autos, washing machines and other goods competing for the buyer's dollars, more money went for food.

Despite higher food prices, the percentage of the average worker's income going for food purchases was the lowest in years. That was true, contrary to the numerous claims that the cost of living advanced more rapidly than wages.

It is only human to want to retain the high take-home pay of the war years, even though it was the result of heavy government borrowing, but the movement on the part of certain unions to secure 30 per cent higher wage rates or to get paid for 52 hours when working only 40 hours is almost certain to short-change the workers themselves. People cannot have more by producing less. Such a policy, too, is bound to make less money available to buy eggs, chicken, turkey, and other foods.

When hourly wage rates are suddenly raised, without a corresponding increase in output, it means that the product has to sell for more, despite what OPA for political reasons may say otherwise. The higher cost of the things that he buys subtracts that much more from the wage earner's income, just as tax payments reduce his purchasing power by that much. What is one man's wage is another man's cost.

If too much is subtracted from the wage earner's income through higher costs, direct or indirect taxes, or decreased productivity, he has less money to spend for those things that make the American standard of living the highest in the world. In most countries of the world, the main concern is to get enough to eat and to have a shelter overhead. We take our bathtubs, refrigerators, gas and electric ranges, automobiles, and other characteristics of the American standard of living for granted. When the economic system is slowed up, naturally it means that food purchases go down too.

Eventually, wages will have to be higher. That will be part of an inflationary program necessary to pay the interest charges on the huge national debt accumulated during the war. It will be deliberate government policy, regardless of the fact that it will mean cheap money and that the thrifty and the aged will be affected in the process. Abrupt wage increases, however, can produce just the opposite effect from what is intended.

We must not forget, when looking into the future, that the business activity of the war, the increased wage earnings, and the higher prices for farm products are the result of heavy government expenditures, made possible by borrowing far into the future so that the war would be won. It was not a normal condition.

Scientific Progress Government scientists have developed a strain of hens which lay eggs that are still good to eat after being held two weeks at a temperature of 100 degrees F. They were infertile eggs, of course. A Colorado scientist has demonstrated that good quality eggs in a carton with a moisture-proof wrap and held at room temperature for more than a month kept

[Please turn to page 20]

WE CONTRIBUTE TO POULTRY and EGG NATIONAL BOARD SPONSORED PROGRAM

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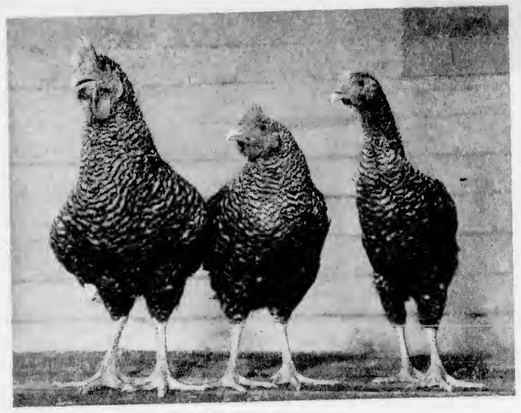
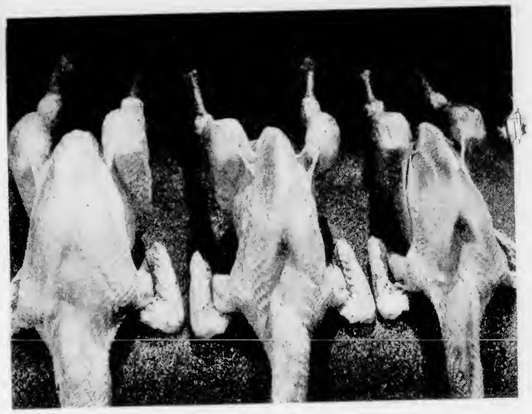


1. This trio will not dress out uniformly.

Evenness in size, with no runts, is desirable. Bird at left weighs over 4½ pounds; middle bird, 3 pounds; tall, skinny bird at right, 2½ pounds. While weight average is good, they will not dress out uniformly.



2. Grade A, B, and C—from left to right.

Will 80 per cent of your broilers grade "A" like one at left. It has weight, broad-breastedness, fatness, is well filled out. Middle one has meaty breast, but will lack fat flavor. Bird at right has poor fleshing all over.

PHOTOS BY AUTHOR

Broiler Qualities

To be profitable, broilers must possess certain traits.

By JOHN H. VONDELL

NOW that broiler raising is a big industry—here to stay—growers will find that the breeds, strains, and crosses likely to be most profitable will have these qualities:

Rapid growth—a 3-pound average, or better, at 12 weeks.

Fast feather growth—complete at 8 weeks of age.

Feed economy—a pound of growth for about 3½ pounds of feed.

Dressed grade—a high percentage that will grade out "A".

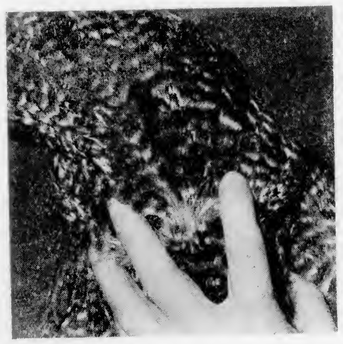
Uniformity—no runts, but evenness in size.

Comb height—fairly rapid growth.

Good pigment—bright yellow skin and shanks.

At Massachusetts State College, four different strains ate 13.39 to 13.76 pounds of feed per bird during 13 weeks. One strain, however, produced a pound of growth on 3.53 pounds of feed, while another required 4.01 pounds of feed per pound of meat. This difference affects profits.

Some strains already combine high egg production with these broiler qualities. In other instances, careful crossing of egg-bred lines with special quality broiler stock may be desirable.

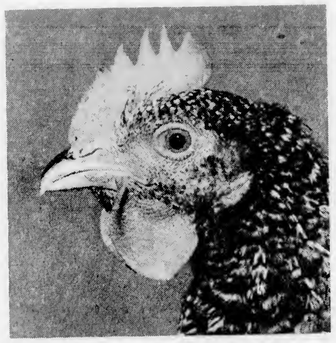


3. Long feathers over entire back.

Rapid feathering makes it possible to shut off heat earlier, helps to avoid cannibalism, birds grade out better.

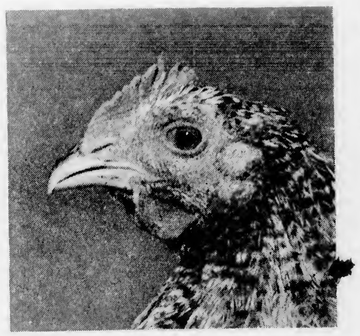
4. Still growing pin feathers.

This bird is slow feathering, likely to be slow growing, probably won't grade well, either alive or dressed.



5. Comb is well developed.

The masculine type comb seems linked with good fleshing, and is usually found on the blocky, compact birds.



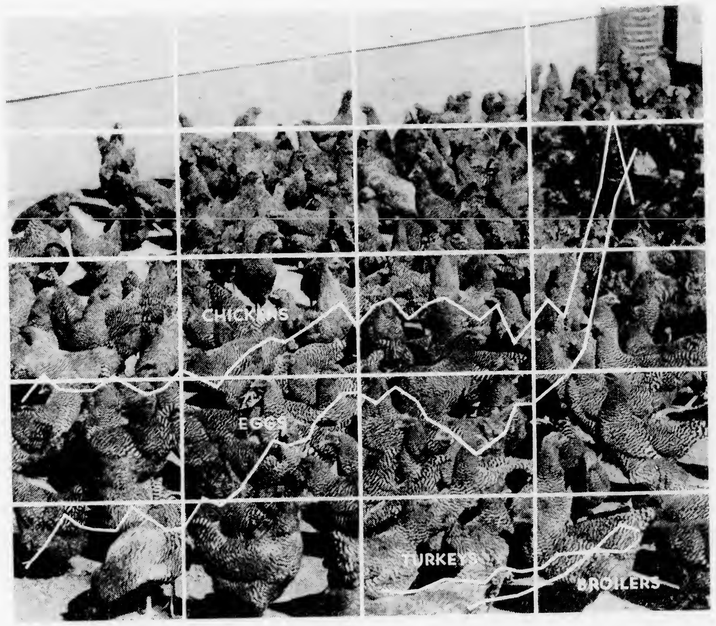
6. Undesirable small comb.

The small comb is often found on the less meaty, all-frame type, usually quite inefficient in the use of feed.

What's Ahead FOR POULTRY?

Immediate future is somewhat uncertain, but large surpluses of eggs, chicken, and turkeys loom ahead. Production about 50 per cent more than in pre-war period. Steagall Amendment may hamper adjustments.

By ROLAND HARTMAN



The lines on this graph show the relative increases in production of eggs and poultry since 1909, turkeys since 1929, commercial broilers since 1934.

THE poultry business is now passing through that stage when the sign posts pointing to the future are not too clear. Here in the East, prices for top quality eggs have continued firm, but there has been a wide range of prices throughout the country, and in some sections egg prices are probably not meeting production costs. This is, however, the normal season of short supplies.

While poultry meat prices held up fairly well for nearly two months after V-J day, they were beginning to sag just before the middle of October. City folks who hadn't been able to get much red meat and practically no poultry for several months were gradually having their poultry appetites satisfied and were also beginning to eat more red meats. But probably the biggest factor in the picture is the withdrawal of the Army from the market less than a month after the set-aside order for poultry had been suspended.

What is ahead for the poultryman in the months to come? Will there be large price depressing surpluses of eggs, poultry, and turkeys?

There are many "ifs" in the picture. If red meats continue to be more plentiful and ration points are removed altogether, it will undoubtedly reduce egg and poultry use further. If UNRRA, however, should decide to use eggs and poultry in its European relief feeding program, supplies of eggs and poultry may not pose too serious a problem.

To understand the problems that may confront the poultry industry in the next year, one must be fully acquainted with the degree of expansion which has taken place.

50 Per Cent Poultry Increase

Egg production for the 1935-39 period averaged 3,335,000,000 dozen, but last year it reached 5,305,000,000 dozen—an increase of 52 per cent. One-fourth of the 1944 egg production was purchased by the government for Lend-lease and military purposes. This year, it is estimated that total egg production will reach 5,064,000,000 dozen. That is still 51 per cent over the 1935-39 average.

Our population, however, has increased also, so the increase in egg production per person is not as great. In the 1935-39 period, it was estimated there were 310 eggs produced for each person, but last year it climbed to 458 eggs per person. That is an increase of 46 per cent.

Chicken meat production for 1935-39 averaged 2,325,000,000 pounds, but last year it had jumped to 3,460,000,000 pounds. That wasn't as high as in 1943, but that was still a 49 per cent increase over the base period. With specialized broiler meat production having been greatly stimulated, government statisticians expect that 1945 will show a 60 per cent increase over the base period.

Turkey production has had the greatest increase of all. This year's turkey slaughter is expected to be 93 per cent larger than it was during the pre-war period. In poundage, it exceeds the lamb crop. Last year, the government bought nearly one-fifth of the entire crop. This year it will take much less.

Poultry industry leaders who have analyzed the situation carefully recognize that some readjustment downward is necessary, otherwise, poultry raisers might be plagued with low prices for a long time to come.

25 Million Case Surplus Expected

Government officials told National Poultry Producers Federation members meeting in Washington on

[Please turn to page 37]

Possible Egg Surplus at Different Production Levels

If 1946 Production Shows	Total Egg Production Will Be	Egg Surplus* Will Total
Same as 1945	169,000,000 cases	33,000,000 cases
5% decrease	160,000,000 cases	24,000,000 cases
10% decrease	152,000,000 cases	16,000,000 cases
15% decrease	143,000,000 cases	7,000,000 cases

*Figures for possible surplus are based upon a per capita consumption of 330 eggs. If consumption would stay at 345 eggs per person, 6,000,000 cases could be subtracted from each of the totals in this column.

USDA

Chicken Farming... What Does It Offer?

Poultry business has its ups and downs, but rewards are good for the efficient. Right now, industry is greatly expanded.

By L. B. DARRAH and J. H. BRUCKNER

THE post-war period is here, and it won't be long until thousands of men and women embark upon their own little post-war dream. For some, this will be a corner grocery store; for others, a gasoline station; and for still others, a farm. Letters received from back-to-the-landers indicate that more people are interested in entering the poultry business than in any one other type of farming.

What opportunities does the poultry business offer to the newcomer? What kind of a living can be made from raising chickens? Is this a good time to go into the business?

The answers to these questions are important to the folks who are dreaming and planning now for the day when they can be on a chicken farm of their own. It is just ordinary good, common sense to proceed with eyes wide open.

The Part-Timer

Some of those interested in the chicken business are planning only on a small flock in connection with a job in town. These people are interested in having something for themselves and their family to do in their spare hours, in providing eggs and poultry meat for the family, and in adding to the weekly pay check. A poultry flock will certainly take care of their first two wants, but may or may not take care of the third want. Much depends upon how successfully the flock is managed.

In setting up a part-time poultry farm, the big thing to watch is not to get so many layers that the wife will have to do most of the work. Probably any number of hens up to 200 or so would be satisfactory. Beyond this number, the enterprise becomes so large that the wife has to do a lot of the work, while on the other hand, if the number is less than 1,200 or so, it is too small to warrant the hiring of a full-time man to care for them.

A small poultry flock will come nearer to filling the needs of a part-time farmer than perhaps any other enterprise. In addition, the operator will gain valuable experience in caring for poultry, and this may be of considerable help if he loses his job in town and needs to go into the chicken business on a large scale in order to support his family. But remember this: success with a small flock does not mean that you will be equally successful with a much larger flock. Problems just don't increase in the chicken business; they tend to multiply.

The Full-Timer

Will the chicken business give a person who wants to be a full-time poultryman what he wants? To answer that question requires a closer examination of the chicken business in regard to the nature of the industry, the present poultry situation, and the profits that are usually made.

Poultry numbers can expand or contract considerably within a very short period of time. This is fortunate in a way, because periods of unfavorable conditions last but a relatively short time. People just get out of the business, and before long the supply side is brought into line with demand. This characteristic is a disadvantage, too, because periods of very favorable conditions last but a short time. The reason: when conditions become favorable, every Tom, Dick, and Harry jumps into the business, and the supply side is brought up even and often ahead of demand.

Looking down the road that leads to becoming a full-time poultryman, one can't help but notice that the signal light has changed from green to yellow, or from "go" to "caution."

Why has the signal light changed to caution? Here are the reasons:

First, the poultry industry is operating at about the highest level in history. Egg production per capita this year is at a level 35 per cent above pre-war (1935-39), while poultry production per capita, including commercial broilers, is about 33 per cent above.

This expansion was brought about by large war demands for poultry and eggs, a high level of consumer purchasing power, and the rationing of foods that compete with eggs for the consumer dollar, such as beef, pork, and cheese.

The poultry industry has been dealing pretty much with the world's best buyer, namely, the United States Government. But now that buyer has suspended or terminated all the set-aside orders and poultrymen are gradually losing their best customers. This will greatly increase the supplies of eggs, poultry meat, and red meat for civilians. As a result of this, and an expected drop in consumer purchasing power, the demand for poultry and eggs may decline in 1946 and production must get into step with it.

Second, farm values are considerably higher than they were before the War. It is one thing to pay for a farm bought now with present egg prices, but it is quite a different story when it comes to paying for a farm bought now when egg prices are below present levels. Of course, you can say that won't happen here, but it did in the other World War, and thousands upon thousands of farmers lost their farms through foreclosure. Many of you still remember it. Such a thing could happen again, and it is especially important for new people going into farming to bear this in mind.

Table 1 — **RETURNS PER HOUR OF LABOR**
(New York Cost Account Farms)

Enterprise	Period and Price Level: 1921-1930 Price level stable but high	1931-1933 Price level falling rapidly	1934-1940 Price level rising but low	1942-1943 Price level rising rapidly
	(Dollars)	(Dollars)	(Dollars)	(Dollars)
Laying hens	.48	.14	.27	1.27
Raising chicks	.50	.48	.31	.72
Incubation	—	—	1.87	4.32
Dairy cows	.31	.01	.26	.83
Sheep	−.36	−.65	.12	.82
Hogs	.04	−.09	.17	.30
Apples	.76	.24	.38	1.49
Cabbage	.42	.29	.49	1.70
Dry beans	.13	−.13	.23	.88
Potatoes	.75	.23	.50	1.68
Wheat	−.04	.01	.56	1.64
Alfalfa	.75	.00	.57	1.20

Source: New York State College of Agriculture

The Returns from Egg Farming

There are two kinds of records to look at. First, there is the record in one state for a period of years, and, second, there is the record for different states in about the same year.

In New York State, accounts have been kept with poultrymen for many years. These serve well to illustrate how earnings from poultry farming vary from one year to another, and how poultry compares with other enterprises insofar as returns are concerned. See Table 1.

The laying enterprise, while not the most profitable, has usually been one of the better paying farm enterprises. This is especially true when you consider the laying and rearing enterprises together. An advantage of the poultry enterprise that cannot be seen from the table is the fact that it provides work throughout the whole day for every day of the year. Other enterprises such as dairy cows give you plenty of work in the mornings and evenings, but not much during the day. Cabbage and potatoes keep you busy during the summer and early fall months but give you little to do after that. In other words, a full-time business can be had with poultry alone, but it usually takes a combination of some two or three to provide a full-time business with other enterprises.

Incubation has paid higher returns than any other enterprise in New York State. However, it is one of the most difficult enterprises in which to engage because it requires a large amount of skill and capital. Getting started is further complicated by the fact that your reputation as a chick producer has to be proved before poultrymen will buy from you.

Return in War Years Good

Returns from poultry farming have been very good during the war years, but you cannot expect the returns to continue as favorable. Some reduction is bound to occur as the enterprise is forced to adjust itself downward from the war-time level of production to the post-war level.

The income obtained from poultry farming in different states is shown in Table 2. Of course, the incomes are not quite comparable because there are differences in the year for which the income is reported and a difference in the number of layers kept per farm.

In general, however, the table shows that successful poultrymen can make a pretty good income from chickens if they do a good job of managing the birds and if they have enough layers to have a satisfactory volume of business. [To page 26]

Table 2 — **RETURNS FROM POULTRY FARMING IN DIFFERENT STATES**

	Year	Measure of profit*	Number of layers	Return for year
New York	1940-41	Labor Income	1192	$1601
Maryland	1931-33	Labor Income	781	728
Michigan	1935	Labor Return	230	280
Illinois	1940-41	Labor Return	486	654
Florida	1928-29	Labor Income	865	1281
California				
Sacramento Co.	1940-41	Labor Income	3172	3172
Los Angeles Co.	1941	Labor Income	1341	1743

* Labor income is generally defined as being that which the operator gets for his labor and management during the year, after all expenses have been paid and an interest charge of about 5 per cent deducted. In addition, the operator gets the use of a house, food, and often fuel from the farm. Labor return is generally defined as the return to labor and management from poultry alone. This differs from labor income in that the latter considers income from other enterprises of the business.

Babcock Leghorns Win... Set New World's Pen Record

Harco Orchards R. I. Red is the Top Individual

A PEN of White Leghorns entered by Babcock Hatchery in the Western New York Laying Test was not only the champion pen of the officiial laying tests for the 1944-45 year, but it established a new world's pen record for all breeds.

The Babcock pen laid 4,057 eggs and scored 4,336.25 points in 57 weeks, an average of 312 eggs per bird, and one egg per bird more than the J. A. Hanson pen which held the previous world's record made at the Storrs test in 1940.

The high individual honors went to a Rhode Island Red hen from Harco Orchards entered in the Western New York test. It laid 345 eggs and scored 376.3 points in 51 weeks. Second high individual was a White Leghorn from Dixie Poultry Yards laying 344 eggs and scoring 371.35 points in the Florida test. [Please turn to page 34]

High Individual
S. C. R. I. Red
345 eggs, 376.3 pts.
Harco Orchards

High White Rock
323 eggs, 351.95 pts.
Western N. Y. Test
Dunham Wh. Rk. Fm.

High Barred Rock
327 eggs, 357.85 pts.
Dryden Pl. Bdg. Farm
Storrs Test

New World's Record, All Breeds

These 12 White Leghorns, entered by Babcock Hatchery in the Western New York Laying Test, established a new world's pen record for all breeds of chickens by laying 4,057 eggs (312 eggs per bird) and scoring 4,338.25 points. Nine hens in pen exceeded 300 eggs.

FARM *Poultry Killing Rooms*

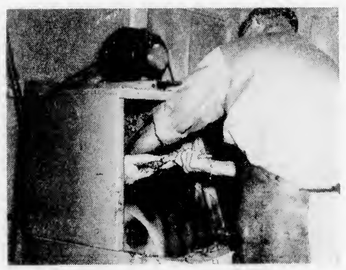
Suggestions for planning and arranging farm poultry killing rooms to save time and to make the work easier and simpler.

By G. T. KLEIN

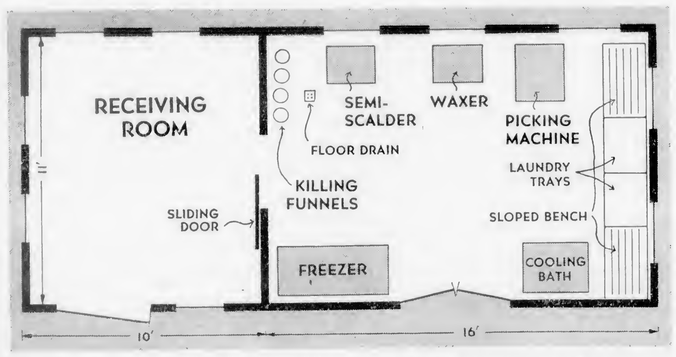
FARM dressing of poultry has been greatly speeded up by the use of the electrically heated scalder and the mechanical picker. Hours can also be saved by having the room conveniently arranged, and of sufficient size to take care of the different picking steps in the order in which they occur in dressing a bird.

Birds in killing funnels are killed by bleeding only. Water from pipe trickles down wall, washing away blood, and floor drain carries away all of the blood.

For semi-scald picking, the water is kept at about 128 degrees, the scalding time varying with the size of bird. Broilers usually pick well after 20-second scald.



Picking machines, with revolving rubber fingers to remove feathers, have become standard equipment on many poultry farms that are dressing poultry regularly.



Plan of poultry killing room of Lawrence Swift, Massachusetts. Note that it is arranged to follow the killing and picking steps in proper order.

Killing rooms are handy for work if they are arranged as a housewife arranges her kitchen. Near the entrance is a place for the poultry crates. Next comes the killing area, and then, in order—the scalder, picker, cooler, and last, the table for drawing, wrapping, packaging or preparing for freezing.

Disposal of Blood

Disposal of blood is one of the first items that comes up. If the dressing room has a floor drain, one of the easiest methods is to hang the killing funnels on the wall over sheet metal. Above the killing funnels can be a water pipe with holes in it. When the killing starts, the water is turned on, washing the blood away into the floor drain. This keeps the wall and floor clean, requiring practically no cleaning at the end of the killing.

Others who lack the floor drain have set up methods of collecting the blood in troughs and letting it drain into buckets. It is disposed of at the end of the killing by burying, dumping in disposal pits, feeding to hogs, or by various other methods. Whatever the method, the equipment must be cleaned thoroughly at the end of the killing before the blood thoroughly dries.

Have Right Size Killing Funnels

The killing funnels or tubes are made of metal. They vary in size with the size of bird that is to be dressed. The largest size is usually set in place, whether it be on the wall or in a rack. If smaller birds are to be killed, a smaller tube is slipped inside the larger one. The tubes are the following sizes:

	Top	Bottom	Height
Broilers	8 in.	3 in.	14 in.
Fowl or Roasters	9 in.	4 in.	14 in.
Capons or Turkeys up to 15 pounds	11 in.	4 in.	22 in.

Killing Done by Bleeding

Poultry is seldom brain stuck when semi-scalding. The warm water loosens the feathers and brain sticking is not necessary. Killing is done by bleeding. Most bleeding is done by slashing the throat with a sharp knife. The cut is made from the outside. The bird bleeds more thoroughly with less clotting of blood than by making the cut from the inside of the mouth.

It is customary to get the bird into water just as quickly as possible after most of the struggle is over. When killing in funnels, four of them usually keep the operator busy. When the fourth bird is bled, the first one is ready for scalding. The picking is easier if the bird goes into the water soon.

The time of scalding and the technique on the machine is something that simply has to be worked out with some trial and error. It helps like everything to have a demonstration by a qualified person. This is a short cut in learning that helps in working out the technique of good fast dressing.

Last winter, spring, and summer when the demand for poultry was so extremely heavy, a lot of poorly dressed poultry was sold. Poultry was so scare that appearances didn't make much difference. This led many to scald in water entirely too hot and to give little consideration to the time that the bird was in the water. The feathers were easy to remove with the hot scald, but as soon as the bird was taken out of water, it turned oily in appearance, for the protective coating had been removed.

That kind of a bird does not sell well now. Extreme care has to be taken in scalding. The time varies with the age of the bird, so that it is

[Please turn to page 31]

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(signed) James L. Pyles

W. E. Pyles & Son
Maysville, Kentucky

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SO DO AS THOUSANDS of successful poultrymen are doing and put your flock on the economical Ful-O-Pep Feeding Plan. See your nearest Ful-O-Pep dealer today for more information.

*As compared to the all-mash or 50-50 plan of feeding.
**Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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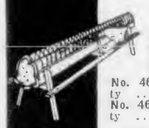

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Diary of a POULTRYMAN

By PERCY S. WHITE

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. White operates a commercial poultry farm of 4,500-layer capacity in Wayne County, Ohio. Keep in mind that his diary is published a year after the events described occur.

Nov. 1—I am right proud of myself to know that there is a slight possibility of a small residue remaining in the bank after all expenses are paid. There is always the chance of the unforseen turning up and smashing my fond hopes and aspirations to smithereens.

Nov. 2—I am sitting Jake for tomorrow, as all the eggs are packed and ready to be loaded. It is just a question of loading them on the truck, when and if we get time. The time element seems to be of prime importance on the ranch these days. I am at a loss to know where the time goes, but it seems to get away before we can get much done.

The "want list" is always kept on the top of the stove oven and it is full of items needed, mostly food from the cold storage locker plant. I have listed for myself extra flats and fillers, and the fact that I should return empty bags to the warehouse.

All told, there is at least a hundred bags on the second floor and in the block and west houses. At 7 cents apiece, it makes a tidy sum, or enough to buy a few gallons of gasoline to haul eggs and feed to and from town. It has been my policy never to let feed bags accumulate for too long a period; the risk is too great. In spite of our army of cats, we still have a few mice, although I have noticed no rats recently. The chief ambition in the life of a mouse is to drill a shaft down through a collection of bags and make a nest as far from the exit as possible.

Nov. 4—Kid White's protests about dirty eggs reached such a crescendo last night that Donnie and I decided we had better look into the matter. I think that both of us realized that the nests should be re-bedded, that is in a general way, but did not appreciate their condition. Often when one is closely associated with equipment, the change from good to bad to worse is so gradual that it is not noticed.

A rather casual examination this morning showed without a doubt that at least several nests needed attention. In fact, we just took the whole morning, or, at least, it required all of our spare time. As a consequence, the east house dropping boards will have to be cleaned next week. But tonight the big pay-off came. Peace reigns once again in the household, and it is cheap at any price. Peace, happiness, and the contentment of mind are pearls of great value and joy—while they last.

Nov. 6 — During the years of my youth and early manhood, I always knew what time it was or at least had a reasonable facsimile thereof. But during recent times, I have been as one lost in an impenetrable forest. I have worked the time switches back to 5:00 a.m., fast time which I deduce is 4 a.m., slow time, and, roughly speaking, 3:30 a.m., plain, old fashioned, Ohio sun time.

So far the birds have not made any protests or gone on a strike over hours and wages, but I imagine they think the days are queer. The electric meter was read soon after the lights were started, so there was no appreciable increase in the service charge the first of the month. But there is always a day of reckoning in the sweet by and by.

I am all set to sit as presiding judge on the election board tomorrow morning. The work is caught up so that Kid White and Donnie can handle it without undue hardships. As the voting lags, I will be able to catch up on all of the local scandal, gossip, and family histories of the natives during the past century. Doctrines, philosophies and theories will be discussed, and knowledge will be spread.

"Five electric lamps have burned out during the past three days."

Nov. 8—Kid White and Donnie have carried the burden of the ranch work for the past two days. We of the election board did not finish tallying the votes until 4 o'clock this morning, and then, as presiding judge, I had to go to town with the results and equipment. Naturally, I have not done very much on the ranch today. I will say this much, Kid White kept up on the egg cleaning with the exception of a few baskets that I finished after supper. Furthermore, all of the eggs are candled and packed, and this is an item not to be sneezed at.

Nov. 9—I guess I am like the old dog that cannot be taught new tricks, for I just have to take that prowl around the ranch every night before going to bed. It is probably force of habit, but about once in a blue moon it pays a dividend or at least, I think it does. Tonight was one of those occasions, for I heard something mov-

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ing around in the bushes at the north house. The shot gun is always kept handy somewhere, maybe behind some bags or in a bin, but it is always around, nevertheless.

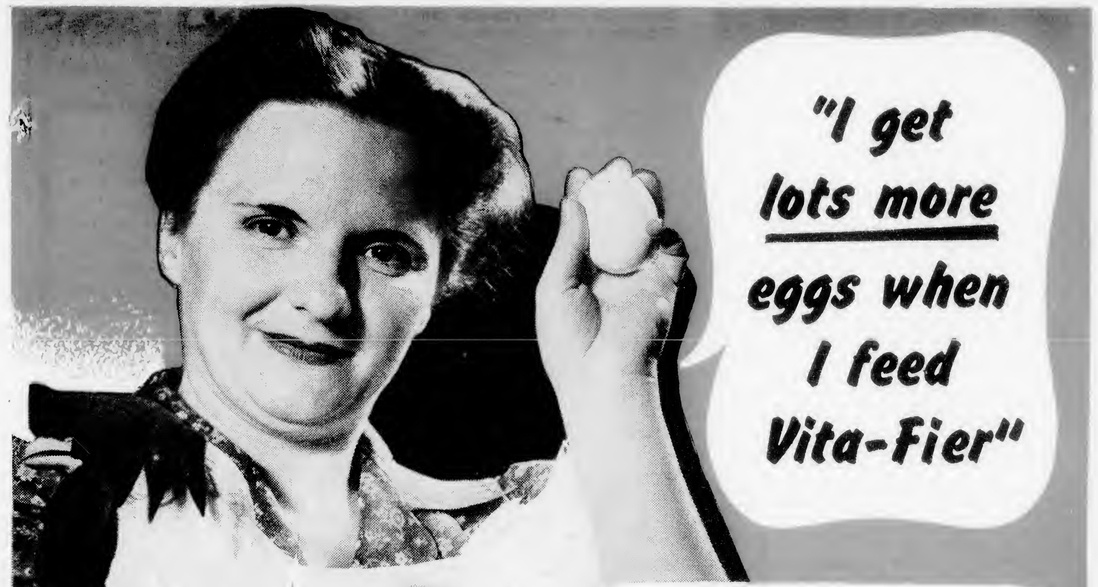
Years ago I made a rule to shoot first, scrutinize later. This is what I did, although I am frank to admit that I must have shot at one of the neighbors' dogs hunting rabbits. This gun of mine is one of the original old residenters that packs a wallop like a mule kick. I don't know how it would feel to be shot with rock salt or buckshot, but if I did not have on so many clothes, I know my shoulder would be considerably bruised.

Nov. 10—The coal pile at the block house looks pretty small to me, and it is well nigh impossible to replenish it. I was able to pick up a small load for the house by hook and crook, mostly by the crook. The block house pile has been outside ever since last winter for the simple reason that there was no place inside for it.

I have learned a basic principle the hard way as usual. This soft Ohio strip mine coal crumbles to dust if exposed to the elements over a period of time. This is the reason why the pile is getting smaller, even though none is used. The deteriorated quality is the reason why I am becoming worried.

Nov. 11—Just the regular Saturday work, finishing up for the week-end, so to speak, was all that was accomplished today. I was satisfied to get it all done without any hangovers for Monday. In fact, on second thought I think Donnie and I did right well, being that I am not as young as I used to be.

Kid White dressed a nice market bird for Mrs. Earl Snyder, who hap-



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pened to be the chosen one this time. Market birds are as scarce as customers are bountiful. Almost every car that passes is a good prospective customer, but I do not have that many market birds.

There is another pullet in the west house that looks as if she will deteriorate into a market bird in the near future. It is bad to have a heavy layer deteriorate, but it often happens, and when it happens the best thing to do is to salvage while the salvaging is good. In other words, before she reaches the running gear stage.

Nov. 13—Five electric lamps have burned out during the past three days. This is not the first time lamps have died, but it is to the best of my recollection, the largest number in the shortest time. All lamps are left in their sockets when the lights are turned off in the spring. This seems to be the course of least resistance, although I am not sure that it is the right way. To my knowledge, none has ever been broken during the summer, but I have noticed that there is always an epidemic of burnings out after the lights are turned on again in the fall. It is my idea that something happens to the filament during the summer months. I have never read anything about it, never been told anything so I don't know anything, but I am still enough of a rugged individual to have my own theory, even if it does not hold water.

Nov. 14—The dwindling supply of lamps has been replenished. I made a note of it on the "want" list yesterday, and as today was egg day, I brought home a supply. A dozen each of 10, 25, and 60 watts, also a half dozen 100 watts for the house. Kid White has been grumbling about being short of lamps for quite some time. This supply should last through the winter if the ones in use are not too far gone. I can observe the death rattle in a bird's bones, but the only way I have of hearing the death rattle in an electric lamp is to shake it when it refuses to light.

I observed that Harold Edwards at the warehouse was in a very cheerful mood. He seemed quite happy about the whole thing, but I was not able to pin him down on any one subject. His father, "D.L.", was also emanating cheerfulness. I wondered all the way home what they have got that I ain't got. Probably, because after I pay the feed bill, they have the money and I have the residue.

Nov. 16—The battle of the cockroaches has started all over again. Kid White had them exterminated, but there evidently was a fresh importation in some egg cases. At least, I get the blame for the second cycle. I always examine each case carefully as the flats and fillers are removed, occasionally catching one napping. This precaution does not prevent reinfestation by any means, as there is nothing to prevent one from easing

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Next year you will want the most efficient chicks possible to cash in on the opportunities for profits in eggs and meat. That's why chicks bred under Melini's square deal policy "ONE GRADE-ONE PRICE in every breed" are pleasing happy customers in 20 states.

40,000 BREEDERS — Twice Tested Yearly against Pullorum assure you healthy, efficient chicks. Six straight breeds—four cross breeds offer a choice for any purpose — broilers, roasters, white eggs, brown eggs.

SEXED CHICKS—95% Accuracy Guaranteed. We hatch every week—but demand is heavy. Place your order early to protect 1946 profits. Write for descriptive folder and prices.

MELINI'S Vineland Farms HATCHERY

Dept. D, DELSEA DRIVE & OAK ROAD, VINELAND, N.J.

Bulkley's S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Get Bulkley White Leghorns for better results. Bred since 1915 for livability, large white eggs, and high average egg yield. Breeders raised under plan which results in birds free of parasites and having body size, vigor, and stamina. Trapnested under U.S. R.O.P. supervision. Officially bloodtested.

Baby Chicks -- Day-old Pullets -- 4 Weeks Pullets

Write today for prices and dates

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The Business Breed at Its Best

MOUL'S NEW HAMPSHIRES

Product of 21 years progressive breeding. Outstanding in growth, livability and high average production. Can't be beat for eggs or broiler profits or for flock improvement. Write Today for descriptive catalog.

MOUL'S POULTRY FARM, Box E, Exeter, N. H.

HAVE YOU A Labor Shortage?

Let the improved Lipman Fountain work for you. Now of 90% metal construction.

Saves a tremendous amount of time and labor.

Write today for full information.

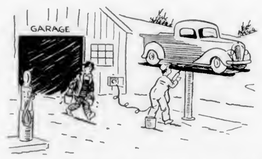
AIR-TITE PRODUCTS CO.
Box 281-P. Vineland, N. J.

out of the empty case before I need it.

A few years ago I imported a small herd of mice in a case, but between cats and traps, we were able to clean up the whole works before the increase got under way. I suppose that this is one of the natural consequences of using second-hand cases, and that there is not very much that can be done.

Nov. 18—If weather conditions remain "as is," by Monday we are going to start the lamps in the fountains. Warm water should taste good to the laying stock, warm meaning to have the chill taken off of it.

I would have just as soon started the lamps today, but the regular Saturday work seemed to drag. Besides, it will take some time to get the lamps in working order. The burners will have to be given a good cleaning and it always takes time to get the wicks to turn up and down easily. I am out of touch with the wick market, but no new ones are needed for I put in a supply several years ago. There are also a few new burners on hand too, so, by and large, I am well heeled if the lamp bowls have not rusted all to pieces. It has been my experience that the galvanized bowls rust from the outside. Anyway it is figured, a hole is a hole and any liquid will run through a hole.



"My garage courtesy consists of sweeping the floor, carrying out waste oil, and making myself generally useful while the grease monkey does his stuff."

Nov. 20—An appointment was negotiated over the week-end with one of the local garages to grease and change the oil in the little truck. The only way I am able to carry on business at all these days is by negotiations and the exchange of diplomatic courtesies. It is even worse than knocking on chicken coop door and talking to the birds while working in the building. This is just ordinary chicken coop courtesy.

My garage courtesy consists of sweeping the floor, carrying out waste oil, and making myself generally useful while the grease monkey does his stuff. It is one way to get a motor vehicle serviced, and if that is what it takes to get it done, then I can do it.

Nov. 21—The heated fountains are percolating, with the exception of one lamp which has a tendency to flicker itself out of a flame. Perhaps it just wants to get rid of the old flame. At least, Kid White told me before I was hamstrung and hog tied for life that I had better get rid of all old flames.

Get back to breeding values!

Select HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRES

BALANCED-BRED FOR MORE EGGS, MORE MEAT

For 2-way profits, choose the "business man's bird," Hubbard's New Hampshires!

Hubbard chicks are *balanced-bred* not only to produce *more* and *larger* eggs, but also for fast growth to prime meat!

In developing this strain, Hubbard has bred *out* many non-profitable features—bred *in* money-making characteristics—through an 8-point Balanced Breeding Program.

Every Hubbard chick is backed by a 30-day Full Satisfaction Guarantee. Sexed day-old pullets and cockerel chicks available. This year get back to breeding values. Write for free catalog.

Hubbard Farms
Box 17, Walpole, N. H.
Branch Hatchery, Lancaster, Penna.

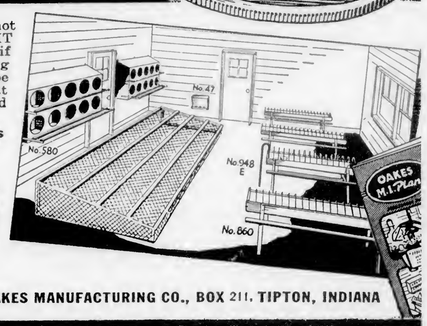
Where There's a Plan THERE'S A PROFIT

OAKES M.I. PLAN

Feeding laying hens requires a plan...not only the right kind of feed but the RIGHT kind and amount of equipment...that is, if you want to make a profit from your laying hens. A 100-hen laying house should be supplied with no less equipment than that shown here. Equipment should be placed in 20' x 20' house as illustrated.

Oakes Balanced Unit for 100 Layers
3 Oakes No. 860 5-ft. Flock Feeders
1 Oakes No. 948 EX Never-Dry Waterer
2 Oakes No. 580 10-hole Nests (Metal)
1 Oakes No. 47 Grit Box (3 compartments)

See the Oakes balanced unit at your nearest hatchery, hardware or feed store. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK: Oakes M. I. Plan (for maximum intake of feed and water) is fully explained. Write today, it's FREE.



OAKES THE OAKES MANUFACTURING CO., BOX 211, TIPTON, INDIANA

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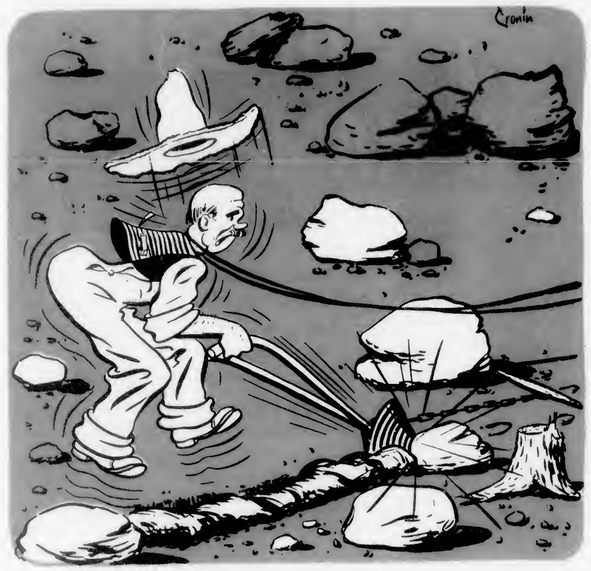
FREE CATALOG

DEBEAKERS stop cannibalism and produce better birds.
ELECTRIC SUPPLIES—Brooder heaters, thermostats, etc.
LYON RURAL ELECTRIC CO., San Diego 12, Calif.

LIGHT BRAHMAS Beautiful Productive!
• YOUNG AND MATURE STOCK •
SEARLES, Milford, New Hampshire

WOULD YOU PLANT THIS ROCKY "40"?



You'd never expect a crop from this kind of land! Some chicks are like this rocky "40"— hard to raise, and for all your time and trouble there's nothing to harvest! You work mighty hard for that kind of chick.

Do You Work for Your Chicks, —or Do They Work for You!

Hall's Chicks are ambitious youngsters that go to work for you while they still need working papers! Take the Pure-breds, for instance. If you want plenty of large, *white* eggs, Hall's S. C. White Leghorns are hard to beat. Large bodied in spite of their small appetites, the hens weigh 4½ pounds. If you're in the *brown* egg market, then Hall's White Plymouth Rocks are what you need. A dual-purpose blocky bird, the hens weigh 7½ pounds, the cocks 9½. Weighing a little less, Hall's White Wyandottes are also dual-purpose. They're excellent meat birds and have high, brown egg production. The hens average 6½ pounds, the cocks a couple of pounds more.

LET US SEND YOU OUR FREE CATALOG

HALL'S CHICKS

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, INC.
Box 62 Wallingford, Conn.

Nov. 22 — The curtains have been rolled down in all of the buildings where they are used. All that has to be done when a cold snap hits is to close the windows and the birds should be as snug as a bug in a rug, or a mouse in a pile of feed bags. Each year I can see a more increased efficiency in the windbreak and surrounding plantings. Years are required to get a good windbreak that will really break the wind, but it pays an awful nice dividend when it does. There is only one fault I have to find, and that is the all year effectiveness. A breath of fresh air in the summer is cut off in the same manner as an icy blast in the winter. All things being taken into consideration, the assets far over balance the liabilities.

A notice from Ralph Treat states that the regular board meeting of the egg auction will be held next Monday night. I will go to the office Friday when I deliver the eggs to see if he has any special headaches on the docket. I like to live with a business headache for a while before I make a decision. Fortunately, the other board members take very little stock in my quicksand ideas, preferring to stand on solid rock.

Nov. 24—The two egg room ventilators have been left open for the night in order to sweeten the atmosphere. Sweeten ought to be a good word to use, for the air smelled dead, lifeless, and stagnant. It was the same old air that has been in there for the past few weeks, even though it has been stirred with the fan. A fresh west wind rushed down the floor ventilator and out the east ceiling ventilator, forcing the dead air before it.

Changing the air is a small item. All that has to be done is to open up and let nature take her course. Tomorrow morning the temperature will be around 50 degrees, and the relative humidity about 20 per cent. In two hours, the temperature will be a little below 60 degrees and relative humidity between 80 and 85 per cent. The fan blowing through the wet burlap curtains raises the humidity like nobody's business.

Nov. 25—Another week has gone by already. Where the time goes is beyond me, but evidently it passes. I think that all told it has been a rather successful week, not outstanding either in success or disaster. Naturally, I do not note all of the birds that die or all of the eggs that I drop on the floor. If I dwelt too much on such subjects, I would soon become morbid and mentally unbalanced. There are too many events happening in the world today to worry about besides a normal flock mortality or egg droppage.

The Saturday's work went as it had been planned, there being no setbacks or delays. After Kid White gets a few more chores done in the kitchen, and there always seems to be an

The True Gauge of Value in a Laying Mash

In the final analysis, poultry keeping is essentially a business of converting feed into cash. Poultry profits depend on the output of salable product per bag of feed.

Under the same conditions—same hens, same house, same management—one feed may yield 16-17 dozen eggs per bag, while another may yield from 18-20 dozen. The difference lies in the feed itself.

This does not minimize the importance of poultry breeding and management. No feed can yield a high output of eggs per bag, when fed to poor hens; yet the best of hens cannot get more eggs out of a bag of feed than it contains.

Purina Layena and Purina Lay Chow are designed for high yield of eggs per bag. Both have been tested and proved by Purina Research as the "last word" in poultry nutrition. Under commercial farm conditions, both have built excellent reputations for high egg yield.

Ask for these feeds by name:

PURINA LAYENA
COMPLETE RATION
PURINA LAY CHOW
TO FEED WITH SCRATCH GRAIN

At the store with the Checkerboard Sign

Stop Picking!

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OPTIKS

TURK BITS

Millions of hens wear these "National" devices to prevent costly "pick-outs" and feather pulling. Made with best, genuine, pure Aluminum to prevent rusting or corrosion. Protective results are the same with either Helmets or Optiks. Both are sturdy, yet light as a feather. Used by leading poultrymen and endorsed by Experiment Stations everywhere. Turkey growers find "National" Turk Bits a sure preventive for barebacks.

Note These "National" Features

- Simple to attach, light and comfortable
- Made with finest, light weight Aluminum
- No interference with feeding
- Reduces mash waste
- Durable, Non-Corrosive, Safe and Efficient

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OPTIKS.....$2.95 per 100; $27.50 per 1,000
TURK BITS....$2.75 per 100; $25.00 per 1,000

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Order now to assure prompt delivery

DEALERS: Write for attractive sales proposition

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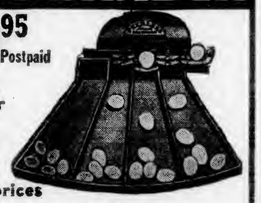
Dept. D, 581 Sixth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

PEERLESS
Automatic
EGG GRADER

$19.95 Postpaid



Quickly pays for itself—Graded Eggs bring better prices

Now, any flock owner can afford a modern, automatic Egg Grader. A marvel of simplicity and accuracy. Note these features:

- Grades 4 to 5 Cases per Hour
- Adjustable to ANY 4 Different Grades of Eggs
- Simple to Operate; no Intricate Adjustments
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- Can be Operated Anywhere; no Electric Current Required

Regardless of the size of your flock, you CAN afford this time-saving labor-saving money-making equipment. Only $19.95 Postpaid.

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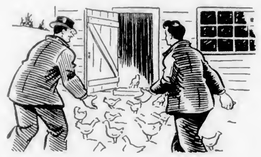
BISHOP STRAIN U. S. R. O. P.
BARRED ROCKS
WORLD-FAMOUS. Shipments to 13 countries. 12 years trapnest breeding. Finest quality. U. S. Pullorum clean. Hatchery Egg — Chicks. MATING LIST.
R. WALTER BISHOP Box 2345 Guilford, Conn.

awful lot of odds and ends to do late after supper, the family will be able to settle down to a quiet evening.

Nov. 27—The new week has started out like a lion beyond a doubt. Our "Girlie" cow ran hog wild all over the ranch, due probably to being inside for several days.

Wash day, and Kid White fired the laundry stove so hard that for a while it appeared as if the 30-gallon water tank would go through the roof. Live steam came out of the spigot, faucet, or tap, which by any name is the same.

The latch on the east house door slipped for some reason or other, releasing at least 75 pullets. It was the first time in their lives that the birds had ever been outside, but they soon became acclimated. So much so, that it was more than a chore to get them back inside. As fast as Donnie and I would get them up to the door and a few going inside, those inside would start coming out. For quite some time, we were just about breaking even, but finally we won the battle. All this monkey business threw us off of our regular schedule, for if we had stopped in our efforts, the birds would have scattered and then we would have been in a mess.



"The latch on the east house slipped for some reason or other, releasing at least 75 pullets."

Nov. 28—Inspector of Eggs Harry Young called my attention to the fact that I had better make a second grade of the large eggs. To thoroughly convince me, he demonstrated with one of the cases. His contention is that there are a few eggs in each case that do not grade super-tops, and that these few are liable to pull the whole case down a grade.

I never put out anything when the inspector calls my attention to discrepencies, but always listen most respectfully. He did not know that he was telling me something that I already knew. In the past, I have been hewing a wee bit too close to the line of demarcation. An extra case on the grading table is all that is needed.

Nov. 29—Kid White has had more orders for dressed birds for Thanksgiving than she can handle. I did manage to pick out three birds that were market stock, and I missed it on one of them. The birds are worth more to me as layers than they are as market birds. Besides, they were selected as layers only a short time ago, so there should not be many culls this early in the game. I delivered the dressed birds along with some dairy products to the customers, because we needed feed. Incidentally, Kid White wanted some groceries and frozen foods from the locker plant. Roast beef and dressing is more of a luxury to us than chicken and noodles. Usually on Thanksgiving Day folks like to have something a little out of the ordinary, and chicken is no luxury on a chicken ranch. As far as I have been able to determine in my own feeble way, there is no harm against a fellow eating his own chickens. Beef on the other hand, requires what Kid White calls "points." It seems that they do not cost anything, but there is such a few of them that roast beef has become a decided luxury on our table.

Nov. 30—As the whole family has been doing only holiday work, I have had a reasonable amount of time to concentrate on the past, present, and the future. I looked back on that period of heartaches and mental torture when there was no corn to be had. Contrasting that period with the present makes the present look most rosy.

Again, contrasting the present with the long-haired boy's prosnosticated future of untold millions of cases of unwanted eggs makes the future look like a chick with the pip. Fortunately for my own state of mind and good health, I have never believed a word of the predicted surplus of eggs. To date, it has not come to pass, and at this time of the season, there should be at least some concrete indication of forthcoming doom if it is even in the making. So all in all, and by and large, I think I have a lot to be thankful for this Thanksgiving Day.

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"Golden Hamps"

Original "Golden" Color and Rugged Breed Type

Sanford E. Alger, Jr. pioneered in breeding genuine New Hampshires. Starting with the finest, early, native stock having the natural light color and characteristic vigor of the breed, he improved them year after year, free from "red" traditions. Today, Alger Goldens represent the genuine article at its highest peak of profitable productivity . . . the greatest natural breed at its rugged best.

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ALGER Golden Hamps

3,000 carefully selected breeders on our own farms ready to provide a real foundation of light colored, fast feathering, meaty, rugged, profitable birds. Every chick shipped strong and sturdy. 98% livability guaranteed 1st 3 weeks. Write for big, illustrated catalog. Free.

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Don't Pick Poultry by Hand
PICKWICK PICKERS

Pick Poultry Faster!
Increase Your Profits!

A Pickwick Poultry Picker saves time and labor . . . increases your profits! Handles chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys. Scald birds in the regular way—then apply to the revolving rubber fingers. Pickwick does a clean job. Easy to operate. Choose from 3 sturdily built models.

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GET RESULTS

Because temperature, ventilation and humidity are in perfect balance, Americans get results with all types of eggs—even rare birds. Sizes 400 to 9400 eggs. Catalog.

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HATCHERS OF CHAMPIONS

2 LB. BROILERS IN 8 WEEKS
Write TODAY for complete information and factory-to-you, money saving prices
CHEWALLA BROODER CO. HOLLY SPRINGS MISSISSIPPI

CHEWALLA *Sanitary* BROODER

$2,060 a Year from Poultry—This 24-page booklet is a reprint of a series of articles about a one-man Connecticut poultry farm which appeared in Everybodys early in 1941. Many of the short-cuts and ideas are especially valuable under present conditions. Send 12 cents in stamps to the **Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.**

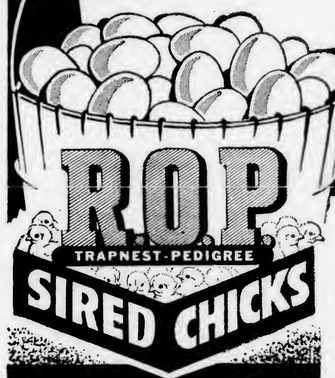
Ladino Silage for Poultry

Ladino clover silage, fed at the rate of 4 pounds per 100 hens daily, proved to be a satisfactory substitute for alfalfa leaf meal or as a supplement to the regular laying or breeding ration, according to tests at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. Ladino silage was satisfactory for egg production and gave higher hatchability than the ration containing alfalfa leaf meal.

The silage was prepared by cutting the clover in the field, allowing it to wilt for 3 or 4 hours, then running through a silage cutter into 50-gallon barrels. No preservative was used, but the silage was packed as tight as possible in the barrels, then covered, the covers being held down with 100-pound weights. The barrels were stored in a cool place before use.

Very little spoilage occurred other than at the top of the barrel to a depth of 2 or 3 inches. The silage kept in excellent condition until warm weather about May 1, then some mold formed. When the silage was used rapidly or was held in a cool place, there was little trouble with spoilage. Under most conditions, however, ladino clover silage should be used as a supplement only during the winter.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS Chicks



Money-Saving goes on and on after you buy Well-Bred Chicks

LOOK AT THESE EGG RECORDS
behind our R. O. P. Sired Master-Mated Mating chicks:

WHITE LEGHORNS — 200 to 346 egg background
NEW HAMPSHIRES — 200 to 302 egg background
WHITE ROCKS — 201 to 317 egg background
BARRED ROCKS — 203 to 269 egg background
RHODE ISLAND REDS — 200 to 293 egg background

Also 3 Crossbreds
Hamp-Rocks (sex-linked egg cross)
Rock-Hamps (barred broiler cross)
Minorca-Leghorns (white egg cross)

Sexed Day-old Pullets and Cockerels
Guaranteed 95% Accurate

EXTRA DISCOUNT
FOR EARLY BOOKED ORDERS. DETAILS SENT WITH CATALOG.

Supervised by PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY
STATE SUPERVISED-OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

. . They Make the Most of Feed

Even though our chicks are priced low, it's not price that really matters, but superior breeding that saves more and makes more all the while you keep poultry.

We bought 2323 R.O.P. pedigreed breeding sires to further improve this year's chicks. All from progeny-tested strains that have proved their ability to transmit fine egg and meat producing traits. And that's just part of our 17 years of improvement work, under the supervision of the Penna. Dept. of Agriculture. $25,045.40 spent over the past three years alone for the best breeding stock and hatching eggs we could get. All breeding birds officially selected and bloodtested.

Such breeding cuts your costs—gets more eggs and meat from every pound of feed, every hour of labor. And that's the way to make money consistently—in spite of fluctuations in feed and egg prices.

THIS IS WHAT YOU WANT and NEED
You get it through Pennsylvania Farms extra breeding:
HIGH ADULT LIVABILITY . . . to save costly death losses.
EARLY MATURITY . . . to provide lots of eggs for the high-price fall market.
HEAVY, STEADY LAYING . . . to assure high yearly production, and less feed cost per doz.
LARGE SIZE EGGS . . . to bring the best prices wherever eggs are graded.
FAST GROWTH . . . to produce plump, marketable meat birds at low cost.

B. C. Raffensberger
Owner-Manager

WRITE FOR FREE NEW CATALOG!
filled with records and reasons for Pennsylvania Farms chicks' outstanding performance. We'll also send our LOW PRICES!

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY, Inc., Box E, Lewistown, Penna.

It will Pay You to *Write for* **BROWER'S Big Free Catalog**
Describing
World's Largest Line of Poultry Supplies
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TATTOO YOUR CHICKENS! Protect your flock against theft by tattooing your birds with an unduplicated brand number. You can then prove ownership in case of theft. Tattoo brands registered three ways in the permanent files of the service bureau. For complete details of the tattoo service, write **Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pennsylvania.**

Poultry Account Book—Know whether or not your flock is paying by keeping complete records of income and expenses. Instructions furnished. Book priced at 50 cents, postpaid. Order from Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

How many eggs per bird will you produce in 1946 ?

Use feeds fortified with

to supply essential Vitamin D

On feed tags look for "D"-Activated Animal Sterol, originated by Du Pont.

The average American flock in 1944 produced 147 eggs per bird. But many well-maintained flocks averaged 200 eggs per bird and more. The difference means lower cost of production —more profit for you.

Better breeding, better management, and *better feeding* all contribute to increase egg production. Unless the birds get properly balanced feeds *adequately fortified with Vitamin D,* egg production will suffer. It is the Vitamin D factor that enables the bird to make proper use of the egg-making minerals, calcium and phosphorus.

To be sure your birds are getting Vitamin D in scientific form, look for the words *"D"-Activated Animal Sterol* on the tag of the feed you buy. This chemically controlled source of Vitamin D was originated by Du Pont and perfected through more than 10 years' research.

"D"-Activated Animal Sterol is exceptionally stable, does not congeal in cold weather, and does not impart "off" tastes or odors. Its dry powder carrier permits thorough, accurate dispersion throughout the feed. It is always dependable, always available, always uniform in potency.

For further information about "D"-Activated Animal Sterol, write to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Dept. E.P. 511, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

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. . . *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

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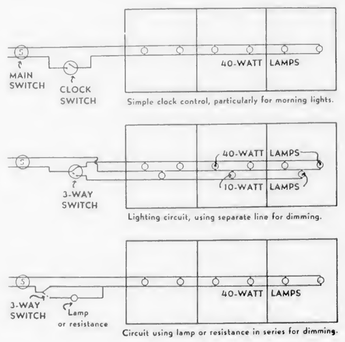
DELSTEROL*
*Du Pont's registered trademark for its
"D"-ACTIVATED ANIMAL STEROL

Wiring Diagrams for Three Ways of Controlling Lights

Pennsylvania State College engineers suggest these three methods of wiring poultry houses for artificial lighting of the flock. These diagrams show the hookups in laying houses with three pens, but the wiring can be extended to cover a house of any length.



The top diagram shows a simple circuit, the kind that works satisfactorily when morning lights are used with an automatic time switch to turn them on.

When evening lights are used, some method of dimming is generally necessary to get the birds back on the roosts. The middle and bottom diagrams show how the wiring can be handled for dimming.

Through the Editor's Specs

[Continued from page 3]

better than equally good eggs in a carton without the moisture-proof wrap held in a refrigerator at 40 degrees.

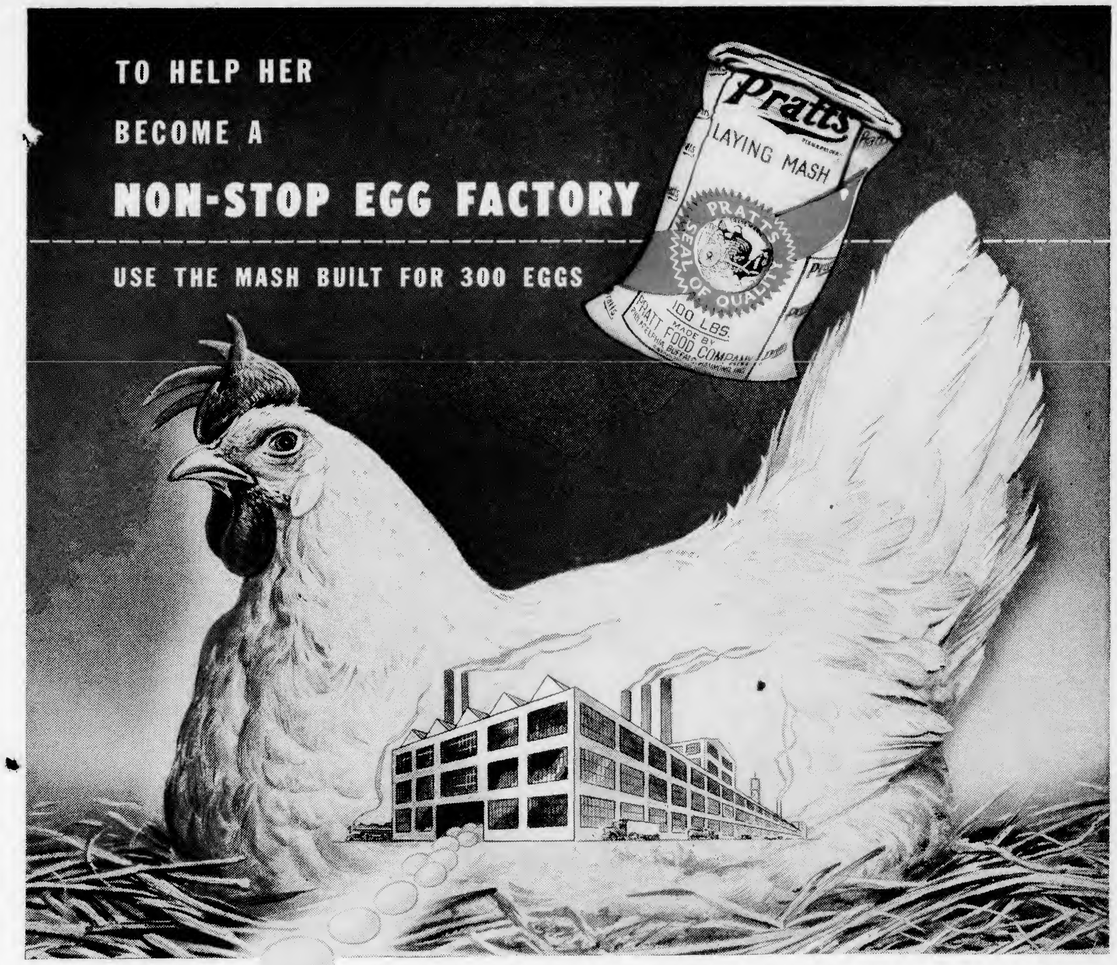
Illinois researchers found that certain sulfa drugs are highly effective in reducing losses from pullorum disease. So far, a combination of sanitation and bloodtesting to remove carrier birds has been the only means of attacking this disease. Another government scientist discovered that deadly fowl typhoid can be eradicated by the use of sulfathiazole in the drinking water.

An Iowa research project, supported in part by funds from the Poultry and Egg National Board, uncovered the fact that egg protein has unique qualities in restoring to health persons suffering from starvation. This has been of tremendous value to our military forces in helping badly undernourished liberated prisoners of war to regain their health.

Fortunately, the poultry industry looks forward and recognizes the unlimited opportunities that exist in research. It is interested in discovering new facts about its products, and it seeks improvements in production and marketing methods.

TO HELP HER BECOME A NON-STOP EGG FACTORY

USE THE MASH BUILT FOR 300 EGGS



If every one of your hens were a 300-egg-a-year bird, your flock would be a regular gold mine, wouldn't it? Well, why not do everything you can to make all your hens as nearly 300 egg birds as their laying capacity will let them be?

And right there is where Pratts Laying Mash can be a big help. It's built for longer, non-stop laying — to help make every hen a dependable "egg factory." For Pratts Laying Mash can sustain 300 egg production.

We don't wish to make any exaggerated claims. Pratts Laying Mash won't turn poor layers into champions. But if breeding and care are right, it is the kind of feed that is always pushing every bird to lay her limit.

Many feeds seem to lack the stuff to sustain 300 egg production, even in top notch layers. As a result, bodily reserves run low and the bird must rest — or break down with disease. Pratts Laying Mash is designed to keep bodily reserves safe, no matter how many eggs the bird is laying.

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GET YOUR FREE COPY OF THIS VALUABLE BOOK

Mail this coupon, and we will send you free of charge "The Secret of Non-Stop Laying." Don't miss this little book. It may mean money in your pocket.

Pratts LAYING MASH

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Please send me your free book, "The Secret of Non-Stop Laying."

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KAUDER'S

PEDIGREED
WHITE LEGHORNS
NEW HAMPSHIRES

MORE EFFICIENCY
In Your 1946 Chicks

Vigorous, fast-growing New Hampshires, pedigree bred for higher year round production. World Record individual New Hampshire, Victory Queen, 339 eggs, 371 points.

Large Leghorns that hold highest long-time livability, production, longevity records. According to Laying Test Council Bulletin No. 4: Highest Livability last three years; largest egg size last three years; highest production last seven years in 700 bird class.

Kauder's efficient chicks give you more margin between cost and income. Catalog.

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BOX 101, NEW PALTZ, NEW YORK

Hensnest Farms

16,000 U. S. Pullorum Clean

New Hampshires

● We specialize in production of New Hampshire Chicks from our Synchronized Strain, a strain that combines the breed's best qualities. All flocks U. S. Approved.

100,000 Birds Grown Annually

● After 20 years of breeding work our New Hampshires are prolific layers of full sized brown eggs. Moreover they have that full-feathered, close-knit, compact type that makes them ideal for meat production. Send for catalog. Order chicks early.

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Rochester, Box 30, New Hampshire
RALPH W. CANNEY, *Prop.*

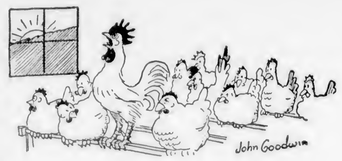
PARKS'

BARRED ROCKS
WORLD'S OLDEST STRAIN
U.S. R.O.P. & State Supervised
Here's high production in America's best meat chicken. Eggs, chicks, breeding stock. Write for catalog & prices.
ONE BREED ONLY
JOE PARKS AND SONS ALTOONA, PA.

Hatching Eggs Wanted

3 to 6 Cases Weekly
NEW HAMPSHIRES OR CROSSES
Starting December 15. Write
RIVERSIDE HATCHERY, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

BACKYARD POULTRY KEEPING—By G. T. Klein, Mass. State College. A complete guide for town and city folks who wish to supplement the wartime food supply with fresh eggs and poultry from the backyard flock. Well illustrated, cloth, $1.50 postpaid. Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.



Feathered Reveille

A rooster crows at crack of dawn;
His duty he won't shirk.
He wakes up all the hens so they
Can hurry off to work.

—John Goodwin

This Month With Your Flock

[Continued from page 2]

Old Hens—Don't keep any year-old hens or older unless they are for breeding purposes. And cull them carefully.

See Poultry Buyer

In some areas, poultry prices have dropped considerably in the past month and a half due to (1) heavier marketings, and (2) labor shortages in dressing plants. Check first with your poultry buyer to see whether he can handle your stock.

Don't Close Up Too Tight

While it is best to avoid drafts, don't close up the laying house too tight at night, or you will soon be having a damp litter problem.

Keep Catching Hook Handy

It's handy to have a catching hook hanging just beside the door of each laying pen, makes it easy to nab the cull pullets, and saves an extra trip later.

No matter how good your pullets looked when housed, there will always be some that go to pieces. You can spot them by their pale combs, indifferent attitude. It's just good sense to remove them from the flock while they are still marketable.

Molters Need Mash

Hens that are to be kept for hatching eggs, but which are molting now, should have plenty of laying mash before them all the time. It takes mash to grow new feathers.

Be Regular With Lights

If you are lighting the layers, be regular with the lights. If you fail to turn on the lights several days in succession, it may be enough of a shock to cause a neck molt and to throw the birds out of production.

Try to maintain a 13-hour day for the layers. Don't make it any longer than 14 hours at the most.

Gather Eggs Early

When morning lights are used on the flock, more eggs will be laid in the early morning hours. The first gathering should be before 8 o'clock. Letting too many eggs accumulate may cause breakage in the nests, also result in excessive heating when the eggs are subjected to the body heat of the layers for several hours.

IODINE VERMICIDE MERCK

For control of large roundworms and tapeworms in *Chickens* and *Turkeys*.

IODINE SUSPENSOID MERCK

The feeding of Iodine Suspensoid to chickens infected with Coccidiosis adds a valuable supplement to the ration which, if fed as directed, will aid in the control of this dreaded disease.

Literature and directions on request

MERCK & CO., Inc., RAHWAY, N. J.
Manufacturing Chemists

U. S. R. O. P. — U. S. CERTIFIED — U. S. PULLORUM CLEAN

MOUNT FAIR REDS

237 EGG HEN HOUSE FLOCK AVERAGE

MOUNT FAIR REDS
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Choose Mount Fair Reds and Rocks and you choose profit-making quality. All Mount Fair chicks are from U.S. R.O.P. matings or U.S. Certified matings on our own farm. You get the benefit of steady development of production ability and livability as demonstrated by last year's R.O.P. Red candidates. 600 birds entered; 430 birds qualified. Hen-housed flock average of 237.22 eggs for 25.64 oz.; Livability 93.5%. 450 Rock Candidates averaged 228.44 hen-housed eggs. **Catalog Free** quotes all records for the last 10 years showing progressive improvement. You can depend on Mount Fair Farm Rocks and Reds a profit-producing flock. Write today.

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R.F.D. Box 101-C Watertown, Conn.

Kleen-Killer FUNNELS

Easily adjustable for Fowls and Broilers. The only Funnel made to fit the chicken's breast. Durable, convenient. Each postpaid **$1.42**

Order from this adv.

KLEEN-KILLER for POULTRY

Instant action of replaceable STAINLESS STEEL blade, pierces brain, cuts arteries—insures perfect bleeding. Easy picking. Guards hands. Labor Saving. Worth more because blade is removable for sharpening. Postpaid. **$2.00**

SPECIAL OFFER—Both for $3.20

Immediate deliv.–SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

KLEEN-WAY COMPANY Woodstock, Ill.

NEW HAMPSHIRES by GADD They're GOOD!

Owners of Gadd New Hampshires know "they're good"—good for consistent growth, production and profits! Bred 23 years for results! Most customers re-order year after year. Order now—you too will be pleased! 7,000 Breeders N.H.-U.S. Approved. Pullorum Clean. Free Folder. Thomas B. Gadd, Box 6, Plymouth, N. H.

Magic Electric Welder

110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only $19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use. MAGIC WELDER MFG. CO., 241RZ Canal St., New York City.

Frozen Combs and Wattles

A severe cold spell often results in many frozen combs and wattles, especially in male birds which may become worthless from a breeding standpoint due to the infection set up.

If the frostbite is not too severe, it may be treated by rubbing the affected combs and wattles with vaseline. If the comb or wattles become blackened, then dubbing is necessary.

Combs can be dubbed by cutting with a tin shears, following a line about a quarter inch above the contour of the skull. Because of the crimping action of the tin shears, it is far better than a sharp scissors or a razor blade. Wattles can be clipped fairly close.

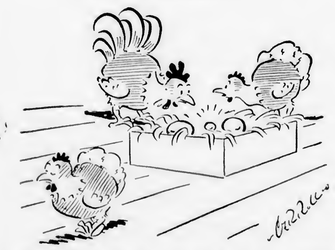
To avoid excessive bleeding, dubbing should be done on a warm day or in a warm room. Powdered alum, mash, and ferric chloride are some of the things used by poultrymen to stop bleeding.

Clothing Fabric from Feathers

Scientists of the United States Rubber Company have developed a new fabric made principally from chicken feathers. It looks like wool and is warmer, softer, and lighter than wool. It can be dyed any color, has a brilliant lustre, is odorless, and can be laundered in soap and water with no more shrinkage than cotton. The feathers can be mixed with rayon, cotton, wool, and nylon, and comprised 60 to 70 per cent of the fabric content in the laboratory experiments.

Prior to making the yarn, the quills are separated from the fine elements, or barbs, of the feathers and discarded. Ten chickens of broiler size will yield 1 pound of feathers, while the feathers of 38 broilers would be required to make an average man's suit.

Some 100 million pounds of chicken feathers and 30 million pounds of turkey feathers, it is estimated, are going to waste in the United States every year.



"She says she's laying her eggs small so as to conserve shipping space!"

GOVE BARRED ROCKS

★ THE PERFECT CHOICE FOR MEAT AND EGGS ★

George C. Gove

The thousands of customers who "Go to Gove for Quality" are rewarded when meat and egg time arrives. Gove superior birds are the natural result of nearly a quarter century of planned breeding for all the desirable traits—low mortality, vigor, growth, feathering, early maturity, body size, etc.

Most of all, Gove birds are noted as heavy consistent producers of profit-size eggs. Our own breeding flock consistently averages around 200 eggs per bird. Coupled with low mortality, you can make good money on such production. But, please reserve your Gove chicks now, or as early as possible. Demand is heavy for these quality chicks.

N.H.-U.S. PULLORUM CLEAN.

Write today, to Box E, address below.

WRITE FOR THIS CATALOG

GEORGE C. GOVE, *Raymond, N.H.*

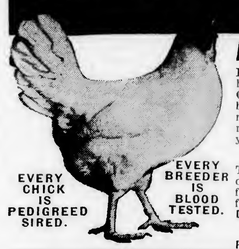
FOR NEW HAMPSHIRES
WRITE **NICHOLS**
OF KINGSTON, N. H.

Nichols New Hampshires are rapidly gaining a reputation for outstanding qualities in this outstanding breed. The reason of course is Nichols breeding—a program that is based on Nichols "know-how" in the selection of superior birds. To this ability of Mr. Nichols and his trained staff, we have added an intensive trapnest—progeny test program. Combined those give us a breeding program that is different and one which is showing results. While we do not claim perfection we do believe it will pay you to investigate the results.

WRITE FOR CATALOG. Our catalog fully describes the Nichols breeding program and Nichols N.H., U.S. Approved-Pullorum Clean New Hampshires.

NICHOLS POULTRY FARM, INC., ★ BOX 12, KINGSTON, N. H.

RAISE ROSELAWN BIG TYPE LEGHORNS



EVERY CHICK IS PEDIGREED SIRED.

EVERY BREEDER IS BLOOD TESTED.

For Bigger MEAT and EGG PROFITS

Large as heavy breed these BIG, LOP-COMBED BEAUTIES are backed by 25 years breeding for every quality you need for top poultry profits. Championship livability to cut chick and layer losses; guaranteed egg breeding for more big white premium eggs; really BIG LEGHORNS for more meat; fast uniform gorwth for quick broilers. Raised once you will raise them always. Hundreds have raised no others for over 15 consecutive years.

Better Breeding-Discount Prices

The breeding of all Roselawn chicks, sexed pullets, sexed cockerels and 4 week old pullets raised to a new high for 1946. We offer BIG WORTH WHILE DISCOUNTS for prompt ordering. WRITE TODAY FOR FULL DETAILS.

FREE CATALOG REDUCED DISCOUNT PRICES Now ready. Write Today.

ROSELAWN POULTRY FARM
RURAL ROUTE 10E, DAYTON (7), OHIO

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

Hanson or Large Type	per 100	Non-Sexed Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$8.00
Black Minorcas	11.00	20.00	8.00
Bar. & W. Rox, Wh. Wy.	18.00	20.00	18.00
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N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	20.00	25.00	18.00

Heavy Mix, $17-100; ASSORTED BROILER CHIX, $13-100 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B. W. D. 100% live del. Postpaid. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy.

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Walko TABLETS FOR ALL POULTRY

The reliable drinking water antiseptic. At all druggists and poultry supply dealers. 50c, $1.00, $2.50 and $4.00.

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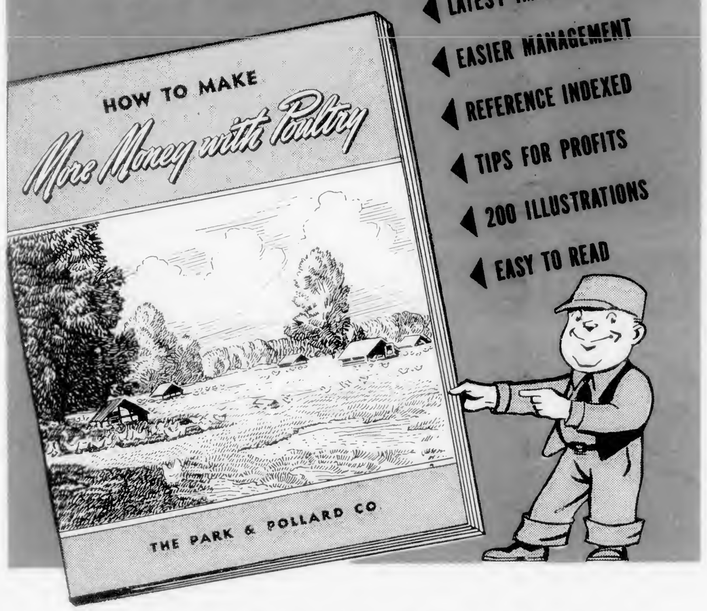
WALKER REMEDY COMPANY, Waterloo, Iowa

It's yours FOR THE ASKING



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MILK-MAID DAIRY RATIONS

Service Brieflets

These brieflets can be obtained by sending the amount indicated to Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Mag., Hanover, Pa. Give name and address.

- ☐ D2—**Fowl Paralysis.** 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ D4 — **Everybody's Poultry Disease Diagnosis Guide.** Shows how to make a post-mortem examination and gives the symptoms of disease for 25 parts of the fowl. 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ D9—**Control of Rats.** 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ D10—**Blue Comb Disease.** 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ H21 — **Moisture-Proof Floors for Poultry Houses.** Contains diagrams of six different types of floors. 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ H23—**Built-up Roofs.** Also tells how to repair roofs. 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ H30—**How To Build a Poultry Disposal Pit.** 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ G41—**List of College Poultry Departments.** 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ BG70—**How to Separate Pullets and Cockerels Early.** 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ BG72 — **Battery Brooding Facts.** Tells about temperature, space for chicks, ventilation, causes of breast blisters, ruffled plumage, etc. 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ M81—**Egg Cost Calculator.** Tells whether you ar making a profit above feed costs. 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ M84—**Artificial Lights in the Laying House.** 3-cent stamp.

EVERYBODY'S *Poultry Partner*

Enclose a 3-cent stamp for reply when writing to Poultry Partner, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Penna.

How Soon Are Eggs Fertile?

Q.—How long after I put a rooster in with my flock of hens do I get fertile eggs? How long after I take the rooster away from the hens will the eggs be fertile?—F. S., N. J.

A.—An egg should be fertile within 24 hours after mating occurs, but the usual practice is to wait 10 days after introduction of the rooster into the pen before saving eggs for hatching.

Records show that fertile eggs may be produced as long as 3 weeks after the male has been removed from the flock, but usually the fertility drops quite rapidly after the male has been out of the flock for a week or 10 days. If you are doing pedigree breeding, it is best to wait 10 to 14 days before introducing another male bird into the flock.

Immunity to Pullorum Disease

Q.—I have been told that Black Leghorns are free of pullorum disease. Is it true that this breed is immune to disease and does not require any blood testing?—L. B., N. Y.

A.—It is true that certain strains of poultry are more resistant to pullorum disease than others, but I don't believe that it can be said that any strain of chickens, or even a breed, is entirely immune to the disease. At least, I am not familiar with any scientific work supporting such a claim.

Odors in the Poultry Yard

Q.—After a period of wet weather, my poultry yard has a bad odor. Will you please tell me how to overcome this.—D. M., Mass.

A.—When a flock is confined to a small yard, as is the case with most backyard flocks, I doubt whether it is possible to avoid the odors from the manure saturated ground in wet weather.

One thing that you could do is to remove the top 4 or 5 inches of soil and replace with a sandy gravel. This would permit the droppings to work down into the gravel, but I believe that it would be best to replace this gravel every year or oftener.

Personally, I believe that it is better to use a wire floor or wood slat sunporch in connection with the backyard flock, not letting the birds run out on the ground at all. The droppings that fall below could be scraped up and removed every week. To keep down odors and flies in the meantime, hydrated lime should be sprinkled on the droppings daily or every few days. You would have to judge yourself how often that is necessary. Careful sanitation is necessary so that the backyard flock does not become a neighborhood nuisance.

Sulfathiazole for Coryza or Roup

Q.—In your September issue of last year, I noticed an article on using sulfathiazole in treating coryza or roup. My dealer doesn't seem to know about it. Where can I get this drug?—H. A., N. J.

A.—Your local druggist should be able to get sulfathiazole for you in powder form to mix with your mash.

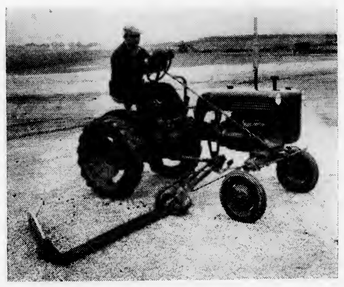
Work done by Drs. N. E. Wernicoff and T. M. Goldhaft of Vineland, N. J., indicate that one-half pound of sulfathiazole to 100 pounds of dry mash is effective in reducing the symptoms of coryza or roup in three or four days. If the treated chickens do not respond in that time, it is quite likely that some other respiratory disease is present in the flock.

Chickens that have apparently recovered from coryza continue to be carriers of the disease, and the symptoms may reappear at almost any time.

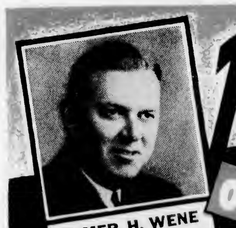
When using sulfathiazole, the drug should be mixed thoroughly and uniformly with the mash. It is probably best to have the job done by a someone who has a feed mixer. Do not feed the mash wet, for the drug seems less acceptable in that form.

End of the war changed the New York Central Railroad's plans to go into the poultry business to supply chickens for its dining cars. It had planned to lease four large poultry farms—one in Ohio, one in Michigan, and two in New York—because of its inability to buy poultry at less than black market prices.

Electronic defrosters will be installed in all A & P bakeries to defrost some 15 million pounds of frozen eggs annually in addition to large quantities of frosted fruits and berries. Thirty-pound packs of frozen eggs can be defrosted in a few minutes, whereas current methods require from 20 to 36 hours.



This new Farmall Cub tractor, intended to offer the small-acreage farmer the advantage of complete, low-cost mechanization, was "unveiled" by the International Harvester Company at a field demonstration of post-war farm equipment held at Hinsdale, Ill., in mid-October. Although not yet in production, this 10-horsepower tractor, and the necessary quick-attachable machines, is expected to be priced at no more than the cost of a good team and the equipment that is usually needed. On poultry farms where large tractors are often unnecessary, the Cub should prove useful in mowing pastures, feeding on range, and for various hauling jobs.



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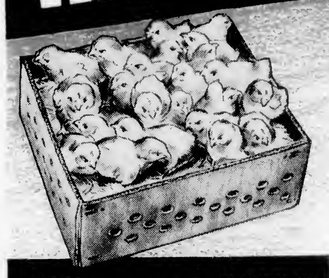

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SAVINGS from MANY-FOLD INCREASED PRODUCTION PASSED on to YOU

If you have held back about owning genuine U.S. R.O.P. Sired chicks on account of expense, mail the coupon below for a pleasant surprise. The demand for WENE R.O.P. Sired Chicks has grown amazingly big among leading egg farmers, members of eastern egg auctions and co-operatives. The result—big economies to us, reduced prices to you!

FREE REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE

So vigorous and strong are WENE SUPER-X R.O.P., SIRED CHICKS that we insure them through the first 14-day Danger Period. Should any loss occur, FULL REPLACEMENT will be made without a penny charge. Replacement will be made at half price on Utility Select and Super Mating Chicks. Profits are HIGHEST on heavy layers of BIG, top-market price eggs, such as R.O.P. sired chicks are bred to lay. It costs not more to feed WENE SUPER-X R.O.P. Sired Chicks, but what a difference in EGG PRODUCTION!

HEN BREEDER R.O.P. SIRED WHITE LEGHORNS

PULLETS or chicks from 50,000 2-to-5-yr.-old HEN BREEDERS (no pullets) laying eggs averaging 25 to 30 oz. per doz.—shells chalk-white. 25,000 U. S. N. J. CERTIFIED hen breeders, 100% mated to 200-300 egg R. O. P. Sires.

QUALITY THAT'S FIRST CHOICE WITH MEMBERS OF EGG AUCTIONS AND CO-OPS

SAVE MONEY and own the same chickens that more Eastern Co-Op and Egg Auction Members choose above any others. These egg farmers sell to the Eastern Markets paying the HIGHEST EGG PRICES. They make more egg profit than any other class of chicken raiser. They demand more egg breeding. They pick WENE CHICKS above any for laying TOP PRICE EGGS.

EAST'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF SPECIALTY CROSS BREEDS

Sex-Link PULLETS are phenomenal layers. WENE WYAN-ROCKS, BRAM-ROCKS—exclusive WENE developments for the premium broiler, fryer, roaster and capon trade as well as the producer of brown eggs for select, fancy egg markets. WENE cross LEGHORN-MINORCAS for the exclusive, TOP-GRADE WHITE EGG trade. WENE RED-ROCKS for meat or eggs, crossed from our finest matings.

Read this Proof of EXTRA PRODUCTION!

Mrs. E. P. Reddeck, Virginia, writes: "Wene Chicks have shown a better profit than any chicks we have handled. The eggs run unusually large for pullets. We receive top market price." Mr. Paul Lalix, New Hampshire, sells eggs to the Derry Egg Auction, writes: "I started with 200 Wene pullets March 1941, still have them and 160 more from this year. My eggs are LARGE—26-28-32 ounces per dozen—grading 'Special'." Write for free catalog, packed full of successes like these.

R.O.P. SIRED HEAVY BREEDS

Wene Super-X White Rock, New Hampshire, Barred Rock, R. I. Red, U. S. N. J. Certified breeders, mated with R.O.P. Males. Eggs set average 25-30 oz. per doz. Foremost egg laying contest proved blood lines. Other heavy breed chicks include White Wyandottes, Jersey Wh. Giants.

MAIL COUPON TODAY for WENE'S money-saving early-order offer. Hatches year around. Capacity 6,000,000 chicks annually. Specially grown flocks for broiler chicks. 4 priced-to-sell matings—U. S.-N. J. Approved. Blood-tested. Write now.

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Box M-5, Vineland, N. J.

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WENE CHICK FARMS,
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Without obligation to me, send your big money saving offer and free poultry book.

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CAREY'S
WHITE LEGHORNS

★ *Heavy layers*
★ *Pedigree-bred 29 years*

PROFIT MAKERS

Carey White Leghorns are making money for hundreds of commercial poultrymen, despite increased operating costs. They've been pedigreebred for 29 years for these things that make poultry profits:

—high average egg yield.
—large white eggs.
—good egg quality.
—good type and body size.
—high livability.

270 to 344-Egg Males

Males from 270 to 344 egg hens head my 1946 matings. All are sons of my best family tested dams and sires.

9,000 Birds and 170 Acres

Carey Farms is strictly a breeding farm. No hatching eggs bought. All chicks produced from eggs laid on my 9,000-bird, 170-acre breeding plant. All breeders 100% pullorum Free.

Write today for copy of interesting Chick News and my 1946 Price List.

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DESIGNED FOR PROFIT—COMPLETE Post-war plan poultry houses ready now, complete from roofing to the last bolt. Easily erected. Modern, tight, warm, sturdy, attractive. High grade materials, backed by 40 years of practical building experience. Freight prepaid to many states. Our volume lumber buying, labor-saving machinery save you money, time, worry. Free Bulletin explains models. Write today.

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This model will brood 700 chicks, or house 120 to 140 layers at low cost per bird. Made with kiln-dried lumber in sections.

STREAMLINED FOR YOUR 1946 PROFIT

This year we devote all our energy and equipment to just one breed—the BEST one known for cash returns.

THEY LIVE BETTER, GROW and FEATHER FASTER, LAY MORE and BIGGER EGGS than most strains

RICHLY BRED not INBRED!

Ebenwood New Hampshires

With prospects bright for both egg and meat profits we devote a lifetime experience to producing the best chicks possible for your profits.

Write for Prices and Delivery Dates

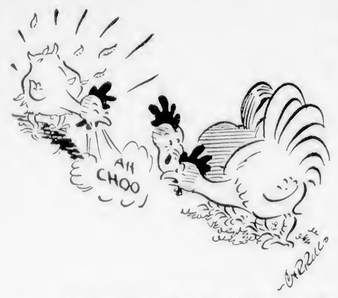
EBENWOOD FARM
EBEN WOOD, Prop.
Box A-30, WEST BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

Toxite KILLS Red Mites Bed Bugs

Spray brooder house and saturate litter to control coccidiosis.

Spray roosts and other breeding places. Kills red mites, bed bugs, blue bugs, fleas, cockroaches, ants, and similar pests. Use garden sprayer. Treatment usually lasts for months. Also kills mite. FOR COLDS—Spray thick mist over birds in closed house several times a day. Ask your dealer or WRITE.

TOXITE LABORATORIES, BOX 3, CHESTERTOWN, MD.



"... and then she got hay fever while she was molting!"

Chicken Farming ...

[Continued from page 7]

It is, of course, important to do a good job in managing chickens with any size of flock, but it is absolutely necessary if you have a fairly large flock or one sufficiently large to provide a satisfactory income. Otherwise, you will soon lose your shirt, and the farm too.

The farms studied in New York, Maryland, Florida, Connecticut, and California were primarily poultry farms. Their incomes varied because of the reasons mentioned, but in recent years have averaged on a per layer basis about $1.20 per bird.

You have to remember that this is an average for successful poultrymen. Unsuccessful poultrymen do not keep records, because they are not poultrymen very long. Even with the successful poultrymen, the incomes in some years vary from below zero to several times the average of all farms.

Records from Poultry Meat Farms

Not many studies have been made of the poultry meat phase of poultry farming. Perhaps the most recent study was made in Delaware in the winter of 1943-44.

Results of this study showed that the return for labor and management after just paying the cash costs of production amounted to $97 per 1,000 chicks, or about 10 cents per chick. If the non-cash costs were deducted, the return per chick would be quite a lot less.

This serves to point out that by-and-large the profits in poultry meat production on a per bird basis are small and that if you want a reasonable income, a large number of birds must be raised.

The business, however, is more risky than egg production and profits can either be satisfactory or losses large.

Other Phases of Poultry Farming

Hatching egg production is a variation found on many commercial egg producing farms. At first glance, this business appears very profitable, but there are several costs to be taken into consideration. In general, poultrymen who produce hatching eggs have found it necessary to sell eggs for a good part of the year and get a good premium in order to make a satisfactory profit.

Pullet production, turkey production, duck production, breeding farms, and hatcheries are all phases of the poultry business. In general, more capital, more experience, and more skill are needed to start in these phases than most beginners have.

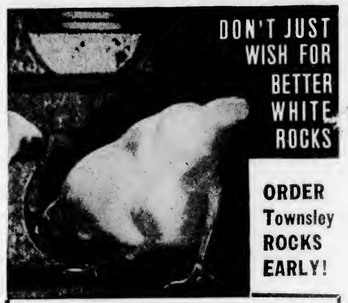
Good Rewards to the Efficient

Poultry farming returns good rewards to those who do a good job of producing and marketing efficiently, but it hands out terrific punishment for those who fail.

A person interested in going into poultry farming on a full-time basis wants the enterprise to pay all the farm expenses, maintain the farm, pay a reasonable amount for his labor and management. The poultry enterprise can do this job, but it takes a good man to operate the business. This is especially true now that the poultry industry is over-expanded and farm values and other costs are high.

Poultry farming today is a business —a chicken or egg factory—and sound management and business practices must be followed for success.

(Editor's Note: This is the first in a series of five articles intended as a guide to folks interested in going into the poultry business. The second article will appear in December.)



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ORDER Townsley ROCKS EARLY!

You can expect RESULTS from Townsley White ROCKS. EGGS! Plenty of large eggs from pullets out of Selected, Multi-tested, R.O.P. sired parent stock. For 18 years we have bred Rocks for both eggs and market quality; 6 years under R.O.P. MEAT! Yes, here is the market bird so many broiler plants prefer the year around. Quick, uniform growth, large size, broad breasts, great livability, mean a **PROFITABLE** market bird. **APPEARANCE!** Breeding tells. When you see a flock of Townsley Rocks you'll understand why so many patrons say they're the most beautiful chickens hatched. Reasonable prices will please you. Will you risk a postal to get the catalog and prices on our U. S. Approved White Rock chicks?

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WILMINGTON, OHIO Write Box 671E for catalog

Mayos CHICKS Bring You Profits

Invest in Mayo's vigorous chicks this year. Make more money with Reds, New Hampshires or Crosses. Satisfied customers the best proof that these chicks pay. Free catalog. Place your order early. Mass. (U.S.) Pullorum Clean. U. S. Approved.

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS .. $16. PER 100

Special Prices on Large Orders.

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders, 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free), Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

JOSEPH TOLMAN I SPECIALIZE, ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE. Dept. E ROCKLAND MASS.

Christie's *NEW HAMPSHIRES* Burst Forth FULL OF **SPIZZERINKTUM**

Trade-Name Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

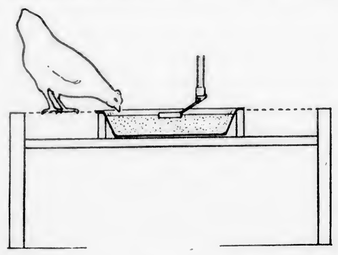
PLAN a YEAR AHEAD

Quality will count more in post-war days. Efficiency will determine profits. Make plans now for the kind of a flock you'll want next year. 100% N.H.-U.S. Appr. & Pullorum Clean

NEW HAMPSHIRES BARRED ROCKS
CHRIS-CROSS BARRED HYBRIDS
Write for literature and prices.
CHRISTIE POULTRY FARMS, Box 10, Kingston, N.H.

Turkey Eggs Shipped by Air Hatch Well in England

Exactly 21 live turkey poults were hatched from 25 turkey eggs shipped by air during the past spring from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Beltville Research Center to the Harper Adams Agricultural College in England. Since one egg was broken in shipment, the hatchability was 87.5 per cent of the 24 eggs incubated. The eggs were from the Beltville Small White turkeys.



Reduce Spattering Much less trouble with water being spattered around drinking pans in the laying pens will result if the perch or wire platform on which the hen stands is at the same level as the top of the pan. When a hen stands in this position to drink, she is less likely to get her wattles wet. Much of the dampness around poultry waterers occurs when hens shake their wattles which have become wet.

The big 3 THAT MAKE OR BREAK YOU — NUMBER OF EGGS, SIZE OF EGGS, QUALITY OF SHELL

Without calcium there is no egg production.

Egg size depends largely on the inheritance and age of the chickens, but it takes more calcium to cover a large egg than a small egg.

A deficiency of calcium leads to the production of poor egg shells.

Success or failure in producing market eggs depends to a great extent on the quantity of calcium the chickens consume.

Because hens cannot make calcium, it must be supplied to them.

Lime Crest Calcite Crystals Help Maintain Egg Production

Lime Crest Calcite Crystals supply calcium and other mineral elements known to be important nutritionally. Moreover, they do all necessary grinding. Make certain that your chickens will receive enough calcium ... lay in a supply of Lime Crest Calcite Crystals today.

Free samples of Lime Crest Calcite Crystals and the name of our dealer nearest you will be sent upon request—a penny postal card will do.

Lime Crest BRAND

LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CORPORATION OF AMERICA • Box 119, Newton, New Jersey

LUX R.O.P. LEGHORNS

Iowa - U.S. Certified Chicks !

For larger profits buy your chix from a specialized breeder. 22 years experience in trapnesting and breeding for high production and disease resistance resulting in larger eggs, larger and stronger birds. 20,000 daughters and grand-daughters of R.O.P. hens with records of 200 to 332 mated to ROP males from hens with records of 300 to 354 eggs. Chix or sexed chix, eggs, pedigreed ROP stock from Iowa's largest ROP Leghorn breeding farm. Catalog.

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Increase egg production 25 to 35%. Switch automatically turns lights on and off at any set time.
301 — On-and-off switch for early morning lighting. Cap. 3000 watts **$13.00**
PS—Switch for morning and evening lighting with automatic dimming circuit. Cap. 1500 watts For 110 Volt, 60 Cycle A.C.— F. O. B. Quincy **$18.50**

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Burpee GIANT ZINNIAS 5 Packets 10¢

Scarlet, Yellow, Rose, Lavender and White

Dahlia-flowered, 5in. across; easy to grow. 3-ft. plants. 5 best colors, all 5 15c-Pkts. seeds postpaid for 10c!

SEED CATALOG FREE

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LIQUID TATTOO INK. Mark your poultry to prevent thefts. Get a fresh supply of liquid tattoo ink. 25 cents a can, postpaid. Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

Leading Poultrymen are STONEMO Feeders

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Ohio

THE FAVORITE GRIT of America's leading poultrymen and turkey growers for more than a dozen years!

They feed it consistently year after year for they have proved *in actual use* that it keeps their birds in better health, free from crop bound and digestive troubles and effects a definite saving in feed consumed—up to 20%. That means that you can feed one hen *free* in every five.

Those facts are vital to every poultryman and turkey grower. Why not do as America's leading poultrymen do?—feed STONEMO. Your dealer has it or can get it for you.

Why continue to plod along hoping that the birds will do well on no grit at all or on the grit you may now be using? Take a tip from America's outstanding poultrymen and turkey growers—start right now and feed STONEMO Granite Grit. Available in all sizes—chick to turkey—there is a size exactly suited to your needs. It *PAYS* to feed STONEMO. America's Top-notch poultrymen found that out and have been feeding STONEMO consistently for years.

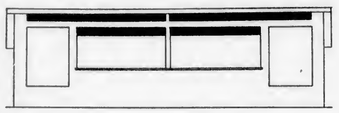
Get STONEMO Granite Grit from your feed dealer. He has it or can get it for you.

STONE MOUNTAIN GRIT CO. INC.
Dentists to America's Hens.
Plants—No. 1. LITHONIA, GA. No. 2. BARRE, VT.
LITHONIA, ... GEORGIA.

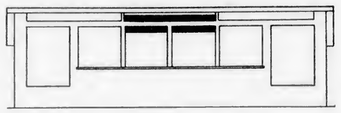
Overcoming Drafts in Laying House

A poultryman in southeastern Pennsylvania using the combination of slots and windows to ventilate his laying house was having considerable trouble with drafts. Certain areas of the per and the roosts were avoided by the hens. When he closed the windows or ventilators in an effort to avoid the drafts, he began to have trouble with dampness.

Although the slot system of ventilation has been quite successful, it was found that there were only two slot openings across the front of the house, while there were two large central window openings.



House was drafty when ventilation was secured with these openings.



Drafts were overcome by ventilating with middle slot and center windows.

One visitor to the farm suggested that he have three slot ventilators instead of two, and that he make four window openings instead of two in the center, then ventilate from the center on cold windy days.

When the remodeling was completed, the poultryman used the middle slot and the two center window openings on windy days, and he was able to overcome the circular drafts which had made the pen rather uncomfortable for the birds.

Black Yolks Due to Sulphide

Occasionally, a poultryman may get reports of blackened yolks in eggs that have been boiled. Such eggs usually have an odor.

In most instances, the black color is due to the formation of ferrous sulphide. The egg yolk contains considerable iron, while the egg white has considerable sulphur. When the egg is boiled for too long a time or at too high a temperature, the iron and the sulphur combine to form ferrous sulphide, and a dark layer is formed where the white and the yolk come in contact with each other.

Although the blackened yolk and the faint odor makes the egg unattractive, it does not lower its food value.

Pennsylvania's Secretary of Agriculture Miles Horst predicts extension of daily delivery of quality eggs, sweet corn, vegetables, fruits, and other farm products in the future. These were practices that got underway during the war.

Pointers on Farm Partnerships

Returning soldiers who will head back to the farm will in many instances enter into partnership arrangements with relatives, friends, or older farmers who plan to retire. To prevent bad feelings and avoid family feuds as well as financial loss, there should be a complete understanding by all parties entering into partnership arrangements. Hugh A. Johnson, University of Delaware, suggests the following points as being essential for a sound partnership.

1. Complete understanding and agreement on all points of the contract. This calls for a detailed family council.

2. Get it on paper. Even parents and children should work out the details, have them prepared in legal form and recorded. Oral agreements do not abrogate inheritance laws and last minute wills.

3. Ability to get along together. In partnerships both families often live on the same farm and thus are in close relation much of the time.

4. Have separate living quarters, preferably separate houses. No home is big enough to hold two housekeepers.

5. Size of farm business adequate to meet needs. If both men are at work, there must be enough income to pay them. Ways to increase the farm business include changes to more intensive crop and livestock enterprises, additions of enterprises, and rental of more land.

6. Good farm management. The partnership must make money to succeed.

7. Good business judgement. Making money is not keeping it. Probably more farmers fail through lack of business sense than through lack of judgement or care of livestock, crops, and other farm matters.

8. Full partnerships for both operators. It is often difficult for an older man to turn over management to a younger, and for a young man to understand or condone many farming habits of the elder. Such matters must be settled amiably and satisfactorily for a successful partnership.

9. A fair partnership agreement. The agreement should fit the situation. It should state what each party is to contribute to the business and what will be the distribution of expenses and receipts; provide for adequate maintenance of the farm plant; provide ample protection to contracting parties in case of death; it must allow for changing conditions which may occur; and lastly, it should be simply written and easily understood.

General Electric Company has developed the new "Poultray" lamps which transmit beneficial ultra-violet rays besides producing germ-killing rays. They were made possible by applying a coating of powdered substance on the inner surface of present germicidal lamps.

At Owlkill Farm, Cambridge, N. Y., Mrs. Ruth E. Ehrenfreund, owner, watches as Beacon Service Representative L. F. Barker makes final selection of breeding cockerels.

BEACON
Service Representatives
are at YOUR Service . . .

Mrs. Ehrenfreund, whose Owlkill Farm is one of the outstanding in Eastern New York State, purchased 500 cockerels from the famous Mt. Hope Farm, at Williamstown, Mass., direct from pedigreed stock. Then the Beacon Service Representative, Mr. L. F. Barker, a Beacon-trained poultry expert, and registered poultry judge, went to work. From the 500, he selected 56 top birds. In the picture above he is making the final selection from the 56 birds—employing all the knowledge acquired through his long experience.

This is BEACON Service at Work . . .

Our interest in our customers does not stop with the sale of feed. Profitable poultry-raising demands the follow-through of experts like the Beacon Service Representatives. From selecting top stock to instructing on care or feeding, your Beacon Service Representative is ready to help you.

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Cayuga, N. Y.

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INVEST IN
White Leghorn Chicks

from a breeding farm of 575 acres, housing over 25,000 breeders and layers, all of which have been grown on our 150 acres of free range.

All Chicks sold are hatched from Eggs From Our Own Breeders.

Our 57 individual pedigree pens, with minimum Leghorn cockerels' records of 240 eggs per year, are secured from the 3000 pedigreed pullets that are trapped yearly. Cockerels from these pedigreed matings are used to head all of our breeders from which we sell over one-half million chicks per year.

SEND TODAY FOR
FREE DESCRIPTIVE FOLDER

Musser Leghorn FARMS

BOX E, MOUNT JOY, PA.

BELL'S LIVELY CHICKS

BELL'S
Pa. R. O. P.
NEW HAMPSHIRES
& BARRED ROCKS
ARE BRED FOR
HIGH EGG PRODUCTION
AND RAPID GROWTH

Sold Out
Until Late Fall

Pullorum clean since 1928.

BELL POULTRY FARM
CLARKSVILLE PENNSYLVANIA

NEUHAUSER CHICKS
200-335 EGG R.O.P. SIRED
FALL AND WINTER CHICKS
The Kind You Need For Broilers Or Layers

U. S. Pullorum Tested. Royal Mating Chicks, 200-335 egg R.O.P. sired in New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Leghorns, Reds, Wyandottes. U.S. Approved chicks in 24 breeds and crossbreeds.

HATCHING NOW

Booking orders now for November, December, January delivery. Reasonable farmer prices because year around hatching helps reduce costs. Write today for free circular.

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Box E, NAPOLEON, OHIO

ANDERSON'S REDS
U.S. R.O.P. CHICKS & HATCHING EGGS

R.O.P. Average for last 6 years, 247.71 eggs per bird—26.37 oz. egg weight—6.31 lbs. body weight. Fast feathering. 100% Pullorum clean.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
RALPH W. ANDERSON
Farm in W. Hanover—Mail Box 15E, Rockland, Mass.

Eggs Keep Better When Cartons Have Moisture-Proof Wrap

If eggs are placed in cartons sealed with a moisture-proof wrap, such as cellophane or a wax paper, fairly soon after being laid, they will retain their new-laid freshness for a much longer time than when packaged in cartons in the usual manner.

Working on various egg packaging methods, Dr. W. E. Pyke, Colorado A. and M. College, found that new-laid eggs retained their freshness longer in egg cartons sealed with a moisture-proof wrap and kept at 72 degrees F. than when kept in unsealed cartons at 40 degrees F., the temperature usually found in household refrigerators.

Deterioration in egg quality is accompanied by the loss of both moisture and carbon dioxide from the eggs. The moisture-proof wrap helps to retain both for a longer time.

Even better keeping qualities occurred when carbon dioxide was added by including a mixture of soda and solid acid (sulfanic acid) in the package before sealing with the moisture-proof wrap and kept at a room temperature of 72 degree F. In another test, a pellet of dry ice was added to the package at weekly intervals and the package resealed. The keeping qualities of the eggs ranked high.

Dr. Pyke suggests that mixtures releasing carbon dioxide slowly and continuously in the humid atmosphere of the package could be added as a powder in a suitable container, as a pellet, or impregnated in the walls of the carton, the latter having some advantages if it could be done by the manufacturer of the carton.

This new packaging method, if combined with refrigeration, might result in storage eggs of considerably higher quality, especially if the moisture-proof wrap is applied soon after the eggs have been laid. Long-time storage, however, may result in the formation of molds, and Dr. Pyke recommends the use of tasteless or odorless mold inhibitors.

Average Chick Mortality

What is the average death loss of chicks during the first three weeks of brooding?

The Indiana State Poultry Association's baby chick department compiled the records on 887,097 chicks from reports supplied by chick buyers, found that the death loss averaged 3.2 per cent for the first three weeks, and that the mortality rate was practically unchanged from January through June.

Losses on straight run chicks averaged 2.9 per cent; sexed pullets, 3.7 per cent; and sexed cockerels, 3.6 per cent.

Chicks shipped by parcel post had a mortality of 5.9 per cent up to 3 weeks of age, while the loss in the same period on chicks shipped by express was 3.9 per cent. When the chicks were picked up at the hatchery or delivered by the hatchery to the customer, the loss for the first three weeks was only 2.7 per cent.

SUNNYBROOK CHICKS
PROFIT BRED 25 YEARS
READY-TO-LAY PULLETS

15,000 pullets from 6 weeks up to ready-to-lay. All from stock bred for egg production—early hatched, range raised, full of health and vitality, ready to make money for you. Now ready for shipment.

ALL BREEDERS U. S. APPROVED
OFFICIALLY PULLORUM CONTROLLED
BABY CHICKS — Free catalog describes one of finest poultry plants in East. Hatches weekly all year. Place your order well in advance.

NEW HAMPSHIRES • R.I. REDS
WHITE LEGHORNS • WHITE ROCKS
BARRED ROCKS • CROSSES
WRITE FOR
FREE FOLDER
AND PRICES TODAY

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
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Box E. — Phone 1309-J1 — HUDSON, N. Y.

SEND NO MONEY FOR OUR
TOP QUALITY Pullorum Tested **BABY CHICKS**
Immediate Shipment. 100% live delivery guar.

Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Big Type White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns	$13.95-100 $7.25-50 $3.75-25

Heavy breed pullets, $16.40-100; heavy cockerels, $14.95. Leghorn pullets, $21.95; cockerels, $6.00.

White & Black Giants, New Hampshire Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Light Brahmas, Rhode Island Whites.	$15.95-100 $8.25-50 $4.25-25

Heavy pullets, $18.00; heavy cockerels, $16.00.

All chicks are top quality, from purebred, blood-tested flocks. Order today, at these special low prices. Pay your postman, C.O.D. Write for early order discount.

Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio

ATWOOD'S
"ORIGINAL"
New Hampshires

We have two distinct breeding strains of New Hampshires — one, the "original" strain bred especially for EGG PRODUCTION and all that goes with it—the other, a pure New Hampshire strain noted for its meaty type for early maturing BROILERS. Rugged chicks, charged with life and energy, bred just south of the State's famous mountain section. Atwood's Chicks are your assurance of pure, hardy, original New Hampshire stock.

10,000 Breeders — R.O.P. SUPERVISED
N.H.-U.S. PULLORUM CLEAN
Straight Run Chicks, bred on R.O.P. platform. Write us your needs. Order now for 1946.
ATWOOD'S POULTRY FARMS
Box E, Franklin, N. H.

Building With Composition
Strongly reinforced with cheap wood. Modern stream-lined roof, walls and gutter. How to build a house 22x24, three rooms, as low as $250; garage, $20; 20x50 poultry house $50. Farm buildings for a few dollars. Homemade equipment to make wall-high building blocks with inside and outside finish. Also roof, wall and floor tile in color, and durable wallboard of sawdust. Money and labor saving ideas. Long lasting, no painting. Mixer and saw easily made from old auto. 40 business plans. Earn $10 a day. Guaranteed, illustrated book, $1.00. Home Industries, 1318 So. 30th Ave., EA. Omaha 5, Nebr.

Farm Poultry Killing Rooms

[Continued from page 8]

difficult to judge accurately. It is a matter for trial and inspection. The time in the water is somewhat less for birds that go on the picker than for those hand picked.

Semi-Scald Temperatures

While there are many recommendations for varying temperatures for birds of different ages, it probably is just as satisfactory to run the temperature the same for all and to vary the time of scalding. Many operators run the temperature at 128 degrees for all, varying the time from about 15 to 20 seconds for small broilers to 25 to 30 seconds for fowl or capons. These are for machine picking and are increased for hand picking.

There is less danger of skin injury if the bird is not left on the picker until the last feather is removed. If the last few are removed by hand, the carcass is sure to have a better appearance. A pin feathered bird can be cleaned on the machine, but it is likely to remove a considerable amount of the outer skin.

Results Are Variable When Using Hormones in Fattening Poultry

Variable results with drugs having a hormone effect in the fattening of poultry were obtained in studies conducted by E. W. Glazener of the University of Maryland agricultural experiment station.

Some of the birds given "estrogen-like" drugs appeared to be better fleshed at 10 to 12 weeks of age, while other treated birds were no better fleshed than the control birds. Before the practice can be recommended to poultrymen, more needs to be known about the correct dosage, length of treatment, method of administering, and the drug likely to produce the best fleshing.

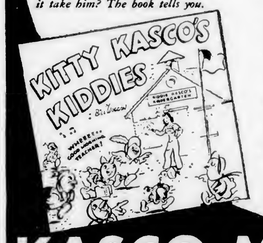
Although it appears that poultry receiving the drug treatment are safe for human consumption, Glazener says, the drugs are extremely potent and should remain in experimental channels.

Are the Stove Pipes Alright?

Now is a good time to examine brooder stove pipes to be sure they are satisfactory for next season. Don't gamble with rusty pipes or those having any holes. You might also inspect the roof to see that there are no holes or leaks where the pipe extends up. A "stitch in time" now may save many more later on!

Now! GET YOUR COPY OF
A FULL SIZE COMIC BOOK IN COLORS
28 PAGES OF FUN FOR THE FAMILY!!

Up hill and down dale Uncle Fred was on the trail! Where did it take him? The book tells you.



Comics.. Stunts.. Puzzles.. Tricks

Do you like comics? Then read the tale of Uncle Fred's mysterious mission on the trail of the missing feed bags. This 28 page book in color tells the whole story. It's all in 4 color pictures just like the comic books in the store.

Kitty Kasco's Kindergarten Kiddies have many an adventure told in snappy comic style in this book.

Many puzzles, stunts and tricks are described therein. Fun for all!

The Dunce's silly questions were not always so dumb. Read Kasco Komics that tell about Kitty Kasco's Kindergarten where she taught her chicken children to keep away from wild birds for a good reason.

WRITE FOR YOUR COPY TODAY!
Send a tag from a Kasco Egg Producer bag and a 3c stamp.

KASCO MILLS, INC. TOLEDO 4, OHIO WAVERLY, N. Y.

The CHICKS with the HIGH I. Q.

GOOD *Yesterday*
GOOD *Today*
GOOD *Tomorrow*

COBB'S *Pedigreed* **CHICKS**

Now that market demand is swinging back to quality and premium prices will soon again be paid for top grade eggs and meat, it is more than ever important that you start with chicks with high inherited quality. Cobb's Pedigreed Chicks have that high I.Q. richly developed by many years of consistent trapnest, progeny-test breeding—a program that has been and will be carried on without interruption.

COBB'S Rainbow REDS
NEW HAMPSHIRES
SEX-LINK CROSS
BARRED CROSS
BARRED ROCKS — The Invincible Rocks of New England

Contest Records-Customer Profits Are Your Proof

Write Today for our new Catalog—It shows how Cobb breeding made possible the World's Record for 10 bird pen at Storrs back in 1929. How Cobb entries have won many additional honors since that time. It shows how customers are making fine profits year after year. Write Today—get set for a big share of the profits just ahead with the chicks with the High I.Q.

COBB'S *Pedigreed* CHICKS, INC.
Robert C. Cobb, Box 250, CONCORD, MASS.

TATTOO Your Flock

Mark your poultry with an unduplicated, indelible brand number to prevent theft. Provides positive proof of ownership of birds stolen. Service includes chrome marker, tattoo ink, warning sign, and registration. Get full information on tattoo service by writing Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Mag., Hanover, Pa.

VERDI-VITE

DRINKING WATER CAPSULE
***Supplements Poultry Feeds with* ESSENTIAL VITAMINS**

VERDI-VITE contains Thiamin, Riboflavin, Pyridoxin and Pantothenic Acid, carefully combined into a single capsule. When the contents of the capsule are dissolved in the drinking water, a perfect distribution of these essential vitamins is achieved. You have no mixing—no mess—and no bother.

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Put Your Rations into High Gear

In a peacetime world, those extra eggs and the rate of gain for each pound of feed may well be the difference between profit and loss. Now is the time to make your flock efficient. Start using "*Verdi-Vite*" in the drinking water and watch your production swing upward. "*Verdi-Vite*" puts poultry rations into high gear; encourages better health; promotes faster growth; and increases egg production at a cost as low as a penny a bird. Don't delay. Act today to protect future earnings.

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The Chicken-of-Tomorrow Committee has announced the development of specifications, score cards, and other detailed plans for the national better meat-type chicken contest sponsored by the A & P Food Stores which are putting up $8,000 in prizes. It is expected that entry blanks will be ready before the end of this year.

There will be three phases—one for each year of the contest. Entrants are to start the first year with 100 chicks of known parentage which will be scored while growing by federal, state or industry association representatives for per cent of mortality and culls, average weight by sexes at 12 to 16 weeks, and uniformity of feathering, size, type, and color. Each entrant will later submit 15 cockerels of his own choice to a central dressing plant where 12 birds will be judged as to dressed qualities. State contests will be held to compare entries with the ideal meat-type chicken, but no prizes will be awarded.

The plan for the second year is similar, except that regional contests will be held following the state contests, but in the third year contestants who have qualified will be called upon to deliver a hatching of 500 eggs to a central hatchery where they will be hatched under strict supervision, carefully handled and fed under the same conditions until they reach the age where the birds will be judged for both their economic qualities as well as their meat-producing type.

The U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine has issued a special progress edition tracing the advances made in the processing and marketing of poultry products since the first world war until the present, and pointing to possible avenues for future expansion. Priced at 50 cents a copy, the special edition can be obtained from the Institute of American Poultry Industries, 110 N. Franklin St., Chicago 6, Ill.

California and Montana have joined the National Poultry Improvement Plan, making 47 states now participating in the cooperative federal-state program to improve the production and breeding qualities of chickens and to reduce mortality from pullorum disease, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on September 25.

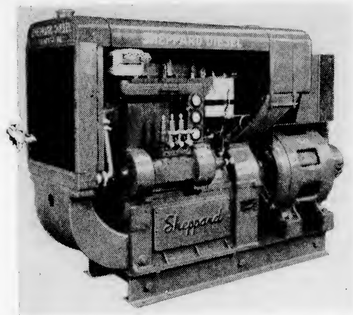
Montana has adopted all phases of the plan, while California will participate in only the pullorum disease phase as applied to both chickens and turkeys.

Two agricultural chemists at Columbia, Mo., have secured a patent on a process for feeding iodinated protein which is said to have resulted in 50 per cent greater egg production than in the control group of hens over an 11-month period. The patent has been assigned to The Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, and American Dairies, Kansas City.

A Chicago concern advertises a whole golden brown, pan fried, young, chesty 2-pound chicken disjointed in 10 pieces and kept hot between two toasted halves of French bread for $1.65. Folks can order the chicken ahead of time and pick it up, or have neighborhood delivery for a small additional charge.

Backyard flock owners in Arlington, Virginia, home of many Washington, D. C., workers, have been notified that they must dispose of the chickens now that the war is over and chicken is more plentiful. The anti-chicken raising ordinance had been temporarily suspended during the war emergency.

M. W. Bennett, Royersford, Pa., has been re-elected president of the Eastern Federation of Egg and Poultry Cooperatives recently. Also re-elected were A. H. Pouse, Vineland, N. J., vice-president, and E. J. Lawless, Jr., New Cumberland, Pa., secretary-treasurer.



Completely automatic load-control is now available on Sheppard diesel generating sets, now being used extensively by hatcheries and on poultry farms, according to the R. H. Sheppard Co., Hanover, Pa. With the new device, the load demand on the power circuit controls the starting and stopping of the power source, reducing fuel consumption to the time when power is actually needed. The flick of any lighting or appliance switch on an electrical circuit supplied by a Diesel-powered generating set equipped with load-control will automatically start the generator.

"Cooking With Dried Eggs," is a 16-page bulletin just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. With improvements made in the quality of dried eggs, as well as packaging methods, it is expected that housewives in the future will use more dried eggs for cooking and baking.

New York City egg candlers, aware that a state law requires candling of all eggs, staged a one-day strike on September 25, won a $5 increase in wages, bringing their weekly wages to $60.

Dryden Wins California Test

A pen of White Leghorns entered by the Dryden Poultry Breeding Farm in the Fifth California Laying Test, where awards are based on net income, was high pen for the year over all breeds with a net income of $163.32 above feed cost, or $6.53 per hen. The 25 birds laid a total of 6,832 eggs.

Second high pen for the year was the Leghorn entry of Donsing Breeding Farm and Hatchery with a net income of $153.57 or an average of $6.14 per bird for the year.

High individual bird for the year was a Barred Rock hen, owned by Dryden Poultry Breeding Farm, with a record of 335 eggs in 357 days.

Final Results — Fifth California Test
(25 birds to an entry)

Breed	Owner	Livability Per Cent	Eggs per Hen	Net Income per Hen
WL.	Dryden P. Bdg. Fm.	100	273	$6.533
WL.	Donsing Bdg. Fms.	92	248	$6.143
WL.	Horseshoe Pl. Ranch	96	256	$6.126

Schaible Reds Have Best 5-Year Average in New Jersey Tests

Rhode Island Reds entered by Louis Schaible topped all others in egg production during the past five years in the New Jersey Laying Tests, according to a study of records by C. S. Platt, contest supervisor.

Schaible pens were credited with an average annual record of 3,363.44 points, 3,298 eggs each. Second place was held by birds entered by E. B. Parmenter of Franklin, Mass., with an average of 3,330.93 points, 3,176.40 eggs per pen annually.

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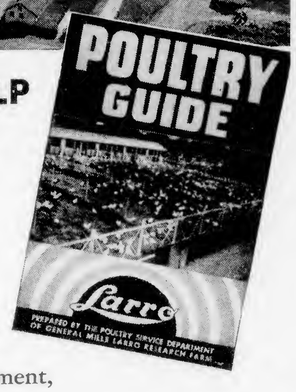

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Here are some of the subjects you will find discussed . . . Getting Winter Eggs . . . Lights for Layers . . . Facts About Molting . . . Culling . . . Cannibalism . . . Wet Litter . . . What Is a Better Feed? Raising Productive Pullets . . . Putting Quality Into Eggs, and many more, all of them important to the success of every poultryman.

See your Larro dealer today or write our nearest office address shown below for the free Larro Poultry Guide.

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Pronounced to rhyme with "arrow"
EGG MASH
"Chick Builder," for the First 12 Weeks
Egg Mash for the Rest of Their Lives

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FOREMAN LARGE TYPE LEGHORNS

Professor
E.C.FOREMAN
Owner-Manager

ESTABLISH a NEW WORLD'S EGG PRODUCTION RECORD in 1945 Official Laying Contests

Five Pens of FOREMAN STRAIN LEGHORNS entered in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Florida Egg Laying Contest, set a **NEW WORLD'S EGG PRODUCTION RECORD** for all breeds and strains in the 1945 laying tests. Three **CHAMPION PENS** in one year is another record established by FOREMAN LEGHORNS in 1945. These CHAMPION PENS include a new all-time high Egg and Point Record in the Pennsylvania Laying Contest; also, High Pens for All Breeds in New Jersey and Oklahoma Laying Tests.
"CREAM ALWAYS RISES TO THE TOP". Buy Chicks from Contest Proven Most Efficient Laying Strain in America Today.

FOREMAN POULTRY FARM BOX 106C **Lowell, Mich.**

Babcock Leghorns Win

[Continued from page 7]

Foreman Poultry Farm and Guy Leader were the only breeders to have two pens finish in the high 10 pens for the country. Foreman White Leghorn pens placed second and ninth, while Guy Leader Leghorn pens placed third and sixth.

Pens from Foreman Poultry Farm topped three of the 14 standard tests, while J. J. Warren had the high pen in two tests.

Harco Orchards had the high pen in the Rhode Island Red group, the same as a year ago, and it had another of its pens in third place. Crooks Farm had pens finish in second, seventh, and ninth positions in the Red division.

H. S. & M. E. Twichell led the New Hampshire division, coming within 15 points of equalling the breed record made just a year ago. The Twichells had four pens among the top 10.

Dryden Poultry Farm was first in the Barred Rock division with a record somewhat higher than its top pen for the breed made last year. Harco Orchards, however, finished second, third, and seventh in this division.

Honors for the high White Rock

High Leghorn hen for the year is owned by the Dixie Poultry Yards. She laid 344 eggs and scored 371.35 eggs in the Florida Test.

Ten High Pens, All Breeds, for the Year

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	4057	4336.25	West. N.Y.
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	3988	4152.55	Penna.
Guy Leader	W. Leg.	3855	4120.50	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	3734	4080.75	West. N.Y.
Dixie Plty. Yards	W. Leg.	3861	4003.30	Florida
Guy Leader	W. Leg.	3807	4002.95	Penna.
Burr's Poultry Fm.	W. Leg.	3785	4002.95	Penna.
St. John Plty. Farm	W.Leg.	3892	3977.85	Penna.
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	3619	3928.50	West. N.Y.
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	3717	3895.20	West. N.Y.

High Pen in Each Test for the Year

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	4057	4336.25	West. N.Y.
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	3988	4152.55	Penna.
Dixie Plty. Yards	R. I. R.	3861	4003.30	Florida
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	3520	3826.90	Maine
Robert C. Cobb	R. I. R.	3569	3770.25	Rhode Isld.
Dryden Plty. Fm.	Bd. Rk.	3556	3741.65	Storrs
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	3627	3722.15	Pass., N.J.
St. Paul Hatchery	W. Leg.	3441	3688.95	Missouri
T. N. Wilcox	Bd. Rk.	3439	3563.55	Georgia
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	3341	3512.60	Hunt., N.J.
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	3409	3390.85	Okla.
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	2994	3200.15	Long Isld.
Corn Belt Hatchery	Incross	2987	3165.90	Illinois
St. Johns Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	3222	3165.80	Arizona

High Pen in Each Breed for the Year

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	4057	4336.25	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	3734	4080.75	West. N.Y.
H.S. & M.E. Twichell	N.H.	3619	3928.50	West. N.Y.
Dryden Plty. Fm.	Bd. Rk.	3556	3741.65	Storrs
Hall Bros. Hy.	Crossbreds	3214	3410.45	Maine
Riley Plty. Farm	Wh. Rk.	3222	3292.25	Storrs
Taylors Plty. Fm.	Wh. Wy.	3096	3188.60	Penna.
Thomas Plty. Fm.	Ancona	2810	2971.05	Penna.
Floyd Roberts, Jr.	Aust.	2619	2849.55	Okla.
Stephen Costa	Bl. Min.	2172	2333.50	Pass., N.J.
Ruckers Imp. Farm	Wh. Gt.	2059	2171.00	Missouri
Phillip Maddux	Bl. Leg.	2130	2142.10	Penna.
Hogans Fm. Hy.	Br. Leg.	1958	1966.85	Okla.
Harry L. Phillips	Col. Rk.	1832	1942.55	Missouri
Lindstrom Pl. Fm.	Bf. Min.	1709	1727.85	Missouri
Belldear Hatchery	Bf. Rk.	1599	1651.15	Illinois
Willard Satterfield	Bf. Leg.	1428	1474.70	Okla.
Ben H. Phenis	Wh. Min.	1339	1448.75	Okla.
Walter C. Dobe	Barn.	993	1060.65	Long Isld.
Mrs. C. C. Parlin	Lt. Sussex	1102	1028.65	Maine

High Hen in Each Breed for the Year

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	345	376.30	West. N.Y.
Dixie Plty. Yards	W. Leg.	344	371.35	Florida
Dryden Plty. Fm.	Bd. Rk.	327	357.85	Storrs
W. L. Walsh	N. Hamp.	326	356.40	Florida
Dunham Wh. Rk. Fm.	W.R.	323	351.95	West. N.Y.
Cornbelt Hatchery	Incross	317	340.45	Illinois
Thomas Plty. Fm.	Ancona	292	314.15	Penna.
Taylors Plty. Fm.	Wh. Wy.	296	309.35	Penna.
Floyd Plty. Farm	Aust.	274	291.60	Okla.
Art Horne	Bl. Min.	264	265.25	Okla.
Ben H. Phenis	Wh. Min.	244	264.75	Okla.
Phillip Maddux	Bl. Leg.	252	263.10	Penna.
Ruckers Imp. Farm	Wh. Gt.	238	254.05	Missouri
Lindstrom Pl. Fm.	Bf.Min.	232	228.55	Missouri
Willard Satterfield	Bf. Leg.	211	218.70	Okla.
Rhinehart's Fm.	Col. Rk.	202	212.25	Missouri
Hogan Fms. Hy.	Br. Leg.	201	211.15	Okla.
Belldear Hatchery	Bf. Rk.	201	207.90	Illinois
Walter C. Dobe	Barn.	180	196.70	Long Isld.
Mrs. C. C. Parlin	Lt.Sussex	200	184.90	Maine

High Hen in Each Test for the Year

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	345	376.30	West. N.Y.
Geo. B. Treadwell	R. I. R.	343	372.25	Maine
Dixie Plty. Yards	W. Leg.	344	371.35	Florida
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W. Leg.	343	368.80	Penna.
Robert C. Cobb	R. I. R.	329	359.95	Rhode Isld.
Dryden Plty. Fm.	Bd. Rk.	327	357.85	Storrs
E. B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	341	350.25	Pass., N.J.
E. B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	325	348.40	Georgia
Corn Belt Hatchery	Incross	317	340.45	Illinois
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	308	335.85	Hunt., N.J.
St. Paul Hatchery	W. Leg.	310	334.80	Missouri
Rusk Poultry Farm	W. Leg.	306	333.85	Long Isld.
Floyd Plty. Farm	R. I. R.	297	319.80	Okla.
Del Rio Farm	N. Hamp.	304	318.70	Arizona

BABCOCK'S NEW WORLD RECORD PEN
Record: 4057 Eggs and 4336.25 Points—Western New York Test

September 28th, 1945

To the Readers of Everybodys Poultry Magazine:

We are printing above an unretouched photograph of our pen of single-comb White Leghorns which have just completed a 51-week record at the Western New York Egg Laying Test. They have set

a New All-time World Record for All Breeds at All Tests, Exceeding the Old Record by 16 Eggs and 53 Points.

This pen all came from our pen 4 male. We have bred this male and his ancestors for five generations. "Old 40," the mother of 12 of the hens in this pen, laid 296 eggs, 26 oz., in 11 months. The mother of number 5 in this pen is old "43." The "40" family is the best we ever had. The "43" family is not too hot.

This pen of birds has large size with an average hen body weight of almost 5½ pounds per bird. They have beautiful eye color and they are rangy birds standing well off the ground.

We feel that the excellent care and feed and facilities of the Western New York Egg Laying Test at Stafford, N. Y., are in a large part responsible for the excellent showing these birds have made. You will notice that excellent records were made all the way around at Western New York this year. This pen won out because the birds all stayed in lay, they laid at a high rate of speed, and they all lived.

We have an excellent group of employees here at Babcock Poultry Farm, and I wish to say that this record would have been impossible without our employees who have run the incubators, wingbanded chicks, reared the chicks, trapnested the layers, kept records, and worked on the actual selecting of the Egg Laying Test birds. If you will write me, I will send you a mimeographed letter telling you all about our employees—who they are and the work they do.

Here is the record in eggs and points of the individual birds in this pen:

Bird No.	Eggs	Points	Bird No.	Eggs	Points
1	345	364.65	8	265	283.55
2	311	327.55	9	297	309.05
3	314	344.15	10	311	336.60
4	322	343.80	11	326	347.55
5	297	325.05	12	338	360.95
6	303	330.45	13	299	316.60
7	329	345.30			
				4057	4336.25

The sire of this pen comes from our main line of breeding. I would say that 90% of the chicks that we will produce in 1946 will contain at least ¾ of the same blood as his as far as the ancestral make-up goes. I would estimate that half of the White Leghorn chicks that we produce next spring will also contain at least some of the same breeding as the mother of this pen. Our 1945 catalog contains a complete pedigree of this pen on page 23.

Pedigreed Cockerels Are Now Ready For Shipment

Sold Out for March and April, 1946. We are now sold out on White Leghorn chicks for March and April, 1946. If you order at once we can supply you during late December, January, the first half of February, and from the first of May on until September 12th, 1946. If you wish to make immediate reservation for 1946, send a deposit of 2c per chick and let us know whether you want straight run, pullets or cockerels.

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM
Route 3E, Ithaca, New York

HIGHEST RED STANDING

Outside Massachusetts
POULTRY TRIBUNE AWARD
All Birds Entered

Among all Red breeders in the country Schaible Reds stand next to the five famous Massachusetts breeders who have consistently stood at or near the top in the Poultry Tribune Award for several years. This is for all birds entered, five pens or more of one breed. The position of Schaible Reds was ninth, with an average of 3260.82 pts. for 1945 competition.

- **High Barred Pen Passaic**
- **High Barred Rock Hen Passaic.**
- **2nd Barred Rock Pen Hunterdon.**

WRITE FOR CATALOG.

LOUIS D. SCHAIBLE
BOX E, SHILOH, N. J.

They Win for Us·· They Pay for You

CROOKS FARM REDS
The Strain the Family Built

Crooks Reds have proven their ability time and time again to go into any state and in any part of the country and win with not only high individual performance but high flock averages.

CONTEST PENS SHOW HIGH AVERAGE

Ten 1942 pens made 238.49 eggs for 252.51 points and ten 1943 pens made 246.42 eggs for 266.98 points. Quality performance is a result of a steady, long-time breeding program. You can benefit from such a program by buying chicks from a specialized breeder. You'll notice a big difference in your poultry profit. New Catalog tells about the Crooks breeding program. Write Today.

CROOKS FARM, Box 144-C, North Brookfield, Mass.

Burpee's Giant PANSIES
Largest and finest, *all choicest colors*, mixed. Exquisitely waved and crinkled. Special—35c pkt. of seeds postpaid for 10c. Send dime today.
35th year. 10¢
Burpee's Seed Catalog FREE.
W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.
555 Burpee Bldg. Philadelphia 32, Pa. OR 555 Burpee Bldg. Clinton, Iowa

TWICHELL'S
R.O.P. NEW HAMPSHIRES

FAST FEATHERING • HEAVY LAYING • PULLORUM CLEAN

WINS 3 CONTESTS
Final Contest Reports just in show Twichell wins Highest New Hampshires PENS at Western New York, Maine, and Storrs. Also won FIVE out of TEN Highest in All Contests. Our PEN came within 15 points of breaking World's Record.
Twichell's Consistent winnings indicate remarkable quality. For flock foundation and improvement—for real profits in production — get Twichell Chicks. Order yours now! For folder and prices address Box E.
H.S.& M.E. TWICHELL, EXETER.N.H.

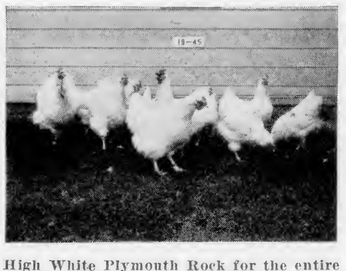
DUNHAM
U.S. R.O.P. **White Rocks**

National Champ Hen for 1945:
Laid 323 eggs for 351.95 points. Just missed New World's Record for White Rocks by 3 points:
NATIONAL CHAMPION WHITE ROCK PENS for '43 and '44! High pen New York Western Contest. 2nd high pen for nation. Also High White Rock Pen, Georgia contest. Dunham Rocks now firmly established as America's No. 1 High Production Strain. A dependable source of White Rock flock improvement blood. U.S. R. O. P., and 200-315 egg (R.O.P. Sired) U.S. Certified Chicks. **Pullorum Controlled.**
CATALOG FREE! Explains our trapnest pedigree breeding; shows our champion birds; gives low prices on chick and breeding stock. Write for it today!
DUNHAM WHITE ROCKS Dept. 106 Waynesville, Ohio

TREADWELL REDS
Blue Ribbon Performance

Again in 1945 competition, Treadwell Reds placed among the leaders in Poultry Tribune Award—second all breeds. In 1943, second all breeds; seventh all breeds in 1944. These were unpedigreed pullets from our general flock—proof that Treadwell Reds are a good buy. Catalog.

George B. Treadwell
R.O.P. BREEDER BOX D, SPENCER, MASS.



High White Plymouth Rock for the entire country, these birds, owned by Riley Poultry Farm, laid 3,222 eggs and scored 3,292.25 points at the Storrs Test.

Dryden Poultry Breeding Farm had the high Barred Plymouth Rock pen for the year with a record of 3,556 eggs and 3,741.65 points at the Storrs Test.

H. S. & M. E. Twichell had the high New Hampshire pen for the year with a record of 3,619 eggs and 3,928.50 points at the Western New York Test.

LEADER

White Leghorns

Although only three Leader pens were entered in the 1944-45 laying tests, they again demonstrated the soundness and excellence of the breeding that has gone into them for the past 34 years by winning as follows:

3rd High Pen, All Breeds

6th High Pen, All Breeds

Our Western New York pen, third for the country, laid 3,855 eggs and scored 4,120.5 points, an average of 296 eggs per bird!

Our Pennsylvania pen, sixth for the entire country, laid 3,807 eggs and scored 4,002.95 points.

In the highly competitive Leghorn division. Leader pens finished third and fifth for the country.

6-Point Breeding — The dependable performance of Leader Leghorns on hundreds of commercial egg farms is the result of continued breeding for high average egg yield, eggs of good size, heavy fall-winter production, ruggedness, vigor, high livability.

Over 12,000 Breeders

Over 12,000 Breeders, grown on free range the way Nature intended on our 280 acres. Yards are provided for the breeders so that they can go outdoors when weather conditions permit. No Leghorn eggs are bought.

Since 1927, every breeding bird on our plant has been blood-tested. Males heading our 1946 matings are from hens with records of 270 to 342 eggs.

Get our complete story. Write for catalog and prices today!

LEADER FARMS *Rt. 2E* YORK, PA.

Ten High White Leghorn Pens for the Year

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Babcock Poultry Farm	4057	4336.25	West. N.Y.
Foreman Poultry Farm	3988	4152.55	Penna.
Guy Leader	3855	4120.50	West. N.Y.
Dixie Poultry Farm	3861	4003.30	Florida
Guy Leader	3857	4002.95	Penna.
Rurr's Poultry Farm	3785	4002.95	Penna.
St. Johns Poultry Farm	3892	3977.85	Penna.
Foreman Poultry Farm	3717	3895.20	West. N.Y.
Geo. M. Anthony	3676	3856.25	Penna.
Mosher's Ped. Leg. Farm	3766	3748.20	Penna.

Ten High Rhode Island Red Pens for the Year

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Harco Orchards	3731	4080.75	West. N.Y.
Crooks Farm	3642	3839.60	Penna.
Harco Orchards	3520	3826.90	Maine
St. Paul Hatchery	3681	3792.55	Florida
Robert C. Cobb	3563	3770.25	Rhode Isld.
Geo. B. Treadwell	3536	3731.35	Maine
Crooks Farm	3517	3697.75	Maine
E. B. Parmenter	3454	3694.15	West. N.Y.
Crooks Farm	3543	3687.25	Storrs
J. J. Warren	3492	3684.15	Maine

Ten High New Hampshire Pens for the Year

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	3619	3928.50	West. N.Y.
H. Guy Loose	3333	3541.15	Penna.
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	3321	3517.95	Maine
Camphor Tree Farm	3503	3404.10	Florida
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	3221	3361.10	Florida
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	3119	3332.10	Florida
Gilmore Anderson	3192	3320.15	Florida
Robert C. Cobb	3112	3308. 0	Rhode Isld.
P. R. McCormack	3101	3265.00	Okla.
McNabb Poultry Farm	3022	3223.55	Penna.

Ten High Barred Rock Pens for the Year

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Dryden Poultry Farm	3556	3741.65	Storrs
Harco Orchards	3418	3708.25	Rhode Isld.
Harco Orchards	3108	3609.20	Maine
T. N. Wilcox	3139	3563.55	Georgia
David T. Cohen	3372	3501.10	Storrs
L. D. Schaible	3371	3420.80	Pass., N.J.
Harco Orchards	3242	3414.15	Storrs
Hockhockson Farm	3185	3403.90	Hunt., N.J.
Hockhockson Farm	3242	3398.25	Pass., N.J.
A. W. Libby	3315	3325.25	Maine

Ten High White Plymouth Rock Pens for the Year

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Riley Poultry Farm	3222	3292.25	Storrs
Dunham Wh. Rk. Farm	3663	3241.70	West. N.Y.
Swift & Co.	3065	3219.95	Okla.
Riley Poultry Farm	3117	3189.90	Storrs
Holtzapple Poultry Farm	3143	3160.55	Okla.
A. C. Lawton	3018	3143.35	Maine
St. Paul Hatchery	3068	3105.10	Florida
M. L. Burnham	2900	3083.85	Florida
John Spangenberg	2988	3059.30	Penna.
Holtzapple Poultry Farm	2937	2963.35	Florida

NEW HONORS at 1944-45 Tests

STORRS: SECOND and FIFTH Barred Rock Pens, 10 pens competing in class.

WESTERN NEW YORK: FIRST Barred Rock pen.

Our four Barred Rock pens in 1944-45 tests averaged 241 Eggs, 215.6 Points. This is a "hen-housed average" of all 52 birds entered in these tests.

Write for full details of Contest Records, Catalog and Price List

DAVID T. COHEN
Dept. C, Guilford, Conn.

COHEN'S BREEDING FARM CONN.U.S.-R.O.P.

FOR POULTRY COLDS . . .

DUST WITH

HTH-15

HTH-15 is a dry chlorine inhalant for use whenever treatment for colds is needed. Floats in the air a long time when dusted above heads of birds with ordinary dust gun, thus prolonging treatment. *Write for full details.* 1345

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.)
60 EAST 42nd ST. · NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

pen for the year went to Riley Poultry Farm with its Storrs pen laying 3,222 eggs and scoring 3,292.25 points. A pen from Dunham White Rock Farm followed in second position.

12 Full Sisters in Winning Pen

There were 12 full sisters in the winning Babcock pen, and all birds in the pen were grand daughters of a full sister to the pen that Babcock had in his pen that was high Leghorn pen for the year in the 1941-42 tests. All 13 birds lived to complete the test, but one bird molted, and September 7 was the last day that they laid 13 eggs.

"Last year on September 29 when we took these birds up to the egg laying test," Monroe Babcock, owner of the pen, explained, "we went out to trap them at 8:30 in the morning and found that they had already laid 13 eggs, and we said that it certainly must be a good omen."

Give your full support to the Victory Loan Drive. You'll be investing wisely when you buy bonds this month.

WARREN'S Massachusetts CERTIFIED RHODE ISLAND REDS

UP AT THE TOP AMONG ALL BREEDS

At this writing, as the Egg Contests near the finish, latest reports show Warren Reds leading ALL breeds at Farmingdale, (N.Y.) Contest. Another pen rates third among all R.I. Red pens. Last year Warren Reds won this contest over all breeds.

At the same time, a Warren pen stands First Red Pen and Second High Pen All Breeds at the New Jersey Passaic Contest. Also First Red Pen and Leading Pen All Breeds at the New Jersey Hunterdon Contest.

High Average Production

It's the consistent high average production in many contests, and the proven year-after-year high average production and high livability of Warren Reds in the hands of thousands of customers, that place this Progeny-bred Strain in high esteem everywhere.

Mass.-U.S. Pullorum Clean
Tested Since 1929 without a Reactor

ROCK-REDS Headed by Barred Males from U.S. R.O.P. Strain

R.I. REDS Headed by Advanced Mass.-U.S. R.O.P. Males

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Harco BARRED ROCKS R.I. REDS
H. A. RICHARDS, Owner

Won Tribune Trophy

For Third Consecutive Year

Average Points Per Bird, All Birds Entered, Five Pens Or More of One Breed
269 Points Per Bird

HIGH HEN All BREEDS All U. S. Contests
R. I. Red Hen at Western New York
345 eggs, 376.30 points

HIGH RED PEN All U. S. Contests
at Western New York
3734 eggs, 4080.75 points

High Barred Rock Pen Rhode Island
High R. I. Red Pen Maine
High Barred Rock Pen Maine

Write for catalog telling the story of the supreme achievement of Harco Reds and Rocks, an outstanding accomplishment of modern poultry breeding.

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R. F. D. 4, SOUTH EASTON, MASS.

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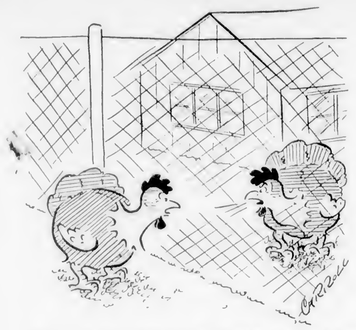
Poultry Breeding Applied—By F. A. Hays and G. T. Klein. A new book explaining breeding principles in simple language. Tells methods used to bring Mass. State College flock production from 100 to 240 eggs in 20 years. Cloth, $2.00. Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.



"Is our boss lazy! He makes us lay on blocks of ice, so he doesn't have to cool the eggs!"

What's Ahead for Poultry?

[Continued from page 5]

October 8 and 9 that they are thinking in terms of a possible surplus of 25 million cases of eggs in 1946. It will be affected by the degree of unemployment due to strikes and reconversion delays, whether or not there is any great selling off of poultry flocks, and whether eggs are used to any extent for foreign relief purposes.

Some folks may say that fears of a heavy egg surplus are groundless, pointing to the fact that similar fears expressed a year ago as to a 1945 egg surplus that did not materialize. They may have had some inkling that the supplies of certain red meats would be down, but certainly they did not know that Germany would stage a last supreme drive in December, for that setback to American forces resulted in all-out food purchases for military purposes, and it had much to do with the strong demand for eggs and poultry, as well as other foods.

The surplus problem in the East is not likely to cause as much of a problem as in the farm flock areas of the Midwest. Many commercal egg producers are of the opinion that it is best to let eggs seek their own price levels, with some government buying to prevent disaster prices, but they don't want to see the reduction in the flock numbers postponed indefinitely. Such a procedure could result in chronically low prices.

In July of last year, when most everyone was still conscious of the great egg surplus of 1944, the National Poultry Defense Committee passed a resolution recommending that the support price on eggs be

Per Capita Production of Eggs and Poultry

	Eggs	Poultry
1935-39 av.	310	17.9 lbs.
1940	330	18.2 lbs.
1941	343	19.7 lbs.
1942	392	22.0 lbs.
1943	434	27.7 lbs.
1944	458	24.9 lbs.
1945	*409	*22.9 lbs.

* Estimated

THE NEW B-B EGG MASH IS A LAYING MASH

Egg charts tell the story . . .

Top quality eggs are needed more vitally today than ever before. This explains why experienced and successful poultry raisers have wasted no time in switching over to the new B-B Egg Mash. It is a good, carefully balanced, vitamin-potent, highly palatable mash . . . capable of maintaining high production rates and good body weights through the winter months, when eggs command the highest prices. Switch over to the new B-B Egg Mash at once. Let your own egg charts convince you that B-B Egg Mash does make a difference. Compare results and you, too, will use the new B-B Egg Mash through the years to come.

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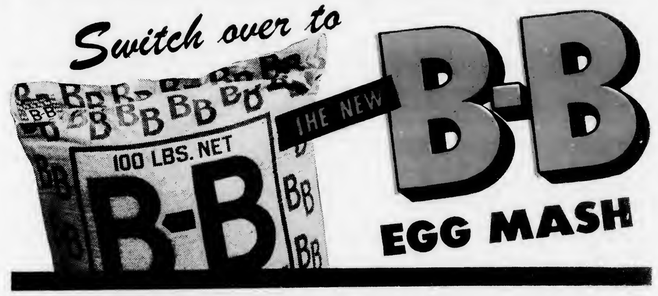
Switch over to



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14,000 N.H.-U.S. Pullorum Clean and Approved breeders on our 4 farms.

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Leo Berard, Owner
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Is Your Man If You Want Crosses

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Dept. 311 Trenton, New Jersey

Farm Egg Production by Years

1935-39 av.	3,335,000,000 doz.
1940	3,629,000,000 doz.
1941	3,828,000,000 doz.
1942	4,430,000,000 doz.
1943	4,497,000,000 doz.
1944	5,305,000,000 doz.
1945	*5,064,000,000 doz.

*Estimated

placed at 75 or 80 per cent of parity and not over 90 per cent instead of at 90 per cent of parity for two years after the war as required in the Steagall Amendment. The Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, state poultry and hatchery associations, and cooperative groups throughout the country passed similar resolutions. This stand was taken on the basis that continued government support would eventually lead to government control.

Steagall Amendment to Stick

While sentiment in the poultry industry hasn't changed, the Steagall Amendment is not likely to be changed, and congressmen regard that as a promise that they must fulfill. The American Farm Bureau has indicated that it wants this guarantee carried out. While it may be necessary on cattle raising and those types of farming that cannot be readjusted quickly, fulfillment of the 90 per cent support price on eggs would not be to the benefit of the poultry business, since it has a short cycle. Before the war, poultry raising expanded when prices were only 79 per cent of parity.

About the only possible hope for readjustment in the poultry population is failure of government efforts to support prices. It didn't succeed when there was a 5 million case surplus in the spring of 1944. Some eggs had to be sold at 5 cents a case because there was no place to put them. What would happen on a 25 million case surplus?

Some officials, however, believe that they could handle that large a surplus. Drying plants are not operating as they were in 1944. The eggs could be run into the drying plants, located mainly in the Midwest. But if such buying would successfully support the market, it would prevent shrinkage in midwestern flocks where most of the expansion in poultry raising took place during the war.

Disposal Difficult Problem

If the government successfully handles an egg surplus, then comes the problem of disposing of the eggs. The prospects for foreign trade are slim. Not many countries are in a position to buy eggs. They are willing to have them as a gift from the United States. UNRRA hasn't shown much interest in buying eggs, but any purchases that it would make, of course, would be at the expense to American taxpayers. It really doesn't make any difference whether the U.S. Department of Agriculture buys the eggs and gives or sells them to UNRRA. In both cases, the American taxpayer foots the bill. But with the food situation in Europe still quite serious, perhaps that would be as easy a way as any to handle the surplus disposal.

With no prospect that the Steagall Amendment would be changed by congress so that the poultry industry could adjust itself quickly, the National Poultry Producers Federation was unable to make specific recommendations, but it did agree to give the full facts on the possible surpluses to a sub-committee of the House agricultural committee.

Ceiling Suspension Recommended

A recommendation made to high officials in OPA called for suspension of price ceilings on eggs and poultry as soon as prices went below ceilings on the basis that lower paying prices to farmers would not be reflected to consumers if retail ceilings continued in effect.

In reviewing the government's obligations to poultry raisers, it must be kept in mind that the various increases in eggs and poultry were sought through better efficiency rather than through the erection of new permanent buildings. The new poultry buildings that went up during the war years, however, were the result of attractive prices for poultry products.

Regardless of the steps taken to handle the surplus problems as they come up, the commercial poultryman must still keep his flock operating at maximum capacity. That means a mininum of 1,500 layers for the one-man, egg farm. Most of the reduction in poultry population, therefore, will have to come from farm flocks where poultry is not the main source of income.

Drug Combination Removes Cecal and Roundworms from Turkeys

Phenothiazine is highly effective in removing cecal worms, the carriers of the organism causing blackhead in turkeys, while nicotine products have been used effectively by many turkey growers for the removal of roundworms. How does a combination of the two drugs work?

Writing in the Journal of the Proceedings of the Helminthological Society, Dr. Paul D. Harwood, head of the research staff of Dr. Hess and Clark, Inc., tells of the results obtained by using a combination of phenothiazine and nicotine-bentonite on turkeys.

Turkeys weighing from 8 to 16 pounds were given flock treatment by putting nicotine-bentonite and phenothiazine in mash. Each pound of mash contained 3 grams of nicotine-bentonite and 1½ grams of phenothiazine and the medicated mash was placed where the birds could help themselves. The medicated mash was put into the hoppers at the rate of 2/3 pounds per bird. The feed was left before birds until all was eaten (about 40 hours).

Examination of the manure of the treated birds showed that the medicated mash removed 56.2 per cent of the large roundworms and 97.8 per cent of the cecal worms. Earlier work with chickens resulted in removal of 96 per cent of the large roundworms and 84 per cent of the cecal worms.

Incubator Thermostats Affected by Changes in Air Pressure

Changes in atmospheric pressure can cause incubator thermostats to "act up" and cut-off at a point other than where set, according to Harry H. Kauffman, extension poultry specialist of Pennsylvania State College.

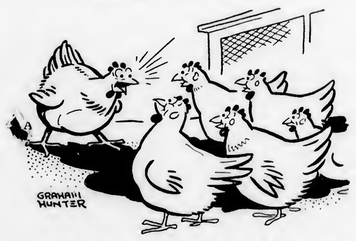
Checking the reports of hatcherymen on the vagaries of incubator thermostats, Kauffman found that when atmospheric pressure dropped, the thermostat cut off below the point at which it had been set. On the other hand, when the outside pressure went above normal, the increased outside force on the thermostat wafers required higher incubator temperatures to break the heat element contacts.

While the variations in atmospheric pressure will cause incubator temperature fluctuations, they will not necessarily interfere with good hatching results. In fact, even with the temperature variations, artificial incubating conditions are probably more constant than when eggs are incubated with setting hens.

One Cause of Shell-less Eggs

Poultry specialists of the University of Wisconsin give this explanation as one of the reasons for shell-less or very thin shell eggs, which occur quite often in newly housed pullet flocks:

"With the old style slanting roosts, all of the pullets would try to use the topmost roost and would fight and crowd for that space. When this happens, many pullets may fall from the roost, and shell-less or very thin shelled eggs will be found under the roosts the next morning. The partially formed eggs in the isthmus or upper part of the uterus will slip past the shell glands and be laid prematurely."



"Lay like blazes, girls! Th' boss wants to buy an extra Bond in the Victory Loan Drive this week!"

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COSTLY COLDS Cut Egg Production

The Lee Way: Either Leemulsion just stirred into the drinking water, or Vapo-Spray sprayed over the heads of the hens. Either one is sufficient in most cases, although in severe cases it is good to use both. At your Lee Dealer (drug, feed, seed, or hatchery).

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Everybodys Poultry Mag., Hanover, Pa.

News Notes

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Nov. 14-15, Massachusetts Poultry Breeders' School, Brookfield Lodge, Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass.

Nov. 21-25, Rochester (N.Y.) Poultry Show. O. H. Harmon, sec'y., 293 Henrietta Rd., Rochester 7, N.Y.

Nov. 28-Dec. 1, Roanoke Poultry Show. J. J. Bower, pres., R. 3, Box 355, Roanoke, Va.

Dec. 5-9, New York Poultry Show, New York City. Fred H. Bohrer, Marcy, N. Y., sec'y.

Dec. 28 to Jan. 1, Madison Square Garden Poultry Show, New York City.

Jan. 1-5, Uniontown, Pa., Poultry Show. Chas. Hostetter, sec'y., McClellandtown, Pa.

CONDITIONS

Farm egg prices in mid-September averaged 39.6 cents per dozen, a decline of 1.2 cents during the month, which was contrary to the usual seasonal trend in egg prices. This was due to cancellation of Army contracts for dried eggs, which caused egg prices in an area extending from Wisconsin and Illinois west to the Dakotas and south to Oklahoma to decline from 1.1 to 11.3 cents a dozen from the month previous. Elsewhere, egg prices advanced.

The egg-feed ratio, compiled and published weekly by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, shows the number of dozens of eggs required to buy 100 pounds of the laying ration.

Week-Ending	Average Cost 100 lbs. Feed	Average Egg Price per Doz.	Egg-Feed Ratio
Sept. 13	$3.54	$0.498	7.1
Sept. 20	$3.54	$0.498	7.1
Sept. 27	$3.57	$0.498	7.2
Oct. 4	$3.53	$0.498	7.1

Egg consumption is beginning to taper off somewhat as a result of the increased supplies of red meats and chickens, but four chain restaurants in New York City reported that they used 14 per cent more eggs in September than they did a year ago.

Egg production during September amounted to 3,422 million eggs which was 3 per cent below September last year, but 37 per cent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. For the year to date, total U. S. production is 5 per cent below the same period last year. In the North Atlantic States, however, production so far this year is down 9 per cent because of flock liquidation this past summer.

Egg production per layer in September set a new record for the month of 10.6 eggs, which is 3 per cent above last year. This is the seventh consecutive month during which production per layer has reached new peaks.

Layers in farm flocks during September averaged 322,139,000 birds—6 per cent below a year ago, but still 20 per cent above the 10-year average.

Potential layers on October 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) were estimated to be 582,879,000, or 2 per cent more than a year ago. This indicates that laying flocks by January 1, 1946 will be slightly larger than on January 1, 1945.

Shell egg holdings on October 1 amounted to only 3,763,000 cases, of which government agencies owned 996,000 cases. The difference of 2,767,000 cases are owned privately and are a record low for this time of the year.

Frozen egg holdings on October 1 amounted to 203 million pounds which means the out-movement during September was only 15 million pounds, a fairly low figure. Cheap egg prices in the Midwest during September probably encouraged considerable breaking, thus accounting for the low net withdrawal from storage.

Baby chick production during September established a new high record of 46,955,000 which was 93 per cent above the September output last year. For the year to date, total chick output is now 24 per cent above the same period last year. It is not likely that total production for 1945 will equal the record established in 1943, since on October 1 hatchings were more than 23 million chicks less than during the same period in 1943.

Eggs set in September were up 61 per cent from a year ago. Chicks booked for delivery after October 1 were up 89 per cent, although there was evidence of a decline in the demand for chicks.

Dressed poultry holdings on October 1 amounted to 156,483,000 pounds. This represents an increase of 42 million pounds during September compared to 27 million last year, and a 5-year (1940-44) average in-movement of about 21 million pounds. While all classes showed increases, the in-movement of 8 million pounds of turkeys was unusual, since there is usually a net decrease in turkey stocks during September.

The broiler chick movement on the Delmarva peninsula totaled 7,342,000 chicks in September, a 95 per cent increase over a year ago. For the first nine months of the year, the chick movement totaled 91,120,100 chicks, an increase of 42 per cent over the same period in 1944.

ORGANIZATIONS

The Brockton (Mass.) Auction's hatching egg division, which began operation in June, is now selling about 150 cases of hatching eggs each week. Joseph Battles, Brockton, has been elected chairman of the hatching egg division.

"Native Chicken and Eggs from New England Farms" is the title of a new folder just released by the New England Poultry and Egg Institute to aid in promoting 1946 egg and poultry consumption. Some 200,000 copies were printed, and publication of the folder was made possible by the financial assistance of the Park & Pollard Milling Company and by the services of the publicity department of the Chas. M. Cox Company without whose help the paper and printing could not have been secured for the job. This is the second folder made possible by the Park and Pollard Company of Buffalo, N. Y.

New Hampshire Egg Producers Cooperative members, meeting at Derry, N. H., on October 15, learned that their organization did a business of $1,864,195 in the past fiscal year, despite the low volume during the summer months. Officers elected were Grant Jasper, pres.; Andrew Christie, vice-pres.; George Gove, sec'y.; J. Harold Ek, treas. and mgr.

The Chicago Mercantile Exchange on October 1 inaugurated the world's first futures trading market in frozen poultry. Trading will cover units of about 30,000 pounds of poultry.

The National Poultry Canners Institute, Inc., was organized in Washington, D. C., on Sept. 21. The purpose is to solve many technical problems and to recapture the civilian markets which had to be neglected while the output of poultry canners was going to the armed forces.

J. J. Warren, Red breeder of North Brookfield, Mass., has been elected president of the Brockton (Avon, Mass.) Cooperative Egg Auction, succeeding Eben Wood who served the auction as president for the past five years and who has moved to Cape Cod.

Organized less than 15 years ago, the auction during the past year did a business of $2,186,489. It now has departments for market eggs, live poultry, dressing poultry, equipment, retailing eggs and poultry, and hatching eggs.

The New England Poultry and Egg Institute, during the 12 months ending with August 1, 1945, reached 53,811 school children, 919 folks at consumer meetings, and 609 people at poultry meetings, with lectures and pictures on the value of poultry and eggs.

The Certified Chick Sexors' Association, at its annual meeting in Boston, elected as officers Frank Bronk, North Reading, Mass., pres.; Mrs. Helen Barr, West Peabody, Mass., vice-pres.; Mrs. Donnie Ordway, Newton Junction, N. H., sec'y. The association's annual examination for new members was held at Walpole, Mass., on October 23.

The 98th Boston Poultry Show, to be held January 16 to 20, will include these features:

—the $1,000 National Cockerel Classic.
—an auction sale of fine breeding cockerels, baby chicks, and foundation stock.
—national meet of the American White Plymouth Rock Club.
—selection of the most beautiful bird in the show by famed artist Norman Rockwell.
—a new meat class in which entries of four cockerels and four pullets will be judged solely on meat qualities.
—first annual meet of the American Dorking Society.

FEED OUTLOOK

Though the protein scarcity is expected to be relieved this month, there is some uncertainty as to the feed outlook for the year ahead. Wheat prices have reached their highest levels in 20 years. Heavy frosts and rain have caused considerable damage to corn, and there has been an undetermined amount of damage. Another month will result in a clearer picture.

TURKEY SET-ASIDE ENDED

Having obtained what it believed enough turkeys to take care of the holiday dinners for the armed forces, the U. S. Department of Agriculture on September 21 announced that the turkey set-aside order (WFO 106) would end on September 24. If more turkeys are needed by the armed forces, they will be purchased in the open market.

Under the turkey set-aside order, turkeys marketed in 21 states and in certain Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland counties had to be sold to authorized processing plants and reserved for sale to the government.

SET-ASIDE ORDER ENDED

War Food Order No. 119, under which commercial broiler growers in nine states were required to market their birds through authorized processing plants for possible sale to the Army, and which was suspended on August 25, was completely terminated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on October 1.

Maintaining that the Army had broken faith with broiler growers by stepping out of the broiler market completely less than four weeks after suspension of the order, a group of broiler growers appeared before a sub-committee of the house agricultural committee in Washington, D. C., on October 10 and asked that the Army resume moderate buying to prevent complete collapse of broiler prices. Growers

STERN BROS. Longevity Leghorns
NEW HAMPSHIRES • ROCK-HAMP CROSS

"HEN" CHICKS FROM 2 TO 5 YEAR OLD BREEDERS

HEN-BRED CHICKS ARE STERN BROS. SPECIALTY BECAUSE THEY PAY BEST

As commercial producers, we market all our pullet eggs thru the Vineland Coop. Auction. We select old hens of proven production and high livability to use as breeders because **Hen Chicks** are larger, stronger, and show greater livability. About 12,000 old breeders up to 5 years are maintained especially to produce the large hatching eggs of flawless shell texture, 25 to 30 oz. to the doz., used for hatching.

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NEW HAMPSHIRES—5,000 rugged breeders with a high percentage of old hens. Bred for big, brown eggs and meat.

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98% Livability Guaranteed 1st 4 Weeks
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EASY TO USE in pail, pan or float fountains. Guaranteed to do job. SAFE. EFFICIENT.

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when you buy Parmenter Reds. Breeding that has made Parmenter Reds "TOPS" for Egg Production. Get your share of the extra profits to be made with Parmenter Reds by placing your order today. MORE EGGS MEAN MORE MONEY.

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Whether you intend to erect new poultry houses or remodel old houses to improve them, you will find this book a complete manual on poultry house construction.

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Backyard Poultry Keeping
By G. T. KLEIN, Mass. State College

A practical guide book covering all phases of backyard poultry keeping, including plans for houses, brooding, feeding chicks, feeding layers, culling the flock, killing and dressing poultry, and also recipes for eggs and poultry. It is full of ideas which will help the backyarder get the maximum amount of eggs and poultry from his small flock. Cloth, 144 pages, 77 Illustrations. $1.50, postpaid in U.S.A.

EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE
Dept. 203 Hanover, Pa.

said that they should have had 90 days warning in order to adjust production that had been increased because of promises made that the Army would take large quantities of poultry for some months after the end of hostilities.

OPA POULTRY CASE

Some 650 poultry raisers in the Michigan counties of Ionia, Montcalm, Clinton, and Gratiot have been ordered by OPA to pay treble damages for accepting allegedly higher than ceiling prices for poultry from Shady Nook Farms of Middleton. A committee has been formed to defend the producers against the charges.

POULTRY SUPPORT

Higher support prices for poultry and turkeys for the balance of 1945 has been recommended by the poultry branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The recommendations call for support of poultry prices at the highest price received by producers between January 1 and September 15, 1942, which would be about 103 per cent of parity, while those for turkeys suggest support at 100 per cent of parity. The Steagall Amendment provides for support at 90 per cent of parity, but a little used provision in the amended Economic Stabilization Act of 1942 makes it possible to support prices at higher levels.

POULTRY AND EGG BOARD

L. W. Rember, a former staff member, has rejoined the Poultry and Egg National Board as assistant general manager, after serving as director of public relations for the Blue Cross Hospital Plan.

Miss Ethel Heaberlin comes to the Board from St. Mary's Hospital, Detroit, where she was director of the dietetics departments. A graduate of the University of Minnesota and a former graduate student in journalism at Iowa State College, she joins the Board's staff as a writer and will develop feature article material for the various publications served by the Board.

Most popular of the 34 pocket-size cook books published by the Culinary Arts Publishing Co., Chicago, are those on poultry and eggs. Over 15 million poultry cook books and 10 million egg cook books have been sold. Both contain recipes and pictures supplied by the Poultry and Egg National Board.

C. B. Denman, Washington, D. C., will serve as Board director representing the National Association of Food Chains.

Some 9,000 home economics teachers all over the country received four of the Poultry and Egg National Board's folders when school opened in September.

Kathryn B. Niles, home economics director of the Board, was invited to address the convention of the Association of Railroad Dining Car Officers in Chicago on October 31. Previously, the Board has supplied the dining car superintendents of 52 leading railroads with recipes and information on poultry and eggs.

Watch the national magazines during the next few months for articles on poultry and eggs. Ladies Home Journal, Movie Story, Good Housekeeping, and True Confessions are among those with articles scheduled.

C. F. Smith, PENB's eastern manager, recently visited the Delmarva area, where in company of H. F. Williamson, Neppco Hatchery Division, he visited several of the peninsula's large broiler plants.

The eastern manager spoke at the recent meeting of the Maryland Poultry Council, of which J. W. Snoddy is president, and

Country Doctors: November, 1945

A delicate eye operation aboard a U. S. Navy ship—the doctors you see are lifting out pieces of metal with a giant magnet. Once, one of them might have been your doctor, traveling 'round the country, tending to your family's ills.

Lend a helping, healing hand

Put your crop dollars into

VICTORY BONDS!

The war is won but a million and more of our boys lie wounded. We are all determined that they must have the finest medical aid . . . and your crop dollars, in the coming great Victory Loan, put into Victory Bonds, can help give it to them.

You'll be investing in a great future . . . a better future for all our fighting men . . . for your country's welfare . . . a sound, prosperous future for *you* and your farm!

VICTORY LOAN

This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement—prepared under auspices of Treasury Department and War Advertising Council.

Everybodys Poultry Magazine

also explained the work of the Board when he addressed the Turkey Division of Neppco at the invitation of A. L. Mackie.

Last month, Smith visited some of the world's largest duck farms located on Long Island, N. Y., upon the invitation of C. H. Wilcox, president of the Long Island Duck Farmers Assn. Wilcox recently supplied the Board with a barrel of the birds to be used for experimental purposes in the laboratory kitchen at PENB's Chicago headquarters. This work is preparatory to consumer publicity on ducks to meet increased demand for this information.

PEOPLE

Dr. Erwin L. Jungherr, professor of animal diseases, University of Connecticut, has been given the 1945 Borden award of $1,000 and a gold medal for research in poultry science. It was based on his study of the effect of disease on the organs of the fowl, and for his cooperative work with the Federal laboratory at East Lansing, Mich., on the leucosis complex (fowl paralysis) in poultry.

Dr. H. J. Stafseth, Michigan State College poultry pathologist, headed a party of 21 veterinarians scheduled to go to China in October as an UNRRA mission to control and eradicate disease from Chinese poultry flocks, dairy herds, and other livestock.

Hobart Creighton

Hobart Creighton, Warsaw, Ind., who directs the extensive operations of Creighton Brothers Poultry Breeding Farms, probably the largest poultry farm in the Midwest, has been named director of the Production and Marketing Administration's poultry branch, it was announced on October 11 by PMA Administrator J. B. Hutson.

Since the reorganization of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in August, the separate poultry branch created at that time had been headed by T. G. Stitts as acting director in addition to his duties as head of the dairy branch.

Creighton was chairman of the seven-man National Poultry Defense Committee created in 1941 and dissolved only last July. He is president of the United States R. O. P. Federation, and a member of his state legislature.

E. B. Heaton has resigned as secretary of the Institute of American Poultry Industries and editor of the U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine.

THE TRADE

The Kasco Christmas Comic Book, a 28-page full-color comic book, is now available for a 3-cent stamp and a tag from a bag of Kasco Egg Producer. It can be obtained from Kasco Mills, Inc., at Toledo, Ohio, or Waverly, N. Y.

Vimlite, the wire-reinforced glass substitute used extensively for poultry house windows because it transmits the beneficial ultra-violet rays of direct sunlight, is again available, according to an announcement from the Celanese Corporation of America. The product is hailproof and shatterproof, having a bursting strength of 200 pounds per square inch.

Beacon's 25th Anniversary—The Beacon Milling Co., Inc., Cayuga, N. Y., is observing its 25th anniversary. Starting in 1920 when it was common practice to take what was left after processing foods for humans and fitting it into formulas for poultry feeds, the Beacon founders determined the nutritional requirements of the

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"VITA-VIM FEEDS CAN TAKE IT"

RESULTS TELL THE REAL STORY

The proof of success is in the final outcome. Good poultry feeds cannot be measured by *who* spends *how much* for *what*. The results you get tell the real story. *Vita-Vim* feeds have thoroughly demonstrated their ability to shell out eggs and build poundage gains on a profitable basis for business poultrymen all over the East. Their war record, despite ingredient scarcities, showed as nothing else could, the high quality which stems from proper balance, skillful blending and expert knowledge of nutrition. These essentials, an age-old tradition with *Vita-Vim*, accounts for their present day popularity. Test them for yourself and let the results tell the real story.

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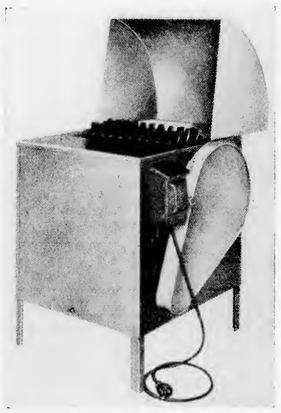

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We are also making electric scalding tanks. A size for every need. Write today for free catalog and prices. No obligations.

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425 S. SANDUSKY ST., DELAWARE, OHIO

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• Brings your lights from dim to bright—like early dawn turns to daylight. Puts them out—like twilight fades into night. Gives your hens a chance to bestir themselves in the morning and go to roost at night in the natural way.

• Operates by a Telechron self-starting electric clock. Mercury to mercury contacts in Pyrex glass tubes. Easily adjusted—without tools. Can be used as a regular time switch — with or without dimming.

PRICE: 550 Watts $8.40; 1320 Watts $11.00. Dealers Wanted.

BACON ELECTRIC TIMER APPLIANCE CORP. 65 Atlantic Avenue, ROCHESTER 7, N.Y.

Quality Winter Broilers Make Meat Profits Quickly

U.S. APPROVED **ROCK-'n'-RED** BARRED CROSS

Spruce Farm breeding has developed a fast growing strain with Guaranteed Livability that feather rapidly and make extra choice 2½-3½ lb. winter broilers. Big, rugged, quality chicks. Highest quality breeders.

N.J.-U.S. R.O.P. and N.J.-U.S. Certified R.I. Reds—A dependable source of pedigreed stock for big eggs, vigor and livability.

Mature U.S. CERTIFIED R.I. RED Cockerels available.

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Reserve your Fall and 1946 requirements now. Write for illustrated catalog and price list.

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SPRUCE POULTRY BREEDING FARM

2 Canal Road, BOUND BROOK, N. J.

ANTHONY'S

Pedigreed Trapnested

WHITE LEGHORNS

● LARGE BODY SIZE ● LARGE EGG SIZE
● GOOD LIVABILITY ● HIGH PRODUCTION

15,000 State Bloodtested Breeders. All our breeders are hatched from pedigree hens with egg records of 200 to 320 eggs per hen and our flock of 1100 pedigree hens has an average production of 250 eggs per hen.

CHOICE BREEDING MALES

We have a limited supply of choice Pedigreed R.O.P. Cockerels. Ideal for flock improvement. Fully matured. Fine condition. Ready for immediate shipment. Write or wire your order now.

Free Catalog and Price List.

Straight-run Chicks, Sexed Pullets or Cockerels.

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You'll have to comb the country to find better Barred Rocks.

Comb's Chicks are healthy and quick growing. They develop into premium broilers and heavy layers. You will like them for their profitable qualities.

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3,600 N.H.-U.S. Pullorum Clean Breeders.
Write today for Combs folder and prices.

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WHAT DO YOU NEED?

Trumbull water warmers, catching hooks, brooder pipes, blood cups, egg case fillers, shipping crates? Other poultry supplies? Phone Ipswich 46 in an emergency; ask for Bill Lewis.

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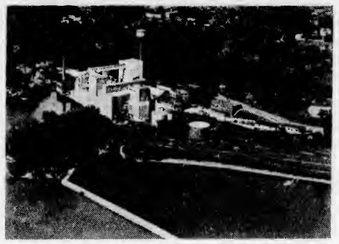
JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS.. OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS



Beacon Milling Company's present plant.

chicken, then built their rations to fit these specific needs.

A chemical and biological laboratory was established, and a field service organization of specialists was set up to help users get the most value from their feeds. In 1929 the old experimental poultry plant was replaced by a modern 60-acre poultry research farm where extensive studies of poultry feeding and management are conducted under conditions similar to those on the average northeastern poultry farm.

Everett R. Rutter, owner of Four Winds Farm, White Rock breeding farm at Derry, N. H., announces the appointment of Wayne Hartranft as his farm manager. Hartranft was formerly manager of Fuzzydele Farm, Elverson, Pa., and former Pennsylvania R. O. P. inspector.

The Agricultural Company of Pan America has been organized by R. Walter Bishop at Guilford, Conn., to handle export shipments of hatching eggs, chicks, stock, and poultry and agricultural equipment and supplies from the United States to customers in all parts of the world.

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OVER THE *Garden Gate*

WITH UNCLE HENRY

Freezing weather reminds me to throw a little more dirt over my trenched celery. I actually dug up my celery, roots and all, and transplanted them to a trench about 12 inches wide and just deep enough so that about 4 inches of the top leaves appeared above the level of the ground. Then I put about 6 inches of good clean straw over the trench and just enough dirt to hold the straw in place. Now I will have to add a little more dirt . . . celery will stand heavy frosts, but it must not be allowed to freeze if you want good celery for New Year's dinner.

I must check to see if the pumpkins and squash are well covered in the straw pile. The straw pile is an excellent place to store pumpkins or squash. Picked with their stems on, they prefer a temperature of 50 to 65 degrees. They should not be allowed to touch each other in storage and the storage must be dry.

Butternut was a new squash in my garden this year and it seemed more resistant to squash bug than a lot of our winter varieties. Butternut is a squash of good quality with a sweet, dry, fine textured flesh of exceptional flavor.

Soil is the basis of a good garden. I prefer fall plowing for several reasons. Heavy applications of organic matter will correct almost any type of soil, and heavy applications made in the fall and then plowed or spaded under will decompose and be available for early-planted crops next spring. The fall plowed or spaded garden will warm up and dry out earlier in the spring. I am always in a hurry to get my garden planted, but soils worked too early in the spring may lose their crumbly texture.

If you didn't get your garden plowed and still can do it, why not plow under a heavy application of strawy manure or poultry litter? Exceedingly heavy soils may have to be plowed again in the spring for best results, but this double plowing is no waste of time or effort.

Good garden insurance does not mean soil testing. My advice to friends is to make sure there is plenty of plant food and lime, and then to cease worrying.

Apply lime at least every three years and use about 1 pound to 20 square feet. Plow under a heavy application of organic matter annually. If stable manure is used, put on 1 pound to each square foot. When I use poultry or sheep manure, I cut the rate of application in half, and I mix in 1 pound of superphosphate to each 40 pounds of poultry or sheep manure. In the spring at planting time and again one month later, I apply 1 pound of complete fertilizer to each 50 feet of row. After following this system for several years, I am sure my garden soil is productive and soil testing is not necessary.

Shriveling root crops mean that the storage conditions are too dry. Examine your stored roots, potatoes, and apples frequently. If your storage place is cold but dry, you can correct this easily. Place the products in air-tight, moisture-proof containers. The products will maintain their own humidity. Apple boxes lined with a heavy, asphalt-type building paper which is folded over the top of the vegetables, are recommended. I have tried this, and it works quite satisfactorily.

Turkey NOTES

By J. C. TAYLOR

This is the month all turkey growers look forward to as it brings the Thanksgiving market, usually the best market for turkeys.

There is a record turkey crop this year. Government estimates place it at 44,150,000, or 22 per cent more than the record crop of last year. This production is 44 per cent larger than the 1937-41 average. About 38 per cent of the crop is expected to go to market in November, while the remainder of the crop will be about equally divided between the Christmas and New Year markets. These intentions can be materially altered by the old law of supply and demand.

The demand picture may not be as satisfactory as some growers would like to have it because of the increased supply of meat. It is my opinion that the grower who retails his birds will obtain a very satisfactory price and a good demand for his crop.

Post War Problems—Now that the wars are over, from here on, everything will be a question of efficient production. It simply means producing a quality product at the lowest possible cost. This is a matter of good business whether there are wars or not. To continue in the turkey business, keep mortality at a minimum, reduce overhead costs, and keep feed cost down consistent with good nutrition.

Probably the number one problem at this time is the quality of stock you raise next year. To have poults that will live, grow, feather rapidly, and mature early, your poults should come from pullorum tested breeders. This is the first insurance against high mortality.

Production Costs—Where does the money go in raising a flock of turkeys? The Washington Experiment Station in 1942 made a survey of 112 farms and found that 60.4 per cent goes for feed; 20.4 per cent for labor; 11.7 per cent for poults; while other expenses account for 7.5 per cent of the total costs. How do your over-all costs check with these percentages?

Feed costs can be controlled by using the best feeds obtainable and by reducing waste. Labor costs can be controlled by a careful study of work methods or the utilization of labor-saving equipment. Cost of poults can be reduced by the purchase of poults from pullorum tested breeders. Other costs can be reduced by careful purchasing to be sure that what you buy actually contributes to more efficient production.

A turkey range roost idea from the West, but adaptable to eastern turkey farms having plenty of range. These roosts are mounted on wagons and are moved frequently. The roosts extending out from the wagon can be folded back when moving to another location.

MORE EGGS

from "Trace Element" Starved Flocks!

When feeds are deficient in "Trace Elements" (manganese, iodine, iron, etc.) production, egg shell quality, hatchability, flock health—all may be poor. Research proves that lack of these elements can be fatal to poultry profits.

That's why Pratts famous old reliable Poultry Regulator has for generations been a favorite addition to laying mashes. It supplies all "Trace Elements" known as vital. And where feeds lack these elements, it can pick up and help sustain heavy laying.

Pratts Poultry Regulator can often help bring out-of-condition (anemic or moulting) birds back into production, too.

TRY PRATTS POULTRY REGULATOR AT OUR RISK

Get a package from your dealer today. If you are not delighted with results he will cheerfully refund your money. If your dealer can't supply you, use coupon to order direct.

Pratts Poultry Regulator

PRATT FOOD COMPANY, Dept. PR-114, Phila. 6, Pa.
Enclosed find $1.00 for liberal trial package of Pratts Poultry Regulator. I understand that if I am not completely satisfied my money will be refunded.

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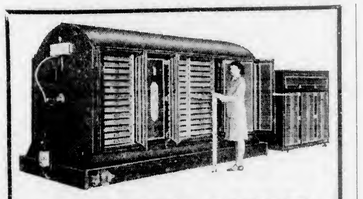

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INCUBATORS and Separate Hatchers

Don't be satisfied with anything but the best—HUMIDAIRES—in incubators and hatching equipment. We manufacture equipment from the 406 egg capacity to the 30,000 egg capacity. Still making prompt shipments.

THE NEW MADISON INCUBATORS, INC.

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The Original Egg-Propagated Vaccines

GASPS FOR BREATH 'TIL DEATH

Under the latest ruling from the U. S. Dept. of Agr., all fowl vaccines must be produced by the chick-embryo (egg-propagated) method.
This process was originated in our laboratory in 1938, the same year that we were granted the first license by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

BUY ONLY THE ORIGINAL EGG-PROPAGATED VACCINE

Fowl Pox Vaccine, 100 doses, 75¢—500 doses, $3.00
Pigeon Pox Vaccines, 100 doses, $1.25—500 doses, $5.00
Tracheitis Vaccine, 100 doses, $2.50—500 doses, $10.00
Disease Prevention Booklet Free on Request
Our Vaccines are produced under U. S. Veterinary License No. 196, issued by U. S. Dept. of Agr.

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LOOK FOR THIS NAME AND THIS TRADEMARK

VINELAND POULTRY LABORATORIES

Box 70 C Vineland, New Jersey

POULTS

Broad Breasted BRONZE. WHITE HOLLANDS and SMALL WHITES. TURE TESTED. WRITE NOW. ORDER EARLY.

WOLFORDS TURKEYS, R3, Spencerville, Ohio.

RAISE TURKEYS THE NEW WAY!

Write for free information explaining how to make up to $3000.00 in your own back yard. Address NATIONAL TURKEY INSTITUTE, DEPT. 14, COLUMBUS, KANSAS

When you take cold you want something to take internally and something to snuff up your nose to relieve congestion. Do the same for your birds.

Give Them

Conkeys **OLD RELIABLE POWDER**

in the drinking water
and spray them with

Conkeys **READY-TO-USE INHALANT SPRAY**

at the first signs of trouble.
Especially on cold, damp days
put Old Reliable in the water.*

**Used by Poultry Raisers for 40 years.*

CONKEY LABORATORIES
6788 Broadway • Cleveland 5, Ohio

Wayside Farm
BUSINESS BRED **R. I. REDS**
also BARRED CROSSBREDS
For Broilers

This is our 20th year devoted to the breeding and production of profitable Rhode Island Reds. Satisfied customers throughout the length and breadth of our shipping territory. In Official Egg Laying contests our birds have made records up to and well beyond the 300 egg mark. 4,000 breeding birds Officially Pullorum tested by the Dept. of Agriculture of the State of New York with no reactors ever found. Orders must be placed early. Sexing service available in R. I. Reds only.

Illustrated circular and price list on request.

WAYSIDE FARM, J. C. Smith, Prop.
R. D. 2, Box E, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

TRAIN for SUCCESS in the Poultry Business

Study at home in spare time. Earn extra while learning. . . .

YOU CAN MAKE MORE MONEY from POULTRY

All signs point to big opportunities ahead for progressive poultry leaders—especially in the post-war period. Get ready NOW! Proper management means profits ANY season, for life. Learn latest scientific up-to-date methods of a nationally famous poultry authority. Cut losses, avoid mistakes, get biggest profits. Our Home Study course endorsed by thousands of graduates, successful poultrymen, leading colleges. This catalog free to all who want to make poultry pay—describes courses, method, services. Write for it today to The President.

NATIONAL POULTRY INSTITUTE
Dept. 59-5 Adams Center, New York

Backyard Poultry Keeping
By G. T. KLEIN, Mass. State College

A practical guide book covering all phases of backyard poultry keeping, including plans for houses, brooding, feeding chicks, feeding layers, culling the flock, killing and dressing poultry, and also recipes for eggs and poultry. It is full of ideas which will help the backyarder get the maximum amount of eggs and poultry from his small flock. Cloth, 144 pages, 77 Illustrations. $1.50, postpaid in U.S.A.

EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE
Dept. 303 Hanover, Pa.

said that they should have had 90 days warning in order to adjust production that had been increased because of promises made that the Army would take large quantities of poultry for some months after the end of hostilities.

OPA POULTRY CASE

Some 650 poultry raisers in the Michigan counties of Ionia, Montcalm, Clinton, and Gratiot have been ordered by OPA to pay treble damages for accepting allegedly higher than ceiling prices for poultry from Shady Nook Farms of Middleton. A committee has been formed to defend the producers against the charges.

POULTRY SUPPORT

Higher support prices for poultry and turkeys for the balance of 1945 has been recommended by the poultry branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The recommendations call for support of poultry prices at the highest price received by producers between January 1 and September 15, 1942, which would be about 103 per cent of parity, while those for turkeys suggest support at 100 per cent of parity. The Steagall Amendment provides for support at 90 per cent of parity, but a little used provision in the amended Economic Stabilization Act of 1942 makes it possible to support prices at higher levels.

POULTRY AND EGG BOARD

L. W. Rember, a former staff member, has rejoined the Poultry and Egg National Board as assistant general manager, after serving as director of public relations for the Blue Cross Hospital Plan.

Miss Ethel Heaberlin comes to the Board from St. Mary's Hospital, Detroit, where she was director of the dietetics departments. A graduate of the University of Minnesota and a former graduate student in journalism at Iowa State College, she joins the Board's staff as a writer and will develop feature article material for the various publications served by the Board.

Most popular of the 34 pocket-size cook books published by the Culinary Arts Publishing Co., Chicago, are those on poultry and eggs. Over 15 million poultry cook books and 10 million egg cook books have been sold. Both contain recipes and pictures supplied by the Poultry and Egg National Board.

C. B. Denman, Washington, D. C., will serve as Board director representing the National Association of Food Chains.

Some 9,000 home economics teachers all over the country received four of the Poultry and Egg National Board's folders when school opened in September.

Kathryn B. Niles, home economics director of the Board, was invited to address the convention of the Association of Railroad Dining Car Officers in Chicago on October 31. Previously, the Board has supplied the dining car superintendents of 52 leading railroads with recipes and information on poultry and eggs.

Watch the national magazines during the next few months for articles on poultry and eggs. Ladies Home Journal, Movie Story, Good Housekeeping, and True Confessions are among those with articles scheduled.

C. F. Smith, PENB's eastern manager, recently visited the Delmarva area, where in company of H. F. Williamson, Neppco Hatchery Division, he visited several of the peninsula's large broiler plants.

The eastern manager spoke at the recent meeting of the Maryland Poultry Council, of which J. W. Snoddy is president, and also explained the work of the Board when he addressed the Turkey Division of Neppco at the invitation of A. L. Mackle.

Last month, Smith visited some of the world's largest duck farms located on Long Island, N. Y., upon the invitation of C. H. Wilcox, president of the Long Island Duck Farmers Assn. Wilcox recently supplied the Board with a barrel of the birds to be used for experimental purposes in the laboratory kitchen at PENB's Chicago headquarters. This work is preparatory to consumer publicity on ducks to meet increased demand for this information.

Country Doctors: November, 1945

A delicate eye operation aboard a U. S. Navy ship—the doctors you see are lifting out pieces of metal with a giant magnet. Once, one of them might have been your doctor, traveling 'round the country, tending to your family's ills.

Lend a helping, healing hand
Put your crop dollars into
VICTORY BONDS!

The war is won but a million and more of our boys lie wounded. We are all determined that they must have the finest medical aid . . . and your crop dollars, in the coming great Victory Loan, put into Victory Bonds, can help give it to them.

You'll be investing in a great future . . . a better future for all our fighting men . . . for your country's welfare . . . a sound, prosperous future for *you* and your farm!

VICTORY LOAN

This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement—prepared under auspices of Treasury Department and War Advertising Council.

Everybodys Poultry Magazine

PEOPLE

Dr. Erwin L. Jungherr, professor of animal diseases, University of Connecticut, has been given the 1945 Borden award of $1,000 and a gold medal for research in poultry science. It was based on his study of the effect of disease on the organs of the fowl, and for his cooperative work with the Federal laboratory at East Lansing, Mich., on the leucosis complex (fowl paralysis) in poultry.

Dr. H. J. Stafseth, Michigan State College poultry pathologist, headed a party of 21 veterinarians scheduled to go to China in October as an UNRRA mission to control and eradicate disease from Chinese poultry flocks, dairy herds, and other livestock.

Hobart Creighton

Hobart Creighton, Warsaw, Ind., who directs the extensive operations of Creighton Brothers Poultry Breeding Farms, probably the largest poultry farm in the Midwest, has been named director of the Production and Marketing Administration's poultry branch, it was announced on October 11 by PMA Administrator J. B. Hutson.

Since the reorganization of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in August, the separate poultry branch created at that time had been headed by T. G. Stitts as acting director in addition to his duties as head of the dairy branch.

Creighton was chairman of the seven-man National Poultry Defense Committee created in 1941 and dissolved only last July. He is president of the United States R. O. P. Federation, and a member of his state legislature.

E. B. Heaton has resigned as secretary of the Institute of American Poultry Industries and editor of the U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine.

THE TRADE

The Kasco Christmas Comic Book, a 28-page full-color comic book, is now available for a 3-cent stamp and a tag from a bag of Kasco Egg Producer. It can be obtained from Kasco Mills, Inc., at Toledo, Ohio, or Waverly, N. Y.

Vimlite, the wire-reinforced glass substitute used extensively for poultry house windows because it transmits the beneficial ultra-violet rays of direct sunlight, is again available, according to an announcement from the Celanese Corporation of America. The product is hailproof and shatterproof, having a bursting strength of 200 pounds per square inch.

Beacon's 25th Anniversary—The Beacon Milling Co., Inc., Cayuga, N. Y., is observing its 25th anniversary. Starting in 1920 when it was common practice to take what was left after processing foods for humans and fitting it into formulas for poultry feeds, the Beacon founders determined the nutritional requirements of the

Vita-Vim
"VITA-VIM FEEDS CAN TAKE IT"

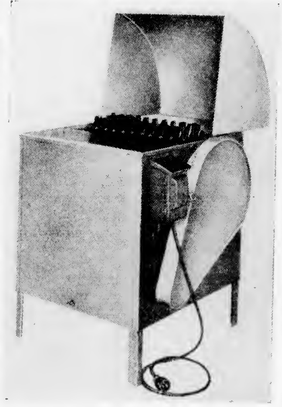
RESULTS TELL THE REAL STORY

The proof of success is in the final outcome. Good poultry feeds cannot be measured by *who* spends *how much* for *what*. The results you get tell the real story. *Vita-Vim* feeds have thoroughly demonstrated their ability to shell out eggs and build poundage gains on a profitable basis for business poultrymen all over the East. Their war record, despite ingredient scarcities, showed as nothing else could, the high quality which stems from proper balance, skillful blending and expert knowledge of nutrition. These essentials, an age-old tradition with *Vita-Vim*, accounts for their present day popularity. Test them for yourself and let the results tell the real story.

VV/MFF "VITA-VIM MEANS FINER FEEDS"

RALPH S. MOSELEY . . . *founder of Vita-Vim Millers. Vita-Vim Feeds are made in Buffalo, N. Y., World's largest Feed and Grain Center.*

Vita-Vim Millers
135 SCOTT STREET BUFFALO, N. Y.



Now in Full Production!
PIONEER POULTRY PICKERS
• Your Choice of FOUR MODELS
Equipped with famous Magic Finger

Yes, we are in full production on FOUR new Pioneer Models — as modern as tomorrow. Now is the time to buy quality in picking machines. Constructed to last. Rust proof. No rusting or freezing fast of fingers. (Slip-in-button-type). Moisture proof bearings. Parts available in 48 states. Buy with this assurance.

Electric Scalding Tanks
We are also making electric scalding tanks. A size for every need. Write today for free catalog and prices. No obligations.

Patented by
THE CAMPBELL MANUFACTURING CO.
425 S. SANDUSKY ST., DELAWARE, OHIO

BACON POULTRY HOUSE SWITCH with Dimming

• Brings your lights from dim to bright—like early dawn turns to daylight. Puts them out—like twilight fades into night. Gives your hens a chance to best themselves in the morning and go to roost at night in the natural way.

• Operates by a Telechron self-starting electric clock. Mercury to mercury contacts in Pyrex glass tubes. Easily adjusted—without tools. Can be used as a regular time switch — with or without dimming.

PRICE: 550 Watts $8.40; 1320 Watts $11.00. Dealers Wanted.

BACON ELECTRIC TIMER APPLIANCE CORP. 65 Atlantic Avenue, ROCHESTER 7, N.Y.

Quality Winter Broilers Make Meat Profits Quickly

U.S. APPROVED **ROCK-'n'-RED** BARRED CROSS

Spruce Farm breeding has developed a fast growing strain with Guaranteed Livability that feather rapidly and make extra choice 2½-3½ lb. winter broilers. Big, rugged, quality chicks. Highest quality breeders.

N.J.-U.S. R.O.P. and N.J.-U.S. Certified R.I. Reds—A dependable source of pedigreed stock for big eggs, vigor and livability.

Mature U.S. CERTIFIED R.I. RED Cockerels available.

U.S. Pullorum Passed

Reserve your Fall and 1946 requirements now. Write for illustrated catalog and price list.

N.J. - U.S. R.O.P.

SPRUCE POULTRY BREEDING FARM

2 Canal Road,
BOUND BROOK, N. J.

ANTHONY'S

Pedigreed Trapnested

WHITE LEGHORNS

● LARGE BODY SIZE ● LARGE EGG SIZE
● GOOD LIVABILITY ● HIGH PRODUCTION

15,000 State Bloodtested Breeders. All our breeders are hatched from pedigree hens with egg records of 200 to 320 eggs per hen and our flock of 1100 pedigree hens has an average production of 250 eggs per hen.

CHOICE BREEDING MALES

We have a limited supply of choice Pedigreed R.O.P. Cockerels. Ideal for flock improvement. Fully matured. Fine condition. Ready for immediate shipment. Write or wire your order now.

Free Catalog and Price List.

Straight-run Chicks, Sexed Pullets or Cockerels.

GEORGE M. ANTHONY, Strausstown, Pa.

COMBS

BARRED ROCKS

You'll have to comb the country to find better Barred Rocks.

Comb's Chicks are healthy and quick growing. They develop into premium broilers and heavy layers. You will like them for their profitable qualities.

But ORDER EARLY—shipping dates are filling rapidly. Remember, you can DEPEND on COMBS Barred Rocks.

3,600 N.H.-U.S. Pullorum Clean Breeders. Write today for Combs folder and prices.

WALTER W. COMBS

Box E, Hampton Falls, N. H.

NORTHEASTERN SUPPLY CO.

WHAT DO YOU NEED?

Trumbull water warmers, catching hooks, brooder pipes, blood cups, egg case tillers, shipping crates? Other poultry supplies? Phone Ipswich 46 in an emergency; ask for Bill Lewis.

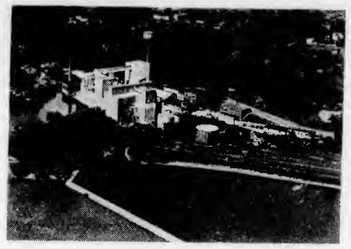
NORTHEASTERN SUPPLY CO.

Wm. M. Lewis, Prop., Box E. IPSWICH, MASS.

"Black Leaf 40" KILLS LICE

OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER

JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS.. OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS



Beacon Milling Company's present plant.

chicken, then built their rations to fit these specific needs.

A chemical and biological laboratory was established, and a field service organization of specialists was set up to help users get the most value from their feeds. In 1929 the old experimental poultry plant was replaced by a modern 60-acre poultry research farm where extensive studies of poultry feeding and management are conducted under conditions similar to those on the average northeastern poultry farm.

Everett R. Rutter, owner of Four Winds Farm, White Rock breeding farm at Derry, N. H., announces the appointment of Wayne Hartranft as his farm manager. Hartranft was formerly manager of Fuzzydele Farm, Elverson, Pa., and former Pennsylvania R. O. P. inspector.

The Agricultural Company of Pan America has been organized by R. Walter Bishop at Guilford, Conn., to handle export shipments of hatching eggs, chicks, stock, and poultry and agricultural equipment and supplies from the United States to customers in all parts of the world.

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OVER THE *Garden Gate*

WITH UNCLE HENRY

Freezing weather reminds me to throw a little more dirt over my trenched celery. I actually dug up my celery, roots and all, and transplanted them to a trench about 12 inches wide and just deep enough so that about 4 inches of the top leaves appeared above the level of the ground. Then I put about 6 inches of good clean straw over the trench and just enough dirt to hold the straw in place. Now I will have to add a little more dirt . . . celery will stand heavy frosts, but it must not be allowed to freeze if you want good celery for New Year's dinner.

I must check to see if the pumpkins and squash are well covered in the straw pile. The straw pile is an excellent place to store pumpkins or squash. Picked with their stems on, they prefer a temperature of 50 to 65 degrees. They should not be allowed to touch each other in storage and the storage must be dry.

Butternut was a new squash in my garden this year and it seemed more resistant to squash bug than a lot of our winter varieties. Butternut is a squash of good quality with a sweet, dry, fine textured flesh of exceptional flavor.

Soil is the basis of a good garden. I prefer fall plowing for several reasons. Heavy applications of organic matter will correct almost any type of soil, and heavy applications made in the fall and then plowed or spaded under will decompose and be available for early-planted crops next spring. The fall plowed or spaded garden will warm up and dry out earlier in the spring. I am always in a hurry to get my garden planted, but soils worked too early in the spring may lose their crumbly texture.

If you didn't get your garden plowed and still can do it, why not plow under a heavy application of strawy manure or poultry litter? Exceedingly heavy soils may have to be plowed again in the spring for best results, but this double plowing is no waste of time or effort.

Good garden insurance does not mean soil testing. My advice to friends is to make sure there is plenty of plant food and lime, and then to cease worrying.

Apply lime at least every three years and use about 1 pound to 20 square feet. Plow under a heavy application of organic matter annually. If stable manure is used, put on 1 pound to each square foot. When I use poultry or sheep manure, I cut the rate of application in half, and I mix in 1 pound of superphosphate to each 40 pounds of poultry or sheep manure. In the spring at planting time and again one month later, I apply 1 pound of complete fertilizer to each 50 feet of row. After following this system for several years, I am sure my garden soil is productive and soil testing is not necessary.

Shriveling root crops mean that the storage conditions are too dry. Examine your stored roots, potatoes, and apples frequently. If your storage place is cold but dry, you can correct this easily. Place the products in air-tight, moisture-proof containers. The products will maintain their own humidity. Apple boxes lined with a heavy, asphalt-type building paper which is folded over the top of the vegetables, are recommended. I have tried this, and it works quite satisfactorily.

Turkey NOTES

By J. C. TAYLOR

This is the month all turkey growers look forward to as it brings the Thanksgiving market, usually the best market for turkeys.

There is a record turkey crop this year. Government estimates place it at 44,150,000, or 22 per cent more than the record crop of last year. This production is 44 per cent larger than the 1937-41 average. About 38 per cent of the crop is expected to go to market in November, while the remainder of the crop will be about equally divided between the Christmas and New Year markets. These intentions can be materially altered by the old law of supply and demand.

The demand picture may not be as satisfactory as some growers would like to have it because of the increased supply of meat. It is my opinion that the grower who retails his birds will obtain a very satisfactory price and a good demand for his crop.

Post War Problems—Now that the wars are over, from here on, everything will be a question of efficient production. It simply means producing a quality product at the lowest possible cost. This is a matter of good business whether there are wars or not. To continue in the turkey business, keep mortality at a minimum, reduce overhead costs, and keep feed cost down consistent with good nutrition.

Probably the number one problem at this time is the quality of stock you raise next year. To have poults that will live, grow, feather rapidly, and mature early, your poults should come from pullorum tested breeders. This is the first insurance against high mortality.

Production Costs—Where does the money go in raising a flock of turkeys? The Washington Experiment Station in 1942 made a survey of 112 farms and found that 60.4 per cent goes for feed; 20.4 per cent for labor; 11.7 per cent for poults; while other expenses account for 7.5 per cent of the total costs. How do your over-all costs check with these percentages?

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from
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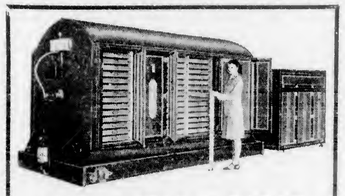

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Dr. Arthur D. Goldhaft, Director

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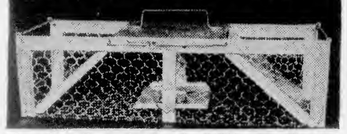

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This trap works like the old box trap except it opens at both ends so the animals can see all the way through and get a feeling of confidence.

No springs to break. Some have given continuous service for over ten years.

A trap set continuously near the chicken coop will pay for itself very quickly.

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FAST-FREEZER PLANS $1.00

Every amateur will be proud to build this household necessity which requires no expert knowledge. Operates on 32 or 110 volts. There's fun in building and profit in using this handy freezer. Saves up to 75%.

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These 8 to 40 cubic foot sizes can be built of new or used parts. Mail $1 bill or check for complete plans and catalog.

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My big bargain package beautiful fast color quilt pieces includes 500 yd. spool thread, free, 18 selected quilt patterns, plus enough assorted colorful goods to make over 1200 quilt patches; special $1.49 C.O.D. plus postage. 100% satisfaction money back guarantee. Send no money. Pay postman. Mary Caldwell, Craft Remnant Co., Dept. 19B, Bloomington, Ill. Free! for prompt action—latest Trail Blazers' Almanac. Clip this.

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Betty Neal
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- ½ cup cooked diced carrots or celery
- 2 tablespoons finely minced onion
- 1½ cups medium cream sauce or canned cream soup
- Salt and pepper
- ½ cup grated cheese
- Pastry

Combine turkey, potatoes, carrots and onion. Add cheese and cream sauce. Season to taste. Place in shallow baking dish. Roll out pastry, cut pastry slightly larger than baking dish, cover dish with it, pressing firmly just below edge of dish. Cut pastry turkey from scraps of dough, arrange atop pastry. Cut slits in pastry. Bake in moderately hot oven, 400° F., until pastry is nicely browned and filling begins to bubble.

Poultry and Egg National Board

Serve hot from baking dish. Yield; 4 to 5 servings.

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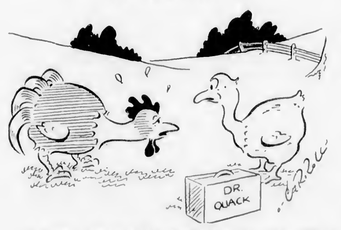

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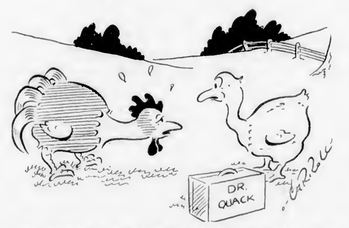

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A Guide to Sexing Chicks—By C. S. Gibbs. A book primarily for the poultryman who is unable to obtain the expert assistance in chick sexing. Well illustrated, 63 pages, cloth, $1.25. Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Penna.

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A PROPHECY—

"AMERICA, THE HOPE OF THE WORLD"

ANNE ROBERT JACQUES TURGOT
French Finance Minister who wrote that prophecy about the United States before our freedom was won.

written 1778 *"The glory of arts and sciences belongs to every man who can acquire it. The field of discovery is boundless; and all profit by the discovery of all. . . . It is impossible not to wish that this people may attain all the prosperity of which they are capable. They are the hope of the world. They may become the model to it. . . . They may prove by fact that men can be free and yet tranquil."*

—fulfilled 167 years later

We Americans give thanks that Turgot's amazing prophecy has been fulfilled—that the United States has proved itself the *hope* of the world, the world *model* for freedom and tranquillity.

Agriculture is the backbone of our nation. Our farmers produced prodigious quantities of food despite almost insurmountable handicaps. To them a grateful world is deeply indebted.

Through the years they have steadfastly defended those principles which constitute The American Way of Life.

The American Way of Life has survived the severest of all tests. Let us do our part to preserve it for future generations.

1842 JOHN W. Eshelman & SONS 1945
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Eshelman RED ROSE GUARANTEED FEEDS

BASED ON 103 YEARS OF SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE

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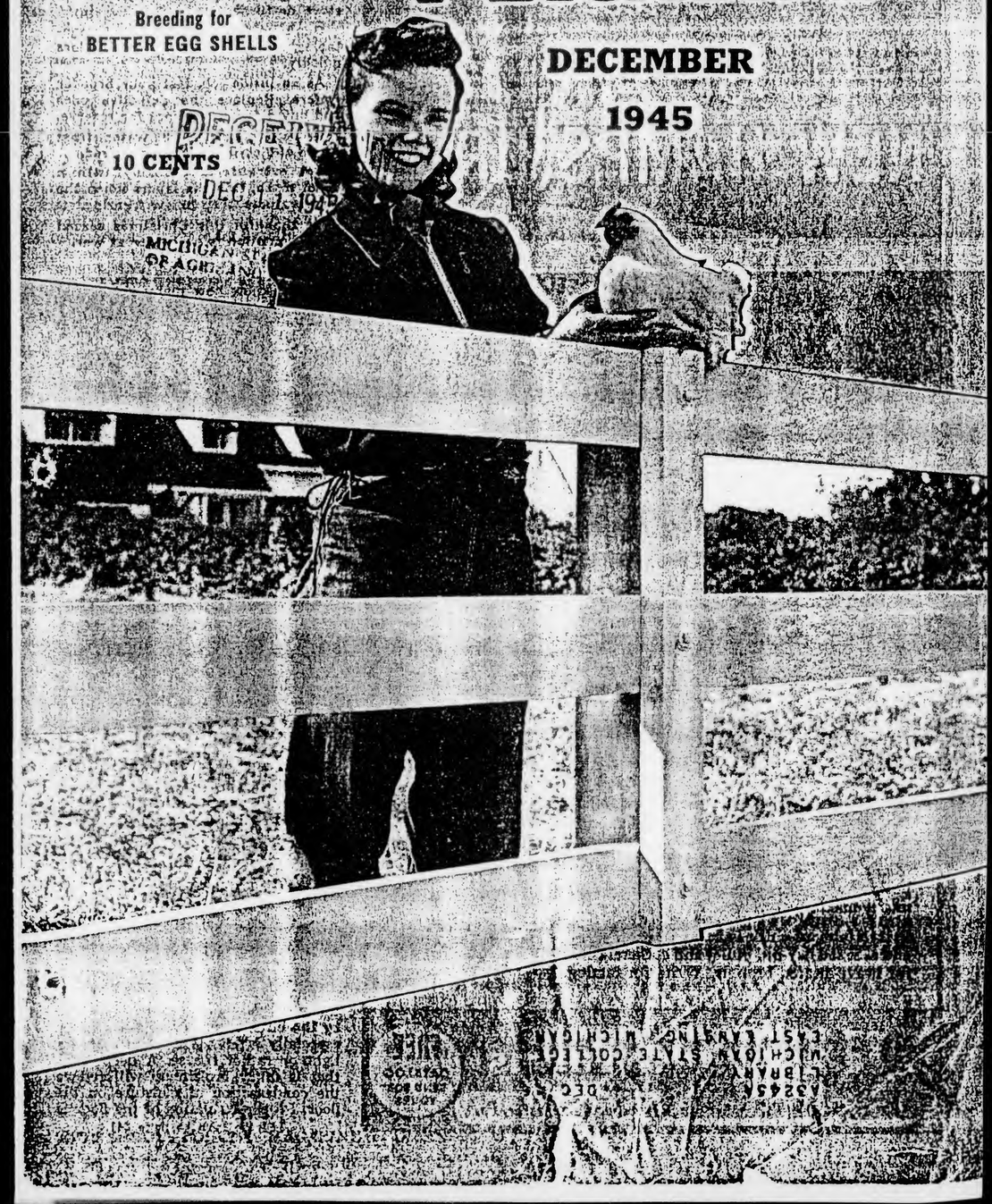
The FEED OUTLOOK for the Coming Year

Breeding for BETTER EGG SHELLS

10 CENTS

EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE

DECEMBER 1945



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Get CHICKS WHOSE PARENTS HAVE MADE GOOD!

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THIS MONTH WITH

Your Flock

Gather eggs often enough to avoid freezing, but keep them away from the stove or furnace.

Don't hold eggs near stored vegetables, for eggs pick up strong odors quickly.

As an inside job, test your brooder wafers. Replace the defective ones and buy a few extra ones for reserve.

Provide clean, fresh water from which the chill has been removed.

Get extra feed, probably with a moist mash, into the layers when the temperatures drop below freezing.

Be thankful this Christmas season that our nation is no longer at war.

Place Chick Order Early

If you know how many chicks you are planning to raise in 1946, why not place your order now? You'll help your hatcheryman schedule his hatchings, and you can be assured of getting your chicks at the time you want them.

Cockerels for Fall Hatching Eggs

Flock owners who produce hatching eggs almost the year around should consider this: December hatched chicks will provide replacement cockerels for next summer, also help hatchability on the old birds next summer and fall.

Ends of Feeders Toward Light

Feeders in the laying house should be placed with the ends toward the windows. If you have them parallel to the windows, then some of the birds will stand in their own light.

Keep Windows Clean

This is the season of short days. Even though you may be using lights on the flock, take advantage of what daylight there is by keeping the windows clean. Also wipe the dust off the light bulbs.

Don't Change Litter, If Dry

If the litter is dry, don't change it, or you will have trouble with wet litter the rest of the season. Just add some fresh litter on top. Stir the litter frequently. Keep bare spots covered.

Raised Floors Often Wet

When laying houses are built on posts or concrete piers above ground, wet litter is a common trouble in cold weather. Cold air circulating beneath the house causes moisture given off by the birds to condense on the floor, especially when the litter covering is light or rather coarse. A deep litter that is finely broken up will reduce the condensation of moisture on the floor. Proper insulation of the floor is

[Please turn to page 24]

THROUGH THE

Editors Specs

Good Move

As red meats become more plentiful, easing some of the demand on poultry products, more of an effort must be made to keep retail sales of eggs, chicken, and turkey at high levels.

Recognizing the importance of good merchandising in maintaining a satisfactory rate of consumption, the Poultry and Egg National Board has appointed a retail merchandising committee. Its job is to study consumer buying habits, proper location of the poultry department within the store, refrigerator design and its effect on purchases of eggs and poultry, packaging methods, and the use of posters and displays within the store.

It's a good move, one that may in time bring about improved methods of retailing the products of the poultry industry. Store handling practices, particularly with respect to eggs, are still pretty much the same as they were years ago. Much can be done to prevent the deterioration of eggs while in the store.

As poultry and egg producers, however, we must remember that the basis of any good merchandising is a quality product. It means that eggs must be good when they leave the farm on the way to the consumer.

★ ★ ★

Late Pullets

A trip through southeastern and central Pennsylvania early in November revealed large numbers of late pullets still on range waiting to be housed. If this condition is general, it can have quite an effect on the volume of eggs that will be laid in the next few months.

While the U. S. Department of Agriculture has suggested marketing of late-hatched pullets because of the scarcity of protein feeds, perhaps flock owners with any substantial number of late-hatched pullets, especially if they are heavies, might find this an opportune time to switch over to the 100 per cent pullet flock.

The yearlings that have just quit laying or that have been idle for some weeks and have not yet resumed laying could be sold now, so that the late pullets would have plenty of room when housed. Pullets housed now, if properly handled, should be able to maintain a fair rate of production until late next fall to make way for another incoming crop of pullets. Because of the much higher egg production per bird and the reduced disease hazards, the all-pullet flock has established itself firmly as a sound management practice.

★ ★ ★

Which Course?

The kind of poultry industry that we are to have in the years to come probably will be decided during the next few months. We may have a poultry industry that is capable of adjusting itself quickly to changes in the demand for its products, or we may have one that is compelled to lean upon the government for constant assistance and direction.

The trend toward state socialism has been going on for some time. Perhaps, the trend is too strong to stop. Our contacts with poultry raisers, however, indicate that they do not want to be told from Washington how many chickens they can raise. Yet, legislation now on the statutes and proposed legislation, having the backing of farm groups, can take away from the farmer whatever independence he has, so that his farming practices will be entirely dictated by the government.

Bills seeking a revision of the farm parity price formula have been introduced in the House and the Senate.

[Please turn to page 28]

Let Me Start You on the Road to Profits with CRAYDEN'S R.O.P. Sired CHICKS Ind., U. S. Approved PULLORUM CONTROLLED

Their Extra Production Means EXTRA Dollars for You

I know extra dollars mean just as much to you as anyone and you can make those extra dollars too by raising that extra pound of meat or those extra dozens of eggs. Sterling fits right into this art of program because Sterling quality chicks have had just that sort of breeding. For 21 years Crayden has been breeding and building livability, better growth, fast feathering and high flock average egg production of big, premium grade eggs. That means over 20 years experience in producing chicks that have made thousands of Crayden's customers good poultry profits. The kind of chicks that pay are the kind of chicks I know you want. It will pay you to get the facts.

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DEPT. E RAMSEY, INDIANA

BY CONTRIBUTE TO POULTRY and EGG NATIONAL BOARD CONSUMER PROGRAM

Everybodys Poultry Magazine December 1945 Vol. 50, No. 11

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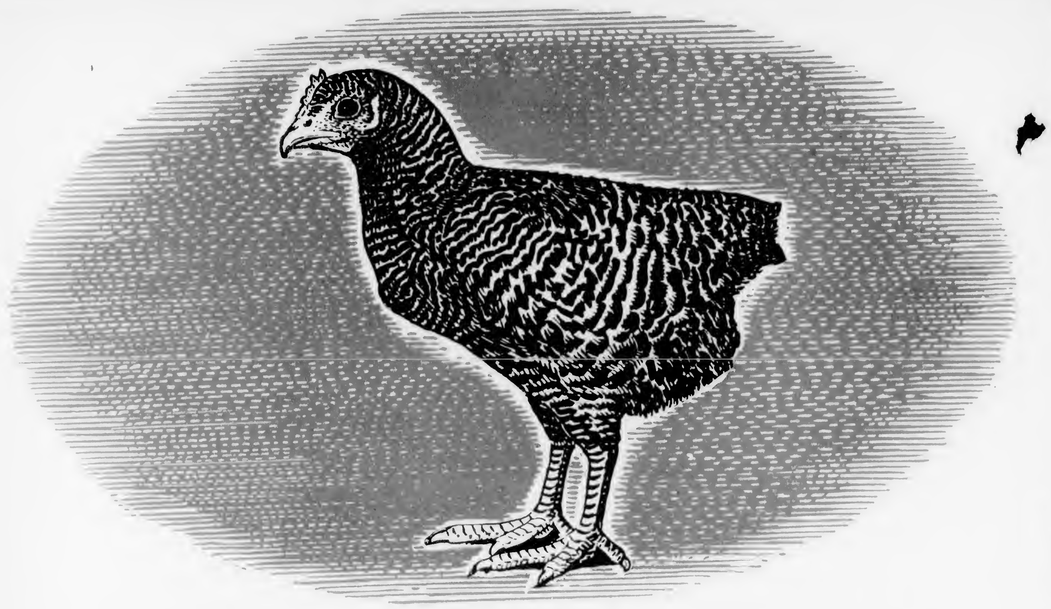

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Coccidiosis causes approximately one-third of all the losses encountered in chicks up to broiler age, and at least one-third of the chicks that recover are retarded in growth. Full control over coccidiosis, by giving Sulfaguanidine at the first sign of the disease, cuts these losses to a minimum.

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BREEDING FOR *Better Egg Shells*

Loss of weight after 14 days of incubation is a simple way by which the breeder can measure quality of shell.

By JOSEPH P. QUINN

THE U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry has found that hens differ considerably in their shell-producing equipment. Some hens lay strong-shelled, non-porous eggs that lose little weight on the way to market. Other hens lay thin-shelled, porous eggs, that lose weight quickly. As egg weight is lost, the size of the air cell increases, and down goes the egg grade. Many poor shelled eggs are produced in vain, because they never reach the consumer. A good shell keeps a good egg good, and gets it safely to market.

The recommendation to breed for better egg shells is based on seven years' of investigation. From White Leghorns of a common origin, poultrymen of the Bureau have built up two lines of chickens, considerably divergent in egg-shell quality. One of these lines is known as the poor-shell line; the other as the good-shell line.

Shell Quality Affects Weight Loss

Egg weight loss in the poor-shell line is 60 to 70 per cent greater than in the other line. Egg-shell measurements of the poor and good lines have shown that shells of the poor line are thinner, more brittle, and more porous, than shells of the good line.

The ordinary handling of eggs with poor shells results in excessive breakage. Eggs from the poor-shell line at Beltsville have always shown a much higher percentage of cracked and broken eggs than eggs from the good shell line, under similar conditions.

For example, eggs from both lines were collected twice daily and brought to the incubator cellar in wire baskets with eggs from other breeding pens, the routine of collection and delivery being identical for the eggs of both groups. Among 1,685 eggs from the poor-shell group, 99 eggs or 6 per cent were found to be cracked or broken; among 501 eggs from the good-shell group, 9 eggs, or 2 per cent were cracked or broken. Thus, about three times as many eggs were found to be broken in the poor-shell line as in the good-shell line.

How did the Bureau investigators develop these two lines? First, they chose a simple method of measuring egg-shell quality. Loss of weight during the first 14 days of incubation proved to be a practical way to do this, because the best-shelled eggs lost the least weight. Then they found that egg-weight loss was dependent greatly upon the individual hen.

Moreover, if a hen's egg lost a small amount of moisture, her daughters' eggs were apt to behave the same way. It was also found that hens laying eggs with poor shells tended to produce poor-shelled daughters. Then the investigators were on the way to more systematic breeding activities.

Breeding Tests Began in 1937

In 1937, family testing, selection, and breeding were begun. One group of White Leghorns was selected and bred to increase shell quality; another group to decrease it. Sib-tested cockerels, those whose sisters showed the desired egg-shell quality, were used in each generation. Dams, proved by the performance of their daughters, were first choice as female breeders. Sib-tested pullets were second choice, and third choice was given to pullets with satisfactory individual records. In conjunction with these methods, a moderate amount of inbreeding was practiced.

Definite progress was made each year as can be seen by the steady

[Please turn to page 34]

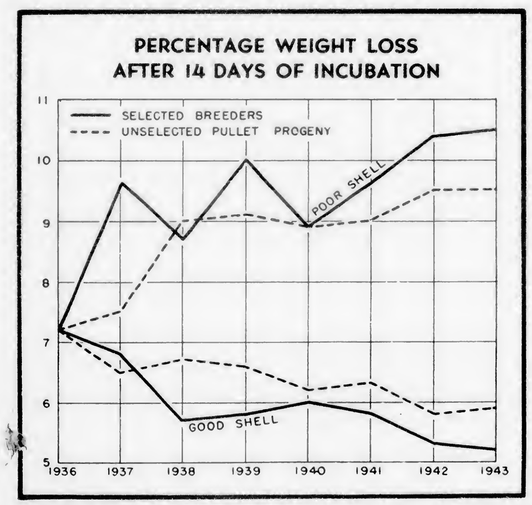

Fig. 1—These graphs show how it was possible to breed for shell quality, the poor shell line showing greater loss of weight after 14 days of incubation, while the good shell line had less weight loss as time went on.

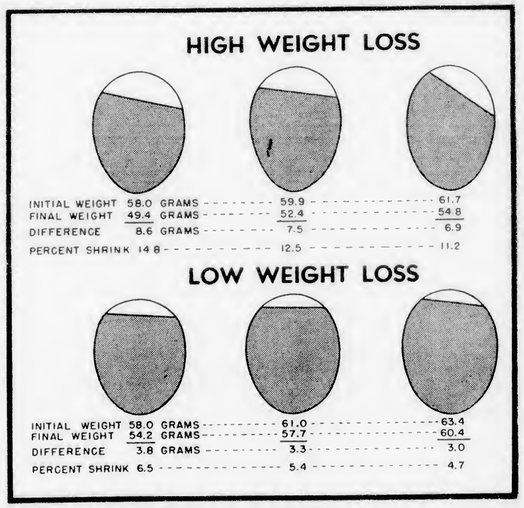

Fig. 2—This shows the difference in size of air cells between the good and poor shell lines. The upper or poor shell line shows large air cells, while the good shell line below exhibits considerably smaller air cells.

Buying a Poultry Farm

Investment required, relation of investment to profits, ways of getting into the poultry business, and sources of credit.

By L. B. DARRAH and J. H. BRUCKNER

A LITTLE white home located on a country highway, a few acres of level fertile land, nice poultry buildings—all equipped and ready for a thrifty flock of pullets" is the dream of many persons thinking of a future in the chicken business. Such farms are not found in boxes of Crackerjacks, nor does Santa Claus bring them, but they are purchased or built with cold cash—dollars generally earned by the sweat of your brow in the chicken business or in some other line of work.

Persons interested in buying poultry farms often ask questions such as: How much does a poultry farm cost? How does one become an owner? and where can I get some good advice about a certain farm?

How Much Do They Cost?

Like many other things, there are some cheap poultry farms and some expensive ones—and you usually get about that for which you pay. So we will forget the extremes and look at the average investment in poultry farms in several different states. Hold tight to your chair and look at the figures in Table 1.

Poultry farms cost a lot of money, whether they are in Maryland, New York, or in some other state. In Maryland (1931-33), poultry farms were valued at an average of $8,829; in Virginia (1932) they were valued at $12,299; in Connecticut (1938), $10,657; and in New York (1940-41), $17,178. Of course, there is a big difference in the year reported. This means that the values reported for Maryland and Virginia would be higher in 1940-41 than in the early 1930's and in all states higher now than before the war.

On a per layer basis, the investment varied from $11.30 per layer in Maryland to $18.75 in Virginia. Let's say, as an average, you can figure on an investment of $12 to $15 per layer.

According to a recent report on the real estate situation, farm real estate values by July of 1945 had risen to a level 57 per cent above the 1935-39 level.

The amount of increase in real estate values varies widely from state to state. In Massachusetts, values have risen only 20 per cent; in New York, 31 per cent; in Pennsylvania, 42 per cent; in Iowa, 51 per cent; in Illinois, 64 per cent; in California, 71 per cent; in Indiana, 85 per cent; and in South Carolina, 103 per cent.

It is one thing for people to pay for real estate that is 57 per cent above average when egg and poultry prices are about the highest in history, but it's quite different if egg and poultry prices fall from present levels, because the debt and interest load continues at the 57 per cent-above-pre-war level. The only way out for many will be foreclosure, and sale of the farm—just as happened to many farmers after World War I.

Sure enough, you can buy farms for less than the figures given, but they are generally poor farms and in a run-down condition. It is usually more difficult to pay for these types of farms than for good farms because they are so much less productive.

In general, poor farms sell for more than they are worth, while good farms sell for less. But, at times most all farms sell for more than they are worth.

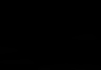

Table 1 AMOUNT AND DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL ON POULTRY FARMS

	Maryland 1931-33	Virginia 1932	Connecticut 1938	New York 1940-41
Number of layers	781	656	865	1192
Land and buildings	$ 7,072	$ 9,718	$ 7,484	$11,300
Equipment	638	792	847	1,983
Poultry	614	896	2,040	2,059
Other livestock	*	526	**	1,126
Supplies	460	367	304	710
Total	$ 8,829	$12,299	$10,675	$17,178
Amount per layer	$11.30	$18.75	$12.34	$14.41

* Included in supplies ** Included with poultry

Table 2 AVERAGE PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR BUILDING MATERIALS

Item	Amount	Average 1935-39	June 15 1945	Amount of increase
Rough boards	1000 bd. ft.	$42.80	$70.30	+64%
Flooring, yellow pine	1000 bd. ft.	70.70	92.80	+31
Drop siding, pine	1000 bd. ft.	57.80	88.00	+52
Wood shingles	100 sq. ft.	5.19	7.71	+49
Roofing comp.	100 sq. ft.	2.37	2.51	+ 6
Brick	1000	21.40	28.10	+31
Nails, 8d	100 lb.	5.28	6.53	+24
Poultry netting	bale	5.02	5.28	+ 5

Building Materials High Now

It is cheaper for you to buy a farm that has good buildings than to buy one with poor buildings and make a lot of repairs or build new ones. The same thing applies to farms with electricity, good water systems, and other modern improvements. The reason is that costs were much lower a few years ago than now — even though we have an OPA. This is illustrated for a few items in Table 2. Although the comparison is only from the years immediately preceding the war until now, the sharp advance that has occurred in prices can easily be seen.

Rough boards have increased 64 per cent; drop siding, 52 per cent; composition roofing, 6 per cent; nails, 24 per cent; and poultry netting, 5 per cent.

If one were to compare costs in a much earlier period with now, an even greater increase in prices would be noted.

Keep Investment per Layer Low

A farm is both a home and a business. Hence, the investment figures given in Table 1 included not only the buildings, equipment, and poultry, but also the operator's home, the farm land, and other livestock or equipment kept, such as cows, calves, horses, mowing machines, tractors, and plows.

Some surveys report an investment of only $3 to $5 per hen, but you can be sure that such a value includes only the poultry buildings, equipment, and poultry. The operator's house and other farm buildings and equipment are omitted. On this basis, one should remember that the total investment per layer cannot be affected very much by selecting a different state. Within reasonable limits, the amount of investment per layer has but little affect on production costs because it represents only about 6 per cent of all costs. Markets and prices received should be given as much consideration.

On any one farm, the investment per layer can be reduced by increasing the number of layers kept and by keeping the buildings efficiently used. The reason being that you only need one car, one manure spreader, one cow, one house, and so on, whether you have 500 or 1,000 layers. See Table 3.

The data in Table 3 indicate that the investment per layer declines rapidly as numbers increase until a flock of about 1,200 is reached. Beyond this number of layers, a further decline in investment occurs, but it is not as great a decline per 100 layers as that between 530 and about 1,200. Apparently, beyond about 1,200 layers, certain buildings must be added, as a tenant house for the hired man, etc.

The point is this: You can do more about reducing the investment per layer on your own farm by getting a good sized number of layers and using the buildings efficiently than you can by changing states, regions, or what not.

Of course, this is not to deny the advisability of keeping the capital investment as low as possible consistent with obtaining efficient production and having a satisfactory place in which to live.

There are two kinds of capital invested in a poultry farm: fixed and working. On commercial poultry

[Please turn to page 22]

Table 3 SIZE OF FLOCK AND INVESTMENT PER BIRD

NEW YORK 1940-41

Number of layers	Investment per layer
530	$22.29
931	17.63
1192	14.41
2114	11.03

Table 4 INVESTMENT AND PROFITS

State	Capital invested	Number of layers	Labor income
Virginia (1932)	Less than $6,500	543	$ 65
	$6,500—$9,999	564	8
	$10,000—$15,999	673	13
	$16,000 and over	856	202
New York (1940-41)	Less than $12,000	686	$965
	$12,000—$19,999	1231	1458
	More than $19,999	1702	2514
Maryland (1931-33)	Less than $5,000	—	$116
	$5,000—$7,999	—	794
	$8,000—$10,000	—	634
	$11,000—$13,999	—	1307
	$14,000—and over	—	1249

The ALL-PULLET Flock

Egg Yield is higher, and plan results in better meat prices.

By F. H. LEUSCHNER

DURING recent years, there has been a definite trend toward more cold weather brooding of chicks and to the practice of keeping 100 per cent pullets, particularly in the "heavy" breeds. Poultry raisers who have adopted these practices have done so because observations over a period of years have brought out these facts:

1. At certain seasons, eggs are relatively scarce, therefore, prices paid on the market are higher.

2. So-called "early-hatched" chicks lay more eggs during this high price period and so are more profitable than those hatched later in the spring.

3. Pullets normally lay more eggs than yearling hens. The difference may be as high as 50 eggs.

4. At certain seasons, meat prices for heavy fowl are better than at others, again due to the supply situation.

5. Older fowls are a potential source of disease transmissible to young stock.

6. The returns in poultry keeping depend on high receipts as well as low operating costs and are influenced by the supply and demand situation in the industry.

There are other advantages to cold weather brooding. Livability in chicks is better when brooding conditions are right, for disease organisms do not flourish in cold weather to plague chick growth like they do later in the spring and summer. As a result, pullet livability is apt to be better.

Then there is the labor angle. Brooding work is well out of the way when the spring rush of farm

[Please turn to page 32]

The Feed Outlook for the Coming Year

Opinions differ, but feed situation is expected to improve with lighter feeding and some flock liquidation. Feed prices are likely to remain up.

By C. E. LEE

AFTER the war in Europe had ended, and particularly after Japan's surrender, many of us thought that our feed supply worries would soon be over. During the past three months, however, the feed industry has gone through the tightest period it has faced since Pearl Harbor Day, and this still continues.

If poultry black market activities had continued, it seems likely that so much of the poultry population would have been sold off for meat that we might have had a much better feed supply for those birds that were left, but the end of the war with Japan disrupted the psychological basis on which the black market rested. Prices were brought down to OPA ceiling levels or below, amid the squeals of the operators caught with high priced supplies on their hands.

Poultrymen found that dealers were even reluctant to handle their poultry at ceiling prices. The sellers' market had all at once become a buyers' market. Because the egg market continued high, it stopped the sale of laying birds which were still in production. This whole development came at a time of year when egg prices are naturally rising, and the demand for eggs continued strong.

With a huge turkey crop growing and consuming more feed week by week, added to the other demands, the situation on feed supplies, and particularly on proteins, through the fall months, has been not only almost tragically short, but quite chaotic. Many poultrymen have fed five or six different kinds of mash within a very short period, solely due to their inability to get enough of any one kind. Many have had to feed a much higher proportion of grain than desired or desirable for best results.

Now we have come to the period when the feedstuffs from the 1945 crops are beginning to be available in volume. The question is whether we may look forward, in 1946, to another year of shortages or whether we are going to have an abundance.

Conflict of Opinion

One prominent economist stated on September 14 that "the demand for livestock feeds is expected to continue large during at least the first half of the coming 1945-46 feeding season. Although 1945 grain crops, except wheat, in the states, are smaller than a year ago, feed grain supplies in the nation may be ample if the crop in the corn belt matures before a killing frost occurs. High protein supplies will continue to be scarce."

Dr. L. C. Cunningham of Cornell University in a report, "Highlights of the Feed Situation," issued October 15, declared, **"The high level of livestock production in prospect for the first half of the 1945-46 feed year indicates that the demand for feed will at least equal the 1945 production of feed grains and exceed the production of high protein feeds."**

On the other side of the fence, a U. S. Department of Agriculture official indicates that he believes that the marketing of the huge turkey crop, particularly in November and also continuing through December, will make a very great difference in the demand for feed. The 1945 turkey crop is estimated by government experts to be 22 per cent larger than previously, a total of 44,150,000 birds and the largest crop of turkeys ever produced in the United States.

However, turkeys have been moving to market in an unprecedented volume throughout the fall, much earlier than normal, in fact. It also should be noted that these turkeys, for the last month or so before they are marketed, will be consuming chiefly whole grains and very little mash. Therefore, it is a little hard to see how their sale during the holidays can so greatly affect the protein situation which is the root of the present mash shortage. It is only fair to state, however, that the federal authority referred to is a man who is in extremely close touch with the feed situation and has had long experience in the industry. He may be right, and we hope he is.

Feed Production in 1945

Let us take a look first at the situation in regard to 1945 feedstuffs to date.

The world corn crop has been estimated to be 11 per cent above the 1935-39 average, North America, Europe, and Asia showing decreases while Africa, Egypt, and South America will have larger crops.

The 1945 corn crop in this country is estimated to be 3,078,000,000 bushels. The crop to be harvested for grain is estimated at actually 8 per cent smaller than the 1944 crop. The abnormally early frosts which occurred around October 1 were confined primarily to the northern part of the corn belt and did not cause as much damage as was at first feared. As a matter of fact, there has been some indication that they helped to cause early hardening of the corn in some areas by killing the leaves and stalks without actually injuring the grain. On the other hand, we have had an unusually wet fall in many areas and it is thought that there will be a rather large percentage of soft corn, which, of course, will not be available for poultry feed, particularly in the Northeast, but will be fed primarily to hogs and beef cattle on the farms which are in the areas where grown.

In the northeastern states, we must remember that only a small percentage of the corn crop ever goes out of the corn belt; the great bulk of it is kept there to feed cattle, hogs, and other farm livestock. That is why it takes only a relatively small change in the total corn crop to affect greatly the supply of corn which we in the Northeast can secure for feeding.

The position or location of the corn is another factor, and shipments to the northeastern states come primarily from the three eastern corn belt states — Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio—which have a crop estimated to be 15 per cent larger than last year. This should tend to help the corn situation in the Northeast.

Wheat Crop Largest on Record

Wheat production, according to government figures, is about 1,152,000,000 bushels and is, therefore, the largest on record. Exports to European and other needy countries, however, have been heavy, and this is likely to continue. The government feed wheat program is now out of existence and, because of the relatively high price of wheat and the

[Please turn to page 30]

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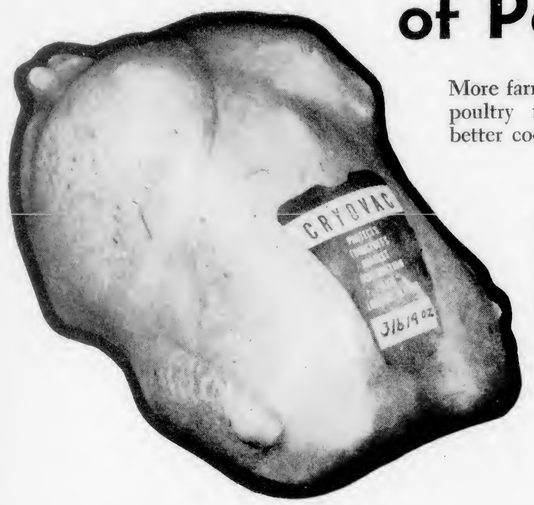
Cooling, Packaging and Freezing of Poultry

By G. T. KLEIN

More farm freezing of poultry will probably occur where poultry raisers are selling direct to consumers, but better cooling and packaging methods will be necessary.



Wider use of vacuum packing in sealed rubber bags will occur, because it prevents drying out of frozen poultry.

THE prejudice that once existed against frozen foods has now disappeared almost to the last trace. The popularity that is ahead of frozen poultry seems sufficient to justify some clear-cut planning to be ready for it. The new cooling and freezing equipment which will soon be within the reach of many poultrymen, and the new packaging materials, will have profound influence upon methods of the man on the farm who dresses his own birds.

One should not be misled by the unprecedented demand for poultry meat that existed since our entry into World War II until a few months ago. The day is coming when there will be competition in the field of dressing, packaging, and freezing beyond anything the poultry industry has never before seen it. It will be a time when those who can cut most in their costs of production and operation will fare the best.

Poor Cooling Common

One of the weak points in farm dressing has always been the cooling of the carcass. It has been haphazard using unsanitary methods in some instances and too high temperatures in others. We have had spoilage and off-flavored birds because of it.

With the exception of a few months during the winter, one cannot depend upon air cooling to do the job of taking the animal heat out of the carcass in a short time. It requires ice water, very low temperature well water, or something equivalent. You can look for improvements along that line.

In fact, some poultry raisers are already using cooling tanks which are similar in construction to the milk cooler. In some instances, these are cooled by coils, and in others, by plates. There is an adjustable temperature control, and it is possible to carry them just above the freezing point. In such tanks the animal heat is quickly removed and the bird is brought to a safe holding temperature in just a few minutes. A dairy thermometer is stuck in the vent to determine when the body heat is out of the carcass.

What Size Cooler?

The size of cooler to buy will depend entirely upon the number of birds that are to be dressed at one time. It is safe to say that many will make the mistake of buying tanks that are entirely too small. Poultry dressers picking 50 to a hundred or so birds a day would find the eight-can milk cooler fairly adequate but none too large. Turkey growers would find it entirely too small except for limited operations.

Where mechanical coolers are not used, the large wooden tub with its ice water is a good possibility. Here, as with the mechanical cooler, the time necessary to remove all body heat depends upon the size of bird, temperature of water, and number of birds in the water. The only safe way is to check with a thermometer.

After removing birds from cooling tanks, the steps from then on depend upon what is to be done with it. Much of the fresh killed poultry that goes to nearby markets is taken from the chilling tanks and is packed in cracked ice. Orange crates and special poultry shipping boxes as well as barrels are used. It is packed with alternate layers of poultry and ice with paper lining the inside of the crate.

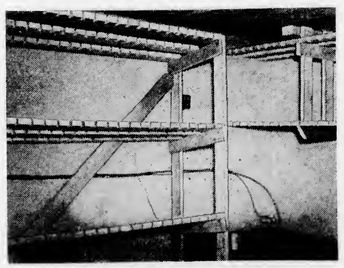
Good Holding Rooms Needed

Quite often it is necessary to hold birds for some hours before they are sent out on retail routes. For this, rooms having temperatures in the 30's are ideal. The modern rooms for holding are certain to be mechanically cooled. These rooms usually have racks where birds can drip after the ice water bath and where the circulation of the air can pass freely between them. The air movement is usually increased by the use of a fan.

For those who expect to get into the freezing of poultry, packaging must be considered. The dressing plant method is to pack the birds in special boxes which are lined with moisture-proof paper. These birds are blood and feather dressed, but the feet and head are not removed.

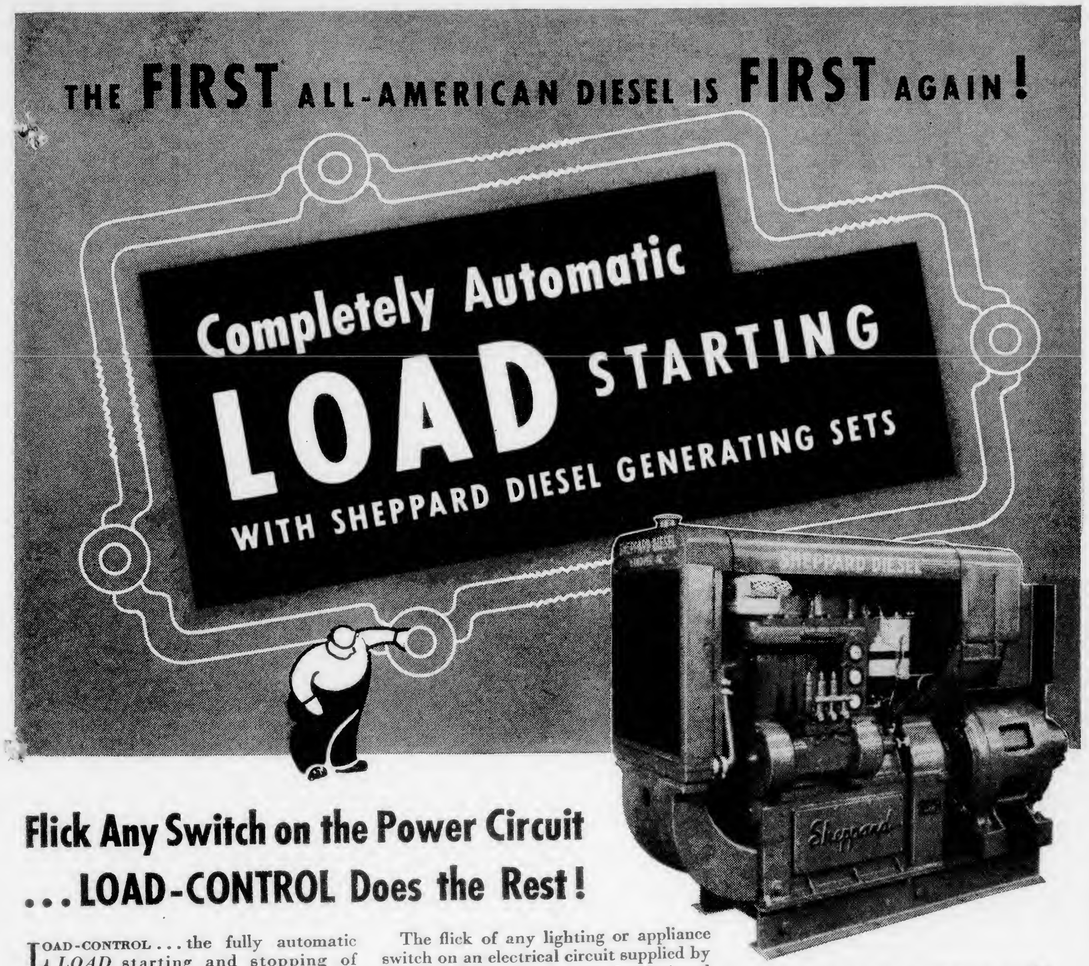
After sorting for sizes and packing

[Please turn to page 38]



Here is the interior of a walk-in type mechanically cooled refrigerator with cooling racks for the birds, and a cooling tank in the lower right hand corner.

Packaged birds are quickly frozen on refrigerator plates in the freezing room, later to be sold on Harry Blackadar's retail milk, egg and poultry route.



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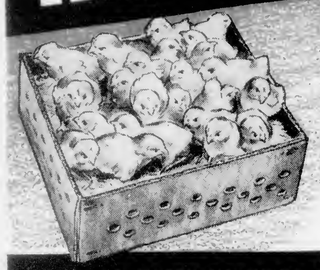

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If you have held back about owning genuine U.S. R.O.P. Sired chicks on account of expense, mail the coupon below for a pleasant surprise. The demand for WENE R.O.P. Sired Chicks has grown amazingly big among leading egg farmers, members of eastern egg auctions and co-operatives. The result—big economies to us, reduced prices to you!

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Mrs. E. P. Reddeck, Virginia, writes: "Wene Chicks have shown a better profit than any chicks we have handled. The eggs run unusually large for pullets. We receive top market price." Mr. Paul Lalix, New Hampshire, sells eggs to the Derry Egg Auction, writes: "I started with 200 Wene pullets March 1941, still have them and 160 more from this year. My eggs are LARGE—26-28-32 ounces per dozen—grading 'Special'." Write for free catalog, packed full of successes like these.

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Diary of a Poultryman

By PERCY S. WHITE

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. White operates a commercial poultry farm of 4,500-layer capacity in Wayne County, Ohio. Keep in mind that his diary is published a year after the events described occur.

Dec. 1—Corn is still liquid, so to speak. This is the reason I brought home a load on my return trip from town. I am afraid the load of corn weighed more than the load of eggs, but in dollar value the "out" load had a little the edge over the "in" load. There have been occasions when the process has been reversed. If it runs in reverse over a very long period, it is bad for the bank residue.

Dec. 2 — The pullets on the third floor are stepping right along, late hatched, but are making up for lost time. Not only is production on the up and up, but also egg size. This has been the most backward pen on the ranch, but I feel that there is no longer any need to worry about them.

Kid White says that it is not worry, but constructive thought when one manipulates feed and general environment in such a way as to bring out the best in livestock. Perhaps she is right, although I have never thought of it in quite the same light.

Dec. 4 — At noon today we were right where we should have been at sundown Saturday. Donnie wanted to go to a sale Saturday afternoon and the Old Man did not have the heart to say no. After all, when a fellow works on a chicken ranch he works long hours. The perches are screened anyway, so an extra accumulation of droppings for a couple of nights would not make any material difference. As far as the afternoon was concerned, I spent most of it cleaning eggs, as this was wash day. Kid White wants to go to town with me tomorrow, so she ironed this afternoon. Naturally, she cannot do two things at the same time, so I took over the egg department.

Dec. 5—Dropped in to see "Doc" Hummel at the warehouse while Kid White was doing some Christmas shopping. After settling the affairs of the nation and the universe, I put on a load of feed and went up to Pomeroy's corner to wait for Kid White.

Fortunately, she had finished her trading so there was no delay with the exception of loading her purchases in the truck. They were many purchases and of various shapes and sizes, but I did not ask any questions. I realized that most of the packages were surprises, either for the table or for Christmas. If it gives her happiness to plan surprises, then the least the rest of us can do is to be surprised and pleased when the unexpected happens.

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Lyon Rural Electric Co., Dept. EB, San Diego 12, Calif.

Dec. 6—The house furnace is being used as the official incinerator, as there is no fire outside. So far there has been no need to heat the block house, although I realize that sooner or later I will have to apply some heat.

There were two pullets to burn today, but the loss was not very great. One of them had been kept under eye for the past few days and I had excused myself on several occasions for not picking her up, waiting for a more propitious opportunity. That propitious opportunity came this morning when all I had to do was to "rech" down and pick her up from the floor. This time she was put and made no effort to run hog wild.

Running gear stock does not make as hot a fire as big, fat, hens. A few fat fellows in the fire bowl will well nigh melt down any kind of heating unit once they get to burning in their own fat.

"There were many packages, and of various shapes and sizes, but I did not ask any questions."

Dec. 7—Some day I am going to throw away some of the old equipment and get new. Right now, however, I am afraid to burn any bridges behind me. On the other hand, a building is liable to burn.

The fountain lamp on the second floor put on a special act of cantankerousness when it was refilled. The wick would not turn up; neither would it turn down. Taking it out and reversing the wick was of no avail. A new wick was tried with the same results. The trouble was that the cogs had turned so many wicks up and down for so many years that the sharpness had been worn off of the teeth. Searching thru the supply box, I found a burner that was discarded several years ago. It functioned perfectly and now I am wondering why it was ever discarded in the first place.

Dec. 8—All double yolks are being saved for Christmas presents for the family's town friends. Kid White and I have always made it a rule not to wait until Christmas Eve to give such presents, but to give them when the Christmas baking season is in full swing.

I cast dubious eyes at the empty cases as I placed them on the truck as a return load. If inspector Young had been anywhere else other than standing over me, I would have practiced extreme selectivity on the stock of empties. There were some good cases in the pile, and it would only have taken a little extra work to have slipped them out, but I could not stand the inspector's baleful stare.

Dec. 9—Well, I have had a load of coal ordered for weeks and for weeks I have watched the present supply gradually diminish. Today, however, my fortune seems to have changed, for the new supply finally arrived. Donnie and I stopped our board cleaning and pitched in to help unload the coal truck.

Dec. 11—A little snow is not bad, but I sure do hate the drifts. For some reason or other, the wind has cut around among the trees, windbreak, and houses in such a way that roads and doors are blocked. The entire west side of the barn and the drive are as free from snow as if it had all been swept with a broom. But, 100 feet down the drive at the curve there were snow banks easily 3 feet deep. Around the east end of the block house, where the entrance and garage doors are, the snow was at least 2 feet deep.

I shoveled snow practically all day while Donnie did most of the livestock work. If a high wind does not come up during the night, the drive should be clear enough to get out on the highway with the truck and eggs. I cannot see how I can shovel snow all day again tomorrow with my back so sore I can hardly stand up straight.

Dec. 12—I made the trip to town and the truck is back in the garage. There was only about an hour of shoveling this morning, as the wind blew back some of the snow that was shoveled away yesterday. The car has evidently gone into retirement for the winter, for we had to shovel snow in front of the garage doors in order to get the truck out of the building.

The return load was feed, not that I was necessarily short, but just a precautionary measure. The indications are that we are in for some weather.

Dec. 13—Egg production is still holding steady and, frankly, I do not look for it to drop very much. I also realize that there are flocks in the country that will be incapacitated to a great extent.

Well, it has always been my philosophy, which I do not try to force on others, that a bird is going to lay only so many eggs, all things being equal and barring accidents. If she shuts down during such weather as this, she will make it up in the spring when even snakes lay eggs.

Dec. 14—Tonight while I was getting the eggs ready to load, cases tagged, and the odds and eggs assembled, I marveled at the collection of doubles for Christmas presents. Already there are three dozen of them. They will keep for quite some days as the egg room temperature has been running around 55 degrees and the relative humidity in the neighborhood of 80 degrees. The fan is still run during the day, mainly to increase the humidity, for I don't believe the eggs need artificial cooling at this time of the year. During the night, the humidity in the egg room will drop down to 65 to 70

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S.C. White Leghorns

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Gasson breeding flocks now consist of 9500 individually pedigreed and wingbanded breeders. All are headed by selected U.S.R.O.P. individually pedigreed males which are sons of progeny tested sires and dams. Official records range up to 346 eggs. 63.3%, or 1116, of the 1944-45 trapnest pullets qualified under U.S.R.O.P. supervision, with an average egg production of 262 eggs. This year we are again trapnesting 1800 pullets. This gives us large families for progeny testing, which means evaluating sires and dams according to performance of offspring. Such factors as number of eggs laid, weight and quality of eggs, body weight and other genetic factors are carefully recorded. Progeny tested families with high uniform records are used for foundation breeding. Every advancement in scientific breeding is used to improve this high-profit strain.

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Not as silly as it sounds! Some chicks are like this nag on the wagon — they're in the driver's seat, but they can't lay eggs! *You* work mighty hard for that kind of chick.

Do You Work for Your Chicks. —or Do They Work for You!

Stop being a slave to your chicks — start right with Hall Brothers' Chicks. Extravagant claims and promises as to what you may expect from certain breeds of chicks are misleading. It's not a particular breed of chick that is profitable — IT'S THE STRAIN that makes the difference between chicks that *YOU* work for and chicks that *WORK FOR YOU*. No matter how much or how little you pay for your chicks, if they are not from profit-producing strains the best you can expect from them is poor results. We are not trying to sell one breed or cross above another — you pick the kind of chick that you want to work for you and we will assure you that they are from profit-producing stock — stock of which we know the history and *know it's profitable*.

LET US SEND YOU OUR FREE CATALOG
WRITE FOR IT TODAY

HALL BROTHERS' chicks

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, INC.
Box 62 Wallingford, Conn.

degrees, but in an hour or so after turning on the fan it is back to about 80 degrees again.

The car is definitely blocked in the garage as we have had to shovel more drift snow from around the other doors. The drive is gradually becoming a solid sheet of ice, due to packed snow. All of the ashes from the furnace and block house are being scattered each day on the drives in order to maintain a toe hold.

Dec. 15—Each trip to town seems a little harder than the previous. I am either getting old or just plain dumb. Kid White says it is probably a combination of both.

In backing the truck up to the house when the eggs were to be loaded, I inadvertently backed into the side ditch. Snow on the ground and one wheel in the ditch is a catastrophe of the first magnitude when in a hurry. Ashes, old feed bags, boards, shovel and the jack, together with pseudo engineering skill finally set the truck back on the road, high, wide, and handsome.

Dec. 16—We should have started cleaning dropping boards the first of the week if today's work is any indication of the time it will take. It is well nigh impossible to make any time when the course of least resistance is dodging snow drifts. The droppings should be scattered on the pasture, but banks of snow make it well nigh impossible to even get inside the gate. Out in the pasture itself, there are plenty of comparatively bare spots where the rubber-tired wheelbarrow would go with ease. The problem is to get there with the ingredients.

Egg production fluctuates from day to day in each pen, but, by and large, I think production is normal. The cows seem to be holding up, so if winter is no worse than this, everything should be hunky-dory and that mythical goose will be hanging high. Personally, I would much prefer to have hanging a quarter of beef in the flesh than the mythical goose.

Dec. 18 — There seems to be a grave rush for dressed hens for Christmas dinners. All day long Kid White has been answering the phone. Her stock answer is that we have not got. This might not be a correct rhetorical reply, but it at least expresses the thought in the least common denominator of comprehensibility. "We have not got" and that is all there is to it. It is fast becoming embarrassing to have a cow, sheep or a few chickens sticking around.

Dec. 19—Trips to town have to be made, but I would as soon take a horse whipping as to go. The eggs have to be delivered and feed hauled. Already the fenders, running boards and underneath parts of the little truck are becoming rusted from the ingredients on the road. It is great business to scatter something on the road and have the snow and ice to disappear, but at the same time I can see that the practice is going to cost me a pile of money. Pay loads are hauled each way so as to keep off the road as much as possible, although I seriously doubt if the practice will prevent rust depreciation.

The in load was one case of eggs short from the usual Tuesday delivery. When the part cases that were left at home are taken into consideration, I doubt if production has dropped during this weather.

It makes the heart grow warm to see how friends appreciate a dozen doubles as a Christmas present. People who are not used to double eggs simply cannot believe their eyes. They ask the most foolish questions, but seem to have a natural instinct as to what to do with them.

"It makes the heart grow warm to see how friends appreciate a dozen doubles as a Christmas present."

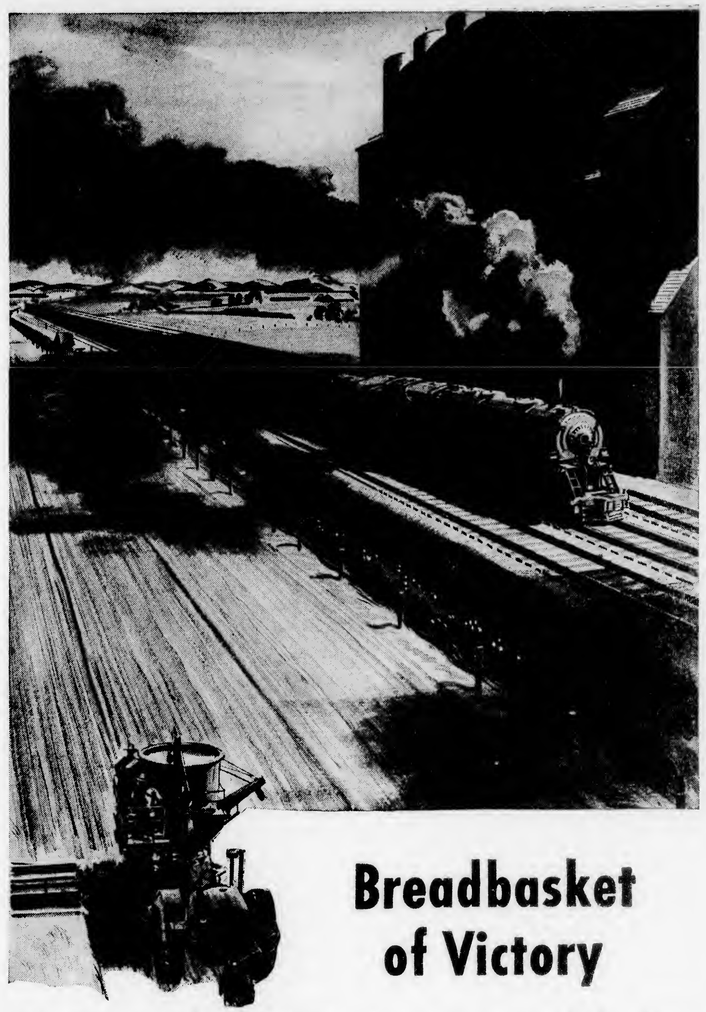
Dec. 20 — Our regular cleaning schedule is a thing of the past. We are trying to do a little dropping board work each day, working it in between feeding, gathering eggs, filling lamps and other work that simply has to be done. Above all things I do not like to see, are huge piles of droppings around poultry houses, so we are doing our best towards scattering immediately.

Dec. 21—Sooner or later I knew it would happen, and it has. This morning I slipped on the ice with a basket of eggs in each hand. It was one case in a million for I was anticipating slipping, which was probably the reason I slipped. Anyway, I sort of eased myself down, cracking 10 eggs in one basket and 13 in the other. All but five of them were saleable as cracked eggs. Of the five Kid White salvaged three for her baking. Net dead loss was two, a remarkable insignificant percentage when computed in terms of what it might have been.

Such figuring is as nonsensical as trying to compute how many eggs a bird would lay if she had lived. For better or worse, all the eggs in both baskets were saved, but calculated egg production never has been known to fill even any type of container.

Dec. 22—I have made the town trip for the last time before Christmas. Kid White says she has everything she needs to see her through, and the supply of chicken, cow, and sheep feed is sufficient to last us until sometime next week. Late this afternoon, a spruce tree was cut for a Christmas tree. It is now in the basement being defrosted as it was covered with snow and ice.

More built-up litter was put around the water trough in the block



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And this is only part of what the railroads have done to help American agriculture accomplish its stupendous task in the feeding of American people and their allies.

It was done under the handicaps and restrictions of war. It was done while unprecedented numbers of troops and quantities of war freight were being handled.

Now with peace and the chance to get long-denied material for building new locomotives and new freight cars to replace equipment worn by war service, railroads look forward to the time when they can serve you better than ever before —but with the same responsibility and faithfulness upon which America has learned, both in war and in peace, that it can rely.

LET'S FINISH THE JOB
BUY VICTORY BONDS

AMERICAN RAILROADS
—LOOKING AHEAD

BRAMBLE'S BABY CHIX

WILL MAKE YOU LARGER PROFITS

BARRED PLY. ROX
NEW HAMPSHIRES
WHITE LEGHORNS

All our breeding flocks are bloodtested by the Maryland State Board of Agriculture until no reactors to pullorum are found. All breeding flocks are selected by an expert recommended by the Board of Agriculture.

PRICES REASONABLE

Our prices are reasonable and the quality of Bramble chix is high. Our hatchery is one of the large hatcheries of the East. Send for free catalog and price list.

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We have expert sexors to sex all chicks and guarantee 95 per cent accuracy.

BRONZE TURKEY POULTS

Turkey Poults available weekly beginning April 16.

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Phone 308, Chestertown, Md.

house or rather, I should say, an additional coat of litter was placed around the trough. Whenever fresh litter is added, the birds seem to go hog wild. They start scratching and dusting away like nobody's business. I guess they feel like I do when Kid White gives the house the weekly cleaning — adds zest to the joy of living.

"This morning I slipped on the ice with a basket of eggs in each hand."

Dec. 23—There are some chunks of wood in the wood lot that would be fine to burn in the block house stove with the slack coal, but it is impossible to get back to the wood lot. We are, therefore, wheeling chunks of coal from the house. During the day the fire is easy to maintain; at night the story is entirely different. A couple of large chunks will hold enough fire to maintain the heat to a fairly comfortable temperature. Dropping board cleaning is behind, but this cannot be helped. Nesting material can be replenished in quite a few nests and a couple of pens need more litter. All of these things need to be done, though none is depressingly pressing. The idea now is to keep up with the work that is actually acute.

Dec. 25—Christmas Day and those who like a white Christmas sure are having their inning. It seems to me that most of the day I have been shoveling paths through the snow. Even if it does not snow, there are paths to re-shovel because of the wind. Donnie and I have struggled through the work as best we could, but took ample time to eat Kid White's good dinner.

Christmas dinner this year was not as outstanding as in some years past, although I think we all enjoyed it more. Kid White was able to pick up a small roast of beef, which has become a luxury, plenty of well seasoned dressing, and some kind of meatless mince meat pie that is concocted wth green tomatoes and other equally unpalatable ingredients. These were the outstanding dishes between the soup to nuts. Potatoes, carrots, peas, and other garden crops are stock solutions in the fruit room. All in all, none of us felt much like working, but the evening work had to be done.

Dec. 27—The basement is cluttered up beyond all recognition. Kid White did not want to wash Monday, as it was Christmas, and put off washing yesterday, expecting today to be better. It is queer logic, for each day is equally as bad to dry clothes as the preceding, and so the basement is full of wet clothes which, with egg

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Easy to use—accurate—fast! Grades 3 to 6 cases per hour. Simply place eggs on grader rack . . . "Quik-Way" automatically weighs and sorts eggs into 4 grades. Meets state grading laws. Feather-soft sponge rubber tray reduces egg cracking. No electricity required—simply adjust balance weights. Precision-built of aluminum..dependable..foolproof. Absolutely Guaranteed. See your dealer, or order direct.

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World's Largest Line of Poultry Supplies

Wayside Farm

BUSINESS BRED **R. I. REDS**

also BARRED CROSSBREDS For Broilers

This is our 20th year devoted to the breeding and production of profitable Rhode Island Reds. Satisfied customers throughout the length and breadth of our shipping territory. In Official Egg Laying contests our birds have made records up to and well beyond the 300 egg mark. 4,000 breeding birds Officially Pullorum tested by the Dept. of Agriculture of the State of New York with no reactors ever found. Orders must be placed early. Sexing service available in R. I. Reds only.

Illustrated circular and price list on request.

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R. D. 2, Box E, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

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Protects against cold, wind and dampness. FREE PLANS — Laying Houses, Brooder Houses. Special Houses for Battery Plants, also Samples of Homasote. Write today.

HOMASOTE COMPANY
Dept. 311 Trenton, New Jersey

cleaning to be done, just gums the whole works.

Kid White told me so many times not to brush against the clothes with my dirty overalls that egg cleaning was abandoned by mutual consent. I figured that it was much better to get behind with the eggs than it was to have the argument continued far, far into the night. Life can be made pretty sweet if one works his head and side steps a few pitfalls. I pride myself that I can side-step the little ones, but I sure pull some boners when I try to leap across the canyons.

Dec. 28—It is a comfortable feeling to know that with such weather the livestock is well quartered. The birds in the block house are probably more content at 40 to 45 degrees than the ones in the unheated houses, but none is suffering from cold or exposure. Egg production is still holding up, but the cows are off in their milk. I would think that a cow would get so tired of standing in a stanchion day after day that life would not be worth living. On the other hand, the snow is so deep that outdoor exercise is impossible. If one would get stuck in a snow drift, it would take half the township to get her out of it.

The eggs are all packed and ready to go to town, but I sure dread the trip. There is no use to shovel the snow away from the garage doors until we are ready to take the truck out, for the wind will drift it all back again.

Dec. 29—Just ask me if I am mad. I made the trip to town all right without at least visible breakage, although the little truck had to wiggle and wobble and leap from crag to crag dodging holes in the road. The return load was equally as bad, but worst of all I could not get ahead of the big snow plow which was widening the traffic lanes. Everytime I blew the horn at the driver, he thought I was wafting him greetings, salutations, and probably felicitations, and gaily waved back. All the time he was plowing up a snow and ice furrow of immense proportions, piling it on top of his first furrow.

"Right smack dab across the drive and all along the road frontage was a wall of snow, ice, and sleet at least 4 feet high and 5 or 6 feet across the base."

Right smack dab across the drive nd all along the road frontage was a wall of snow, ice, and sleet at least 4 feet high and 5 or 6 feet across the base. Shoveling was child's play, but it had to be picked loose as it was packed so tight. The little truck had to roost on the highway, for there was no other place to go. Kid White

Bussey's **HEAVY DUTY FINISHING BATTERY**

ORDER NOW

This newly designed "heavyweight" poultry battery can really take a beating—and keep right on taking it, too.

A few of its many features—
★★ Removable heavy welded wire mesh floors ★★ Heavy round bar handles at both ends ★★ Extra heavy wire mesh fronts with positive action doors ★★ Interchangeable wire fronts for either broilers, or hens and capons ★★ Heavy 5-inch ball bearing wheels for easy moving ★★ Suitable for either wet or dry feed (wooden troughs optional) ★★ All parts galvanized to prevent rust ★★

This extra-heavy duty type unit is ideal for use as a finishing battery in broiler plants, and as a poultry holding truck at feeding stations and packing plants.

Send for free catalog explaining this battery in full detail.

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"MAMMOTH" *New Hampshire* CHICKS

Contests and Trapnests helped build "Mammoth" New Hampshires. 7 to 9 pound hens. Lay larger brown eggs. Chicks easy to raise.

YOU do not need to can have both if you **CHOOSE** between them Springbrook MAMMOTH NEW HAMPSHIRES

Excellent for Capons. Write for circular. Order early.

Bittner's *Springbrook Farm*, Westmoreland Depot, N. H

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SIZE

11 POUND COCKEREL

BISHOP STRAIN U.S.R.O.P.

BARRED ROCKS

WORLD-FAMOUS. Shipments in 13 countries. 39 years trapnest breeding. Finest quality. U.S. Pullorum clean. Hatching Eggs — Chicks. MATING LIST.

R. WALTER BISHOP Box 2345 Guilford, Conn.

LIGHT BRAHMAS Beautiful Productive!

• YOUNG AND MATURE STOCK •

SEARLES, Milford, New Hampshire

served hot coffee and a sandwich on the job, fortifying the inner man, but not his temper.

Dec. 30—I always hate to see time go, because it flies. However, I am frank to admit that I am glad to see this month draw to a close. This weather has got me down. Perhaps the dawn of the new year will bring fresh hope and courage, perhaps the January thaw. For a man of my age to have to shovel a path before him all the time, pack loads over snow and ice, fall down, get up and try it again—all of these things are a wee bit inconvenient. Yes, there is hope in the New Year and that January thaw.

Kid White tells me, in one of her rare moments, that I am not crazy after all, that my thoughts are constructive thoughts. I think she is looking forward to the dawn of the New Year also.

Sulfadiazine Checks Coccidiosis

Sulfadiazine has been added to the list of drugs effective in the control of coccidiosis.

Tests conducted at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station indicated that the production of oocysts, the infective organisms voided with the droppings, when given to chickens as late as six days after becoming infected with coccidiosis, or about the time bloody droppings began to appear, was stopped.

Indications are that feeding the drug for five successive days will clean up an infected flock, although it cannot prevent bad effects or even deaths among birds in advanced stages of the disease.

Out Goes the Rooster

Unless you are saving eggs for hatching, there's no need of keeping any roosters in the flock. Hens will produce more eggs, and the eggs will be infertile if the rooster is removed. Infertile eggs, you know, command better prices on city markets.

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EASY TO RAISE

• KERR'S Lively Chicks come from breeders that have been blood-tested for B.W.D. (pullorum) by slow tube agglutination method. Bred to lay—and lay heavily—these healthy chicks bring you early profits.

Modern scientific methods on 240-acre breeding farm assure uniform results. 120,000 breeders. Reputation for fair dealings for 38 years.

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This year, with the demand on eggs, you'll more than ever appreciate Creighton Bros. U.S. Certified chicks. You can get chicks from the same selected big-type hens mated to males from R.O.P. hens, 250 egg record or better, that produce our own 60,000 layers.

FREE Catalog tells the story of profits from premium eggs—describes our 6000 hen R.O.P. breeding program.

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WORLD'S OLDEST STRAIN
U.S. R.O.P & State Supervised
Here's high production in America's best meat chicken. Eggs, chicks, breeding stock. Write for catalog & prices.
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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS .. $16. PER 100

Special Prices on Large Orders.
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders, 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free), Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

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I SPECIALIZE, ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.
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for LAYERS CHICKS BROILERS TURKEYS

A constant supply of drinking water encourages growth and production. Kleen-Drink Fountains keep clean water always available. Sanitary. Fountain saves as much as 750 hours water servicing labor annually in plant of 1000 hens. Goes month or more without attention. Litter remains drier. Save cost of fountain in short time. Low in price—easy to install. *Write for free illustrated circular.*

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R.O.P. Average for last 6 years. 247.71 eggs per bird—26.37 oz. egg weight—6.31 lbs. body weight. Fast feathering. 100% Pullorum clean.
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LOW PRICES on HIGH QUALITY CHICKS

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Over 250,000 birds culled and bloodtested for 1946.

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The kind of breeding you have always wanted—and chicks are NOT HIGH PRICED. Everyone is amazed at these chick values. Thousands of poultry raisers count K. I. Miller as their best friend.

Higher profits because of unusual livability—superior average egg production — rapid growth and large eggs. K. I. Miller breeding adheres strictly to U.S. R.O.P. male bloodlines. Outstanding trapnest, pedigree and R.O.P. blood has fortified our flocks for over 40 years. Every flock Pullorum tested.

America's leader on quality chicks at low prices. Compare breeding and compare prices. You'll be convinced that our chick values are hard to match.

Save dollars and make extra poultry profits with K. I. Miller U.S. R.O.P. Wingbanded Male Breeding. Over 7,000,000 chicks yearly makes our low prices possible.

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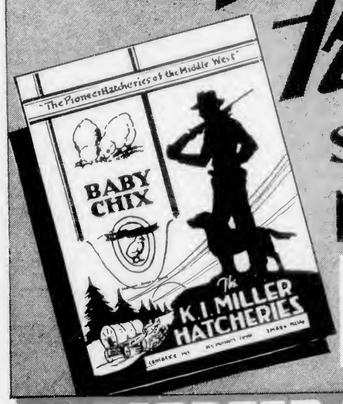

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Bred for Best Profits for 25 Years

BARRED ROCKS
NEW HAMPSHIRES
WHITE LEGHORNS
BARRED CROSSES

There is good money in any branch of the Poultry business for anyone producing quality products. Quality depends on

Good Stock ★ Good Feed
Good Care

Provide these three factors and it's hard to fail. Let us help you make money.

We Supply the Good Stock

The Result of Good Breeding

New Market, Va., October 5, 1945
Massanutten Hatchery, Harrisonburg, Va.
Dear Sirs: Just a line to say can I get 800 Rock-Red Crosses the last of Feb., 1946. I never had such fine chicks as those got from you in June. They just seemed to grow so good and never were sick with all the wet weather. Please let me know if I can get them.
Hoping to hear from you soon.
Yours truly, Mrs. G. C. H.

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VA.—U. S. Approved—Pullorum Tested
Free Illustrated Catalog
MASSANUTTEN HATCHERY
BOX D, HARRISONBURG, VA.

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PARMENTER'S REDS

Make More Money by Producing More Eggs

Most any stock will produce eggs but it takes stock with breeding to produce eggs at a profit. Parmenter Reds have been bred for 30 years to reach utmost excellence in egg production. Our contest records for 20 years prove it—start *right* with Parmenter Proven Egg Producers.

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OLD HEN—LARGE TYPE R. O. P. SIRED LEGHORNS
REDS PARMENTER BREEDERS AND PEDIGREED SIRES DIRECT
Tolman Strain — Non-broody — No Pinfeathers WHITE ROCKS
The HILLIARD FARMS HATCHERY
James S. Hilliard Box 59, LAHASKA, PA.

[Continued from page 7]

farms, about two-thirds to three-fourths of the investment is land and buildings or fixed capital. Fixed capital can only pay interest. Working capital creates new values and products. Capital invested in a poultry farm business represents a fixed cost, because the taxes, insurance, depreciation, interest, and repairs on such remain fairly constant year in and year out.

Thus, in a period of very low prices, such as in the early 1930's, a large investment might prove to be a disadvantage — especially if production were not on too efficient a basis. This is illustrated by the data for Maryland in Table 4. The farms with the largest investment returned less to the operator than those with a somewhat smaller investment. The data for Virginia show that the farms with the largest investment made only $140 more than those with the lowest investment.

In a period of more favorable prices, such as represented by the New York study in 1940-41, the advantage of a large investment (and business) is clearly shown. The farms with the largest investment made almost $1,600 more than those with the lowest investment.

Let's get our thinking straight now. A large investment does not make profits—it's the productive and income producing work which the capital represents that does the trick.

You want an investment (1) that is properly balanced between "fixed" and "working," (2) that makes possible efficient production of quality poultry and eggs, and (3) that gives you a satisfactory home and business.

A nice home in the country is the result, not the cause, of a profitable farm business.

Becoming an Owner

The first question to be considered in planning to become an owner is, "Have I had enough practical experience with poultry to justify buying a farm?" If you have not had a lot of practical poultry farm experience, then you must get it before you go any farther.

If you have had a lot of experience with poultry, then you should have enough money of your own to: (1) pay down at least one-third and preferably one-half of the purchase price of the farm, and (2) buy the necessary equipment, put the laying house in shape for use, buy chicks and raise them until they are 6 to 8 months of age, and pay living expenses for you and your family.

It is desirable that you have more money than is actually needed to buy and run the farm as described above. The poultry enterprise is risky and one needs a margin of safety in case the first year is a bad one. For some, the first year might be unfavorable because such years are common, even to experienced poultrymen.

One thing for a person with a limited amount of money to avoid is the buying of a large equity in a poor farm. It would be much better to buy a small equity in a good farm.

The big problem in becoming an owner is getting enough capital. The different ways of accumulating capital and becoming an owner are:

1. Inheritance or gift route
2. Home farm route
3. Salaried job route
4. Hired man–tenant route

The inheritance or gift route is available to only a few people. The difficulty with inheritance or gifts is that you cannot usually know when they will be available. Our jails are full of people who tried to set a date for these windfalls.

The home farm route involves gradually working into the home farm business and then buying the farm. One thing to consider is whether the farm business is good enough and big enough to support all the people who would get their income from it. Anyone who plans to use the home farm route should plan to do so on a business-like basis.

Advantages of the home farm route are (1) you know the farm, (2) you have friends in the neighborhood, and (3) you can profit by your father's judgment and experience.

The salaried job route is often used by persons who want to save money to buy a farm. The usual policy for those who choose this route is to get a job that deals with agriculture, and then, after a few years, buy a farm. They may give up the job at this time, but it is generally best to continue with the job for awhile. By continuing with the job, you can save more money for the farm and get a good farm business started earlier. You grow into a good sized business rather than "start out in high gear."

The chief advantages in using this route are that (1) it gives you a lot of practical experience with poultry, (2) gives you experience in another line of work, and (3) enables you to observe different farm businesses. In doing this, one may be trained away from as well as into poultry farming.

POULTRY IN THE NEWS

At Salisbury, Md., J. Waller Williams donated 7 dozens of eggs to the local USO each week throughout the war—a total of 8,736 eggs.

Because a large portion of this year's turkey crop consists of birds too large for the average housewife's roasting pan, the Poultry and Egg National Board is promoting the idea that retailers can sell half turkeys and is furnishing information to food editors on how to roast a half turkey.

A Chicago concern has developed a new type of egg separator for egg breaking plants which increases production from 50 to 75 per cent.

A disadvantage commonly associated with this route is that you get the spending rather than the saving habit.

The hired man–tenant route is perhaps the route most often used by young persons interested in becoming farmers. Briefly, it involves working on a farm as a hired man (saving money and gaining experience), then renting a farm (saving money and gaining experience), and then buying a farm. The opportunity to follow this route is good because there is always a need for good hired men and tenants. A good man in following this route can gain the confidence of the others in the community and get financial backing when he is ready to buy a farm.

The chief drawback to this route is the tendency for many persons to buy a farm too soon and, by so doing, get too small or poor a farm.

Records show that if a person has a limitied amount of money, he can operate a larger farm business and make a larger income for himself as a tenant rather than an owner.

You should bear in mind that the advantages of owning your own farm, and being your own boss, can easily be offset by the disadvantages of a small farm business.

Financing the Farm

Becoming an owner generally involves financing the purchase of the farm. The most common way of doing this is to get a first mortgage loan from some conservative leader, and a second mortgage loan, if necessary, from the person who sold you the farm or another individual.

In this, as with all methods of financing, the lender must have complete faith in your ability to succeed.

Sources of Mortgage Credit

There are five important sources of mortgage credit in the United States. They are:

1. Federal Land Banks
2. Life insurance companies
3. Farm mortgage companies
4. Commercial and savings banks
5. Individuals

There is no one best kind of a mortgage for all farmers. It is pretty much a matter for each of you to examine the kinds available in your area and decide which fits your needs best. Some of the important things to consider in getting a mortgage are: (1) the cost of getting the mortgage, (2) years the mortgage is to run, (3) interest rate to be paid, (4) amount of money you can borrow, (5) possibility of renewing the mortgage, and (6) payments to be made.

Sources of Advice

One of the most urgent needs of a beginner who is about to buy a farm is some good advice about the farm in question.

Real estate agents are often used, but you should remember that they make their income from sales of

● The BEACON SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE is in your area for just one reason—to help you raise better chickens at a greater profit. To accomplish that purpose, he has been especially trained in every aspect of poultry husbandry. He knows the best procedure to follow from planning the plant to marketing the output. To users of BEACON FEEDS, his services are available whenever he is needed.

When you need help most, call on the BEACON man. He'll do more than advise. He'll roll up his sleeves and go to work. A typical representative is shown in the accompanying illustrations. Because the poultrymen he serves are often short-handed these days, he frequently takes his son and daughter along to help him.

Here are some of the Jobs
YOUR Beacon Service Representative Does

Glen Mills, BEACON SERVICE Representative, doing the laryngotracheitis vaccination of pullets on the range. Farm of Mr. Kenneth B. Carson, *Stanley, N. Y.* Notice the fine stand of Ladino clover, the BEACON design range feeder, and the laying house — a modification of the BEACON 30 by 30 unit plan.

Assisted by his son and daughter, Mr. Mills does chicken pox vaccinations for a customer who is too short-handed even to assist. This is an aspect of the genuine desire to help which is typical of BEACON SERVICE at work!

BEACON MILLING CO., Inc.
Cayuga, N. Y.

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STERN BROS. *Longevity Leghorns*

NEW HAMPSHIRES • ROCK-HAMP CROSS

"HEN" CHICKS FROM 2 TO 5 YEAR OLD BREEDERS

OUR POLICY - PULLET EGGS FOR MARKET, HEN EGGS FOR HATCHING Pays You Extra Dividends

Son of Vineland Hen Test Winner

New Hampshire Mature Pullet

Pullet Eggs from our Longevity Leghorns go to Vineland Auction Market. Only Chalk White eggs, averaging 27 oz. per dozen, from 2 to 5 yr. old hens are used for hatching. These mature, Big-Type hens, averaging 5 lbs. each are mated to Pedigree Cockerels from dams with 225 to 289-egg records.

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Chicks from Hen breeders are larger and stronger than pullet-bred chicks. They show higher livability in the brooder and lower mortality in the laying house. Anne Wylie, Freehold. N. J. reports 160 to 168 eggs daily from 175 birds, without wet mash or lights.

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The Hens in our flocks totaling 5000 are the cream of our rugged, large-bodied breeders. Grand year-round layers of large, brown eggs. Chicks grow very fast. Pullet mature early.

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98% Livability Guaranteed First 4 Weeks In All Chicks.
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Write today for large, illustrated catalog and prices. Free.

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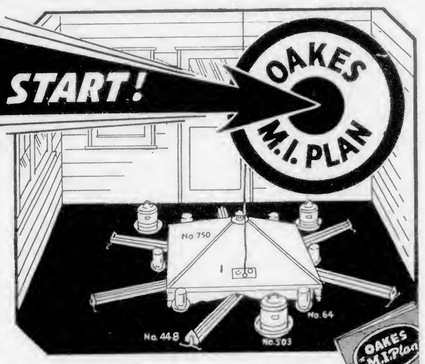
WRITE FOR CATALOG and PRICE LIST • ORDER EARLY AND BE SURE OF HEN CHICKS

AIM for PROFIT .. FROM THE START!

OAKES M.I. PLAN



You either DO or DO NOT make money in the poultry business. If you want to make money, get acquainted with Oakes M. I. Plan. See that chicks get right amounts of feed and water from the start. Oakes brooder house equipment is built and planned to give baby chicks MAXIMUM INTAKE (M.I.) of both in a MINIMUM OF TIME. Arrangement counts, too. Follow the illustration shown here.

OAKES BALANCED UNIT FOR 300 - 350 CHICKS

1 – No. 750 Electric Brooder (other fuel types available)
2 – No. 505 or 3 – No. 503 Fountains.
6 – No. 448 Feeders (first four weeks).
6 – No. 3942-W Feeders (fifth week to pulletsize).
6 – No. 64 Sani-Flow Glass Founts (first 10 days).

See your nearest hatchery, hardware or feed store. Send for and study Oakes M. I. Plan booklet. It's FREE. Write for it today.

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"Sanitized" POULTRY EQUIPMENT ★ ★

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BOSTON GARDEN
Premium List and Particulars —
PAUL IVES, Chairman of the Show Committee, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

property. You need to get the advice of someone who knows farms and whose income does not depend upon the outcome of this particular deal.

The best source of advice is from successful poultrymen in your area. They know what it takes for success and their advice is "straight-from-the-shoulder" and not through rose-colored glasses. They probably known the farm in question better than anyone else.

The county agricultural Agent is a source of advice that should never be overlooked. You may obtain his name and address by writing to the extension service at the state college of agriculture in your state.

(Editor's Note: This is the second in a series of five articles intended as a guide to folks interested in entering the poultry business. The next article will appear in January.)

This Month With Your Flock

[Continued from page 2]

the best means of overcoming the condition, but temporarily, it may help by boarding up the space at the back and the two ends to prevent the sweep of cold air beneath the house.

Chickens Stir Litter

A poultryman in central Pennsylvania doesn't have much work keeping the litter in the laying pens stirred. His house is deep, dropping pits in the center of the pen, and windows on both the south and north sides. During the daytime, the chickens face the windows, kicking the litter toward the middle of the pen as they scratch. In the evening, because the lights are located through the center of the pen, they face in and scratch the litter toward the windows.

Bunched on Roosts?

If the layers show a tendency to bunch on the roosts at night and to avoid certain spots, it may be the result of drafts.

A bee smoker (perhaps you can borrow one) offers an easy way to check air movements within the poultry house. A piece of burlap placed in the smoker, with a lighted match below, will result in a thick white smoke. It is not necessary to release very much smoke. Probably the best place to release a few puffs of smoke is in the center of the pen, watching the movement of the smoke to determine the source of the drafts.

High Feeder for Males

Breeding males sometimes become so attentive to the hens that they eat very little, impairing their ability to fertilize a large number of eggs. Small feeders placed on the wall out of reach of the hens will solve this difficulty. Males usually are able to reach the feed if the edge of the trough is about 21 inches above the litter. It is best to watch the birds to see whether any change in the height of the feeder is necessary.

Annual Poultry Pastures

When the land area for range is limited or there is some danger of soil contamination, it is probably best to plant crops that will furnish plenty of succulent green feed for the flock and yet make it possible to plow the ground each year.

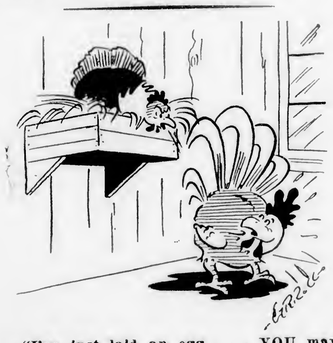
Among the crops that can be planted to provide a constant supply of green feed through the summer, spring, and fall are oats, wheat, rye, barley, kale, rape, spinach and swiss chard. They should be sown at different intervals throughout the spring and summer. Rye or wheat will provide pasture in the spring if sown the preceding fall.

Of the cereal grasses, oats seem to be preferred by poultry. Starting early in the spring, oats can be planted at regular intervals, seeding at the rate of 3 to 6 bushels to the acre. Since oat grass reaches its peak in feeding value just before it starts to joint, it should be cut about that time to provide tender succulent growth. In some sections, it may be possible to cut oats two or three times during the season.

Rape is a quick growing pasture crop that is resistant to low temperatures, nutritious, and liked by poultry. Among its disadvantages are that it grows somewhat too high for chickens, does not cover the ground well, and alternate seedings must be made.

Ladino clover, which is highly recommended for a permanent range, can also be used for an annual pasture. It should be sown as early in the spring as possible at the rate of 4 pounds to the acre without a nurse crop. The recommended steps are to spread lime and fertilizer and harrow into the soil, broadcast the seed, and run the cultipacker over to cover. Since Ladino clover seed is small, a firm seed bed is required, and the seed should have a covering of only one-quarter inch. Ladino clover sown in the spring in this manner can probably be ranged by poultry starting sometime in June.

Swiss chard and kale are good sources of green feed, but they are not used for range as a rule. The usual practice is to cut the leaves and feed them to the flock.



"I've just laid an egg . . . YOU may crow now!!"

GOOD Yesterday

Back in 1929 a pen of Cobb's Barred Rocks at the Storrs Contest set the World's Record for ten-bird pens—a record that still stands. Down through the years Cobb's pens have won many additional honors—but win or not they have been consistently up among the leading entries. Cobb's breeding, good yesterday, has steadily improved to keep abreast of the leaders. It's no wonder Cobb customers return year after year.

GOOD Today

In the 1944-45 contests just completed a Cobb "Rainbow" Red pen won over all breeds at the Rhode Island Contest for the second successive year A pen of Cobb's New Hampshires led their class at this same contest, while at Storrs Cobb's "Rainbow" Reds were fifth among all breeds and at Western New York were third in the Red class. At 1943-44 contests for Cobb pens (52 birds) showed a higher average number of eggs per bird than all other breeders entered Cobb breeding good today is still building the profit making qualities.

GOOD Tomorrow

Livability and production ability developed by years of trapnest, progeny test breeding will not disappear over night. These are inherited characters, firmly fixed But regardless of how good the Cobb breeding program has been, how good it is today, you can be assured that it will be continued good tomorrow as in the past, striving for that steadily continued improvement which has kept and which alone can keep hundreds of customers satisfied year after year.

The trend is back to quality products, better goods and better services everywhere. The profit margins in all lines of endeavor are narrowing everywhere. To the more efficient poultrymen with the most efficient egg producers will go the greater profits. Much is up to you but from Cobb's Pedigreed Chicks you can have birds which will produce for you at a minimum cost per dozen eggs. That is the whole meat of your problem—minimum cost per dozen eggs and minimum cost per pound of poultry We suggest you get your order in soon to be sure of prompt delivery as already many dates are completely sold out. Write for our new and interesting catalog with 1946 prices today.

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NEW HAMPSHIRES
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"Invincible Rocks of New England"

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WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
250-350 PEDIGREED SIRED

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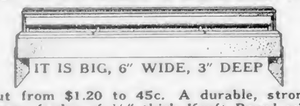
100% LIVE ARRIVAL — FREE CATALOG
Marti Leghorn Farm - Box S - Windsor, Mo.

48" BROILER FEEDER 45c



Cut from $1.20 to 45c. A durable, strong, heavy feeder of 1/8" thick Kraft Board with steel bound edges. 6 in a carton for $2.70, prepaid. We cannot break cartons.
MAKOMB STEEL PRODUCTS, Macomb, Ill.

Poultry Time Switches
Pay for Themselves in Increased Egg Production.
FOUR MODELS—$12 to $18
All-electric or manually wound. With or without dimmer circuit. No preference ratings required.
Write for Information
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Poultry Account Book—Know whether or not your flock is paying by keeping complete records of income and expenses. Instructions furnished. Book priced at 50 cents, postpaid. Order from Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

Enclose a 3-cent stamp for reply when writing to Poultry Partner, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Penna.

Balls on Toes of Chicks

Q.—Your magazine has been very helpful to me, as I am a beginner in the poultry business and have much to learn. Here is my problem. My chicks get hard balls of stuff stuck to their toes. This is the third time, and each time I have used different litter.—Mrs. F. C., N. J.

A.—The trouble which you are having with the accumulation of hard balls on the toes of your chicks is not due to the type of litter which you are using, but rather to the fact that you do not have sufficient litter. This causes droppings to cling to the toes. I would suggest that you increase the depth of the litter for the next lot of chicks. If you have trouble with dampness during the brooding period, the litter should be changed more frequently. You might check your ventilation which might be causing dampness.

Chicken Diseases Affect Humans?

Q.—What diseases, if any, contracted by poultry are communicable to human beings? A few weeks ago, two of my growing turkeys developed a wart-like growth at the junction of the upper and lower part of the beak. There seems to be pus underneath. It is swelling. What is it and how can I cure it?—R. C., N. Y.

A.—To my knowledge, none of the common diseases of poultry is transmissable to humans. Some years ago, certain newspapers carried scarce articles leaving that impression, but I do not know of any positive evidence to support statements that humans can pick up diseases of poultry.

Assuming that pox is not responsible for the swellings observed on your turkeys, the condition seems to be very much like necrosis of the beak. This is due to the accumulation of mash at the juncture of the upper and lower beaks. If pus is present, lancing of the swelling and disinfecting, and confining the turkey separately for a few days with water and grain should overcome it. The usual method of preventing it is to string a wire above the feeder the full length, so that the turkeys can clean off the excess mash from their beaks as they eat.

Sulfathiazole for Fowl Typhoid

Q.—In your November issue on page 20, you stated that government scientists had discovered that fowl typhoid can be eradicated by use of sulfathiazole in the drinking water. Can you give me the names and addresses of the scientists who made these experiments, so that I can find out the amount of sulfathiazole they use in the drinking water?—J. H. W.

A. — Sulfathiazole was administered in the drinking water at the rate of 2 grams of sodium sulfathiazole per gallon of drinking water for 24 hours, but the drug treatment was combined with the use of the S. gallinarum rapid whole blood test developed by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

You can obtain further particulars by writing to Dr. John C. Hammond, formerly of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, but now with O. A. Newton & Son Co., Bridgeville, Delaware.

Feeding for Larger Eggs?

Q. — How can I feed my flock to get larger eggs?—A. J. G., N. Y.

A. — While it is known that egg size sometimes goes down in hot weather, egg size is an inherited factor, and nothing can be done through the use of feed to increase the size of eggs. Pullets that are not fully developed on body size when they start laying may lay small eggs for a longer time then usual, but even the rate at which egg size increases after a pullet lays its first egg is inherited.

CAREY'S
WHITE LEGHORNS

★ Heavy layers
★ Pedigree-bred 29 years
PROFIT MAKERS

Carey White Leghorns are making money for hundreds of commercial poultrymen, despite increased operating costs. They've been pedigreebred for 29 years for these things that make poultry profits:

—high average egg yield.
—large white eggs.
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—good type and body size.
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270 to 344-Egg Males

Males from 270 to 344 egg hens head my 1946 matings. All are sons of my best family tested dams and sires.

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Carey Farms is strictly a breeding farm. No hatching eggs bought. All chicks produced from eggs laid on my 9,000-bird, 170-acre breeding plant. All breeders 100% pullorum Free.

Write today for copy of interesting Chick News and my 1946 Price List.

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All Breeders Tested for Pullorum

R. I. REDS—Our original trapnested strain, production bred over 30 years.
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ONE BREED — ONE GRADE — TOPS!

To provide chicks that will meet today's challenge for quality poultry products we devote all our energy to just one breed—

THEY LIVE BETTER, GROW and FEATHER FASTER, LAY MORE and BIGGER EGGS than most strains
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EBENWOOD
New Hampshires

Convinced that the "business breed" stands out alone as the BEST for cash returns on eggs or meat, we devote a life time experience to producing the best possible chicks for your profits.

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AGAIN in PRODUCTION

PREFABRICATED
PREMIER POULTRY HOUSES
and FARM BUILDINGS
Selectomatic Egg Graders
FOR DETAILS—WRITE

M. K. HOKE ESTATE
BOX E, MANHEIM, PA.

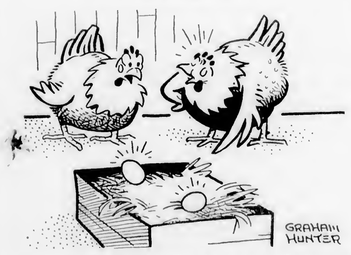
Noodling of Geese

Q.—Will you please give me full information on noodling geese?—K. E., N. Y.

A.—The following description for noodling geese appeared in Farmers' Bulletin 767, obtainable from your congressman or The Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.:

"Another method which produces a much better fattened goose but involves considerable more work is to stuff large geese with noodles three or four weeks. From 8 to 10 geese are confined to a pen about 8 by 12 feet, which is kept heavily bedded with fresh oat straw. The feeder sits on a box in one corner of the pen, holds the goose between his legs and stuffs it with noodles, usually beginning by feeding from 3 to 5 noodles three times daily and gradually increasing to 6 or 7 noodles five times daily at four-hour intervals. The noodles are made of scalded corn meal, ground oats, ground barley, and ground wheat or wheat flour, about equal parts of each being used. Add salt as for bread, thoroughly mix the feed, and put it through a sausage stuffer, cutting the product into pieces 2½ or 3 inches long. Boil them from 10 to 15 minutes, or until they float, in a wash boiler containing a wire rack which stands 1½ inches above the bottom of the boiler. Dip the noodles in cold water and roll in flour to keep them from sticking together. Pour hot water over the noodles just before they are fed to make them slippery and keep them warm. The number of noodles fed depends on the size and condition of the bird and the judgment of the feeder. The noodles are put into the mouth, one at a time, and worked down by using the hands on the outside of the neck. At the next feeding time, if any feed can be felt in the crop, no noodles are given; otherwise the bird will go off its feed. Keep plenty of drinking water before the geese.

"The young ganders and any older ganders or geese to be marketed are used for this special fattening. A partition extending halfway across the pen is used to keep the geese separate as they are fed. The pen is kept dark and the geese are disturbed as little as possible. The feeder usually wears gloves to protect his hands from bites, and the goose is handled by its neck rather than by its legs and held with the back toward the attendant. One man can feed from 50 to 100 geese by this method, but it involves a large amount of work and long hours, the first feed being given at 5 a.m. and the last at about 11 p.m. A high price must be obtained for geese thus fed to make this kind of fattening profitable. Noodling will produce a gain of from 6 to 10 pounds. A price of several cents a pound above that paid for geese not specially fattened is often received."



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A Hint TO YOUR Hens

"...Made with Prescription Care"

3 extra eggs per bird this month will pay half your feed bill. Here are two ways we can help you do it:

1. Send for the new Park & Pollard Manual, "How to Make More Money with Poultry." It shows improved methods to make your job easier and more profitable.

2. Hand-in-hand with improved management is superior feeding to push your birds into high production. Park & Pollard's laboratory control is necessary, more than ever today, to insure feeding value. Extra eggs come from scientific rations . . . ". . . made with prescription care."

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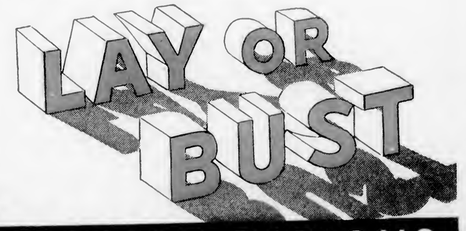

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HAYES FARM
NEW HAMPSHIRES
Have been used as foundation stock by leading breeders throughout the country. Their performance has built an ever stronger reputation:
"One Of The Original Sources Of The Breed"
It costs no more to buy Genuine Hayes Farm New Hampshire chicks backed by years of systematic selection direct from one of the original breeders of this great breed.
BRED FOR Inherited VIGOR • Rapid GROWTH • Even FEATHERING • Steady PRODUCTION
WRITE for CATALOG
and price list and get your order placed early, as we are usually sold out months in advance.

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Chicks from Large Type
WHITE LEGHORNS
Trapnested under Pennsylvania state supervised for 19 years. Strictly a breeding farm. Buy direct from a breeder for greater profits. B. W. D. Pennsylvania officially bloodtested since 1929. Males of 240 to 300-egg breeding head matings. Straight run or pullet chicks. No eggs bought—we hatch only from eggs produced on our own farm. Write for FREE CIRCULAR.
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Plan for Better Profits with
HOMESTEAD REDS
Breeding Will Determine Profits
Greater profits can be made with stock that has intensive egg breeding, livability and vigor such as Homestead one of the older and better known strains of R.I. Reds. Choose your chicks wisely. Barred Cross Chicks also Available. Write today for folder.
HOMESTEAD FARM, Route 1-E, Newtown, Conn.

Through The Editor's Specs

[Continued from page 3]

These bills would increase farm prices roughly about 30 per cent. Some of the sponsors are in favor of complete farm production control if the legislation is enacted.

Then there is the Steagall Amendment. Under it, the government is required to support the prices of farm products, on which war increases were asked, at 90 per cent of parity for two years after the war. It may be good for certain types of farming, which cannot be adjusted quickly, but not for poultry. Poultry production adjusts itself quickly. Since the poultry industry did expand prior to the war when its prices were 79 per cent of parity, any program that would successfully support prices at 90 per cent of parity would inevitably have to be followed by production control.

Various schemes are being proposed for bringing about the necessary adjustments in the poultry industry. One plan—said to have the backing of the National Council of Farmers Cooperatives, National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association, Farmers Union, and others—would permit egg prices to seek their own levels. At the end of the year, egg producers would bring their sales slips to the U. S. Department of Agriculture to obtain a government payment to make up the difference between the prices actually received and 90 per cent of parity.

Sponsors of the plan claim that consumption will be encouraged because of lower prices, flocks will be readjusted more readily because producers become conscious of the true supply and demand situation, and the government is kept out of the egg business.

While this plan would undoubtedly help consumption to some extent and also bring about quite a degree of flock adjustment if egg prices became low, it is more likely to give the government a bigger hand in the poultry business than ever before.

The job of checking and making payments to egg producers is the sort of thing that the old Triple-A, now absorbed the Production and Marketing Administration, would thrive upon. It would make jobs for thousands, for it would involve an immense amount of detail. It might cost $2 for every $1 the poultryman received. Once such a plan of having poultry raisers come to a government branch office to obtain their egg money becomes effective, ordinary human self-interest on the part of bureaucrats and government workers involved would result in a strong effort to make the plan permanent.

Looking back on the experiences of the thirties with Henry Wallace's ideas of scarcity in vogue for agriculture, one wonders why farm organizations should be seeking measures that give the farmers less freedom. Cotton was priced out of the world market. Wheat surpluses were greater than ever at the outbreak of the war. Buying of surplus eggs only seemed to make the surpluses worse as time went on. And, certainly, the experiences during the war didn't prove that agriculture could be run from Washington, or have we forgotten already?

As a reader from New York expressed it some months ago: "The more meddling on the part of the government, the worse matters are."

Service Brieflets

These brieflets can be obtained by sending the amount indicated to Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Mag., Hanover, Pa. Give name and address.

- ☐ D2—Fowl Paralysis. 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ D4 — Everybodys Poultry Disease Diagnosis Guide. Shows how to make a post-mortem examination and gives the symptoms of disease for 25 parts of the fowl. 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ D9—Control of Rats. 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ D10—Blue Comb Disease. 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ H21 — Moisture-Proof Floors for Poultry Houses. Contains diagrams of six different types of floors. 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ H23—Built-up Roofs. Also tells how to repair roofs. 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ H30—How To Build a Poultry Disposal Pit. 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ G41—List of College Poultry Departments. 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ BG70—How to Separate Pullets and Cockerels Early. 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ BG72 — Battery Brooding Facts. Tells about temperature, space for chicks, ventilation, causes of breast blisters, ruffled plumage, etc. 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ M81—Egg Cost Calculator. Tells whether you are making a profit above feed costs. 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ M84—Artificial Lights in the Laying House. 3-cent stamp.

How Much Can You Afford to Pay for Chicks?

If egg prices slump in the months ahead because of a possible surplus, there will be more chick buyers who will become price-minded. The comfortable margins that existed over the past few years caused people to pay more for chicks to get better chicks. Any return to the practice of buying chicks on price alone will certainly result in substantial losses on the possible profits from the future layers.

For example, say it costs 6 to 8 cents more to get a chick of good breeding, one that comes from a breeding flock that has been tested and found free of pullorum disease. It requires only four extra eggs, six at the most on a flock of straight-run chicks, to pay for the extra cost of getting chicks that live better and develop into heavy layers.

A few years ago, U. S. Department of Agriculture poultry specialists issued figures showing that a White Leghorn hen laying 80 eggs a year consumed 71 pounds of feed. One laying 200 eggs a year ate 82 pounds of feed, just 11 pounds more to produce 120 additional eggs. In each instance, 64 pounds of feed was required for body maintenance.

In the case of the 80-egg bird, the amount of feed consumed per dozen eggs was nearly 11 pounds. The 200-egger, however, ate a little less than 5 pounds of feed for each dozen of eggs laid. The 80-egger is not so common these days, but these comparisons do indicate why it pays to purchase chicks of good breeding.

Lights and Dogs Keep Marauders Away from Claar's Turkeys

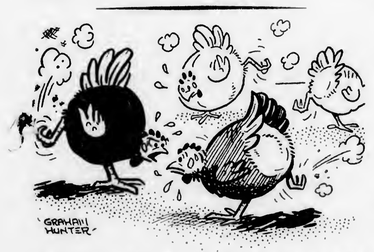
Within the shadows of Blue Knob, reported to be the highest point in Pennsylvania, Wilmer Claar, Queen, Bedford County, turkey grower knows what a problem predators can be. And he has developed a unique method for meeting the onslaughts of Reynard the fox.

In addition to the help he gets from his dogs, Claar has utilized electric lights to keep the fox and wild cat at bay. For use with each of the two lots of 2,500 turkeys on range, he purchased direct current light plants. These he installed in small portable buildings. Then because he moves his turkeys every three to seven days to a clean piece of pasture he keeps the roosting quarters and feeding equipment in a restricted area. This he completely surrounds with a line of electric lamps 3 feet off the ground. Thirty-two 25 and 50 watt lamps are spaced about 20 feet apart to make the ring of light Mr. Fox thus far has not attempted to break. It takes about 2½ gallons of gas to operate each light plant all night.

At first Claar used lanterns but found them inadequate. Then he put the lights high on poles but by trial and error found three feet from the ground to be best. The turkeys do stampede occasionally at night as they are frightened by the swooping of owls or by skunks. But as they hear the other turkeys call and see the lights, they easily find their way back to the roosts again.

Claar's famous turkey herding dogs roam freely among the turkeys at night as well as during the day, on guard against predators. In addition Claar keeps two other dogs chained to kennels on opposite sides of the area to warn against approaching marauders. The guard against two-legged predators is completed with a man who remains on range all night in a portable bunk house.

Several years ago Claar had a run-in with a panther that made a hair-raising experience. There were two of them, in fact, and they visited him several times. The last time they bothered him one of them carried away a load of shot. They apparently enjoyed turkey meat during their visits, for they killed over 50 turkeys in one night. But that's really another story. Claar can tell you how it feels to have a panther scream in your face.—F. H. L., Pa.



"..... and NOW he's got us digging coal for next winter's brooding!!"

Harold E. Nock
Manager
Let This Catalog Start You Toward
EXTRA PROFITS with
NOCK'S CHICKS
FAMOUS FOR PROFIT-BUILDING QUALITIES
When you read my catalog you will understand how we can pack so much good breeding and performance in a chick at such low prices.
3 GREAT R. O. P. Sired BREEDS
NOCK'S Hi Quality WHITE LEGHORNS
Well selected breeding stock mated to high production R.O.P. males. Excellent breeding will make fine producers of big, chalk-white eggs. Extra profits with this stock.
NOCK'S "Granite State" NEW HAMPSHIRES
One of the better strains, rugged and early maturing. Grows fast into market birds and known for high egg laying of large brown eggs. Mated to high production R.O.P. males and only large sized eggs used for hatching.
NOCK'S Del-mar-va BARRED ROCKS
Selected for large size, color and rapid growth and feathering. Choice by many for meat and egg production. Breeders mated with selected R.O.P. males from high egg production dams.
4 OTHER FINE Money Making BREEDS
NOCK'S R. I. REDS
NOCK'S WHITE ROCKS
NOCK-LINK (Sex-Link)
NOCK CROSS (Barred)
In this catalog we describe the steps taken to produce a chick of superior worth. How we test each breeder for pullorum disease and accept no eggs unless the breeders are free from this disease; how all our breeders are individually handled and selected for standard breed and egg production characteristics; how we use R.O.P. males each year from high egg production dams to increase breeding value; how we set only eggs of large size and good color to increase premium egg prices; and how by our economical operation and large volume we can sell at very low prices.
Right for Broilers or Layers
These are chick quality factors that all can understand. They are factors that make chicks live and grow into profitable broilers—chicks that develop into sturdy pullets that lay at a high rate through the winter months when egg prices are high. They are factors that make profits and success in the poultry business.
I know you are interested in such chicks either as a broiler producer or for commercial production of premium eggs. There is no use kidding ourselves that we can buy any kind of chick and expect profitable broilers or layers. Chicks have to be bred and selected for these things and they must be vigorous too or else excessive mortality results.
Get the Facts Now
We say our chicks are "The Best Chick Buy in America." That statement is widely known and backed by thousands of customers who are really making good profits from poultry. We want you to do the same. It's only fair to yourself to investigate these chicks.
THIS COUPON BRINGS IT!
This is your opportunity to know more about Nock's chicks, famous for quality and low price. Sign your name and address to this coupon and mail and we will mail to you our free catalog.
NOCK'S SNOW HILL HATCHERIES
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We would like to receive your catalog and prices and learn more about your famous chicks.
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LESS FEED COST per DOZEN
TOP NOTCH POULTRYMEN
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GRANITE GRIT

NOTABLE POULTRYMEN and Turkey Growers in U. S. and Canada have consistently fed STONEMO for a number of years.

Give *your* birds the many advantages of STONEMO. Costs about 5¢ per bird per year but its benefits are enormous — less losses from crop-bound and digestive troubles—feed savings up to 20%.

Available in all sizes, chick to turkey. Your dealer has STONEMO.

ALL SIZES—CHICK TO TURKEY—IN CLEAN SACKS—FREE FROM WASTE—GUARANTEED

STONE MOUNTAIN GRIT CO. INC.
Dentists to America's Hens
LITHONIA, GEORGIA

The Feed Outlook for the Coming Year

[Continued from page 8]

expected lower demand for feed during 1946, coupled with the large corn crop, it seems likely that much more limited use of wheat will be made in poultry feeds during 1946.

With the experiences of the war years fresh in mind, most poultry nutritionists will probably regret that the tendency will be away from using so much wheat, for egg production has certainly been exceedingly satisfactory on rations containing rather high levels of wheat and wheat products. Likewise, the occurrence of prolapse in flocks has been materially cut down. It is to be hoped that feed manufacturers in general will still continue to use substantial amounts of wheat in poultry rations and that poultrymen will not be so anxious to buy at lower prices as to force the use of a larger percentage of corn in laying and breeding rations than will prove most profitable to them in the end.

Excellent crops of barley and oats have been produced in 1945, and it is estimated that the total production of the four most important grains will be approximately the same as that in 1944. There is great hope that the necessary reduction in livestock will occur.

Protein Scarcity Serious

The tightest situation, aside from corn, and the one which has been by far the most serious during the past few months, as mentioned, has been the scarcity of proteins. The fishing season was disappointing, weather having interfered to such an extent that the total production of fish meal was well below that of 1944. **Since little fishing is done during the winter months, there is no possibility of any material relief for feeders before spring. In the Northeast, it will be probably June before we will get any real relief from the production of new crop fish meal.**

The production of meat scraps should improve as the supply of meat increases with heavier slaughtering and decrease of shipments to the armed forces abroad. Exports from South America, however, will likely continue to be diverted to Europe, where the need is greater, and **it seems that the supply here may remain short for many months to come.**

The oil seed meals—soybean, linseed, and cottonseed, also peanuts—will total about the same as for last year. **Furthermore, there has been a growing tendency, which is quite natural, for more and more of these vegetable protein meals to be retained for feeding in the areas where they are produced.**

By industry agreement, a trading arrangement of seed for meal, which has existed between producers and processors, has now been **officially discontinued.** It is to be hoped that this voluntary industry agreement will be actually observed by all processors, the small as well as the large ones. Whether or not this abolition of an exchange basis for meals will cause producers to hold back supplies of soybeans, particularly, perhaps even to feed these as raw ground beans is not known, **but it seems that this might well prove serious, if the processors attempt to hold to the agreement.**

Liquidation May Help

It may be said, in summary, that everything points to continued tightness in the supply of protein materials unless we have a substantial liquidation of livestock or a return to the lighter feeding typical of the pre-war years. So far as poultry is concerned, this lighter feeding, of course, applied primarily to the Midwest where mash feeding was much lighter during these years and where even hog producers used far less high protein meal than during the war years when high prices and the national need for food stimulated extra heavy feeding.

Some federal authorities believe that curtailment of livestock production and lighter feeding will automatically solve the feed situation, or at least ease it materially. **Others are quite pessimistic.**

We can look with confidence for some improvement in the feed situation during December and the months immediately ahead, but, in general, the outlook seems to warrant no great amount of optimism. We are very unlikely to see cheap feed prices in 1946. If the prices of eggs and poultry go down, as seems quite likely, the poultry producer is going to be in a less favorable position than for several years past.

If we get the long overdue drought in the summer of 1946, the poultry industry and all livestock producers could be in a very critical situation by the fall of 1946, or before.

Col. Charles L. Davidson, President of the Stone Mountain Grit Company, has been accorded the signal honor of election to the office of Mayor of Lithonia, Georgia —taking office January 1, 1946. Mr. Davidson's drive and enthusiasm has had much to do with the wide popularity among poultrymen and turkey growers of the famous Stonemo Granite Grit. We anticipate civic improvements in Lithonia which will be of major advantage to the residents and business men of this delightful southern city.

"Bet he'll be surprised!!"

HENSNEST
NEW HAMPSHIRE CHICKS
16,000 U.S. Pullorum Clean Breeders
One of America's Great Hampshire Breeding Establishments
All U.S. Approved Flocks: Hensnest Farms *Synchronized* Hampshires are the result of a 20-year constructive breeding program to produce more premium eggs and broilers of the compact type demanded by the broiler trade.
Write for catalog.
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Ralph W. Canney, Prop.
Box B, Rochester, N.H.

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Chicks
WHITE LEGHORNS — Large body and egg type with the breeding of Health and Long Life. Heavy egg producers.
NEW HAMPSHIRES and BARRED CROSS-BREDS — of the best New England strains—bred for vigor, rapid growth, uniformity. They are heavy meat and egg producers.
All Breeders Bloodtested.
Write for folder on breed desired.
FLORIN FARMS
Box E, MOUNT JOY, (Lancaster Co.) PENNA.

The PEERLESS Poultry Plucker
Picks Faster—Cleaner
—With Less Barking
—Comparison Invited
Particular poultry packers will be pleased with results when using a PEERLESS machine. Built to last. Reduce costs and improve your quality with this fine poultry plucker. Write or wire for prices.
THE THOMAS CO.
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Melini's Chicks
The KEY to PROFITS
N.J.-U.S. APPROVED
The Right Start for 1946
Next year we'll be on a peace time basis. There will be a demand for poultry meat and eggs. The demand, however, will be for better quality—and top grades will bring the better profits. That means you'll want to start with chicks bred to produce the top grades—chicks bred under Melini's square deal policy—ONE GRADE—ONE PRICE in every breed.
Happy Customers in 20 States
are your assurance that you will get the qualities you want in chicks from our 40,000 breeders—all twice tested yearly against Pullorum. Whether you're producing broilers, roaster, white eggs or brown eggs you'll find a happy choice in our six straight breeds—four cross breeds.
SEXED CHICKS—95% Accuracy Guaranteed
We hatch every week—but orders are being placed well ahead. It will pay to place your order now. Write Today for descriptive folder and prices.
MELINI'S Vineland Farms HATCHERY
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Christie's NEW HAMPSHIRES
Burst Forth FULL OF SPIZZERINKTUM
Trade-Name Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
PERFORMANCE
in Christie New Hampshires and Barred Rocks is the result of natural vigor, culling, selection and mating.
100% N.H.-U.S. Appr. & Pullorum Clean
New Hampshires — Barred Rocks
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Sexed Chicks available in the straight breeds
Write for literature & Price List
CHRISTIE POULTRY FARMS, Box 10, Kingston, N.H.

NORTHEASTERN SUPPLY CO.
THE EASIEST WAY
When it's poultry supplies you need, come to the largest poultry supply house in the east! Variety, choice of brands, many supplies now available, from catching hooks to shipping crates.
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Investigate latest imported big-type birds Buy from oldest consistent breeder of officially proven egg and show champions. Get most economical egg producers known. Educational catalog. Early order discounts.
POST'S "Super" ANCONAS
ROUTE 2, ELGIN, ILL.

• RING NECK PHEASANTS •
• MALLARD AND BRAZILIAN MUSCOVY DUCKS •
America's finest sturdy young breeding stock. Write for prices. CHAIN-O'-LAKES-GAME FIELDS, McHenry, Ill.

Which method of feeding do you prefer? The conventional Mash and Grain system, the Free Choice or Cafeteria system, or the All-Mash system?

Regardless of the system you follow, you can get high egg production if the rations you feed have been formulated to take care of the varying nutritional requirements of the hens under each method of feeding.

FLORY manufactures separate mashes for each system. All have been carefully formulated under the direction of Dr. Raymond T. Parkhurst, director of research and nutrition at Flory, to satisfy the feeding requirements of the laying hens—to help you get more eggs.

FLORY LAYING MASH—recommended where the conventional Mash and Grain system of feeding is preferred. A fine quality mash that produces excellent results.

FLORY ALL MASH LAYING RATION—a *complete* ration that requires no supplementary feeding of scratch grains. Excellent for market-egg production, particularly when light yolks are desired.

FLORY FREE CHOICE LAYING MASH—recommended when the saving of labor is important. Once a week filling of hoppers under this method of feeding saves both time and labor. Used for both laying and breeding hens.

FLORY BREEDER MASH—recommended particularly when high-quality hatching eggs are wanted. Also used as a superior mash for market-egg production, especially when eggs of superior nutritional value are desired.

To make sure you get maximum egg production from your flock select the FLORY mash that best fits their needs. Your local FLORY dealer is anxious to serve you in any way he can. Ask him for a Free copy of Flory's Feeding Program for Egg Production, or write direct to Flory Milling Company, Bangor, Penna., Dept. E-12.

Flory Feeds are sold only in New England, Long Island, New Jersey, and eastern Pennsylvania

FLORY
STARTING • GROWING • LAYING
MASHES

NUTRITIONALLY CORRECT FEEDS PRODUCE BEST RESULTS

HOW MANY EGGS?

Yes, start counting your eggs now. How many and how good will depend on the chicks you buy. Heredity fixes both size and number. But if you want big eggs and lots of them come to Willowbrook—the chicks bred for the purpose. Outstanding health, livability, and vitality in White Leghorns or sturdy New Hampshires.

Protect Future Profits

Protect future profits by increased flock efficiency. Look ahead . . . . and look to Willowbrook. A reliable farm source for breeding that will not fail you.

White Leghorns

Willow Brook BABY CHICKS

New Hampshires

Bloodtested Breeders

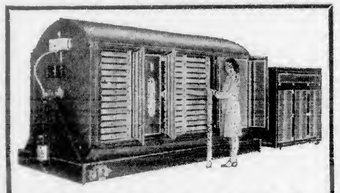
All Willowbrook chicks are produced from **bloodtested breeders** raised and housed on our own farm. Grown on free range in the rich rolling hills of York County.

Sexed Pullets or Cockerels

Straight run, day-old Sexed Pullets or Cockerels in White Leghorns, New Hampshires direct from breeding source. Liberal guarantee. Write for free catalog and prices.

HATCHES EVERY WEEK

WILLOW BROOK FARMS
R. D. 2 DOVER, PA.



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INCUBATORS and Separate Hatchers

Don't be satisfied with anything but the best—HUMIDAIRES—in incubators and hatching equipment. We manufacture equipment from the 400 egg capacity to the 30,000 egg capacity. Still making prompt shipments.

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NEW MADISON, DEPT. E OHIO

MAPLE LAWN CHICKS

Hatches every Mon. & Thur. All Leading Breeds. White Leghorns, N.H. & R.I. Reds, Rock-Red Cross, Barred & White Rocks. $10.00 Up 100

100% live del. Postpaid. Sexing 95%. All breeders bloodtested. Bred for size and egg production. Cash or C.O.D. Write today for FREE CATALOG.
Maple Lawn Hatchery, Box E, McAlisterville, Pa.

The All-Pullet Flock

[Continued from page 7]

work opens up. Then the pullets are either moved to the range or to laying house pens to develop into maturity for egg production.

Meat at Good Prices

The cockerels of straight-run flocks are ready for sale as broilers or fryers at a season when the supply is light, demand good, and prices best. This situation becomes steadily poorer from a profit standpoint as increasingly larger numbers of farm-reared broilers come on to the market in the summer. This is due to the fact that approximately 60 per cent of the annual output of chicks is usually produced during March, April and May. Again, it's a case of marketing when the "other fellow" doesn't have it to sell.

Winter-hatched pullets start to lay in mid-summer when the price of eggs starts to rise. They get into heavy production and are laying mostly large eggs and some mediums by fall when prices are highest. That is the time when many hen flocks are molting. That costs money, too, because houses, feed, and labor are not bringing in any return. And that return, when it does come, will be during the season of heavier egg production with its correspondingly lower prices.

Egg prices average lower in the first six months of the year when flock numbers and production are greatest. Over a period of years, poultrymen have observed the trend for egg prices to become lower earlier in this period. In some years poultrymen have found it difficult to break even during the January to June portion of the year. They know this because they keep financial as well as production records.

But here's an interesting angle. They've found that the price of heavy fowl usually is best during that time and so they can sell "meat" at a real profit. And that provides the ready cash for growing another crop.

Reduces Disease Hazards

Now there is still an important angle to consider—the disease problem. The old hens may be immune or have recovered from an outbreak, but they can still be carriers, and so the hazard is on the farm. And as various adult diseases are transmitted to the pullet flock, the disease problem is perpetuated from one year to the next. If the old hens are sold off before the pullets are brought in, so as to have an all-pullet flock, hen houses thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, the hazard is greatly reduced, if not entirely eliminated.

Comparison of Egg Production of Pullets and Hens

(Conn. Home Laying Contest)

Year	Av. Pullet Yield	Av. Hen Yield	Diff. in Eggs
1937-38	193.6	145.0	48.6
1938-39	194.2	143.1	51.1
1939-40	197.0	141.3	55.7
1940-41	200.1	143.6	56.5
1941-42	201.2	157.4	43.8
1942-43	197.8	155.6	42.2

WHEN YOU THINK OF LEGHORNS
★BODINE★
IS A NAME TO CONSIDER

24 Years Breeding Leghorns
4,000 White Leghorn Breeders

★ All breeders are being mated to pedigreed males whose dams have records of 250 eggs or more.

★ All Leghorn hatching eggs produced on our own farm. Bodine Leghorns are large in body size—about a pound per bird heavier than most. It takes large birds to lay large eggs.

★ We offer an early order discount. It is necessary to book orders ahead. Write for 1946 catalog of Bodines' Pedigreed Leghorns.

BODINE'S
PEDIGREED LEGHORN FARM
Eli H. Bodine & Son
Box 29, CHEMUNG, NEW YORK

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BARRED ROCKS
You'll have to comb the country to find better Barred Rocks.
ORDERED YOURS YET?
Most of our orders are repeat orders. Our customers KNOW they can DEPEND on Combs Barred Rocks. Why don't YOU try them! You'll be pleased with their premier broiler quality and high egg production. Bred for many years for just such good meat and eggs. But, better reserve yours at once. They're going fast.
3,600 N.H.-U.S. PULLORUM CLEAN BREEDERS.
Write today for Combs folder and prices.
WALTER W. COMBS
Box E, HAMPTON FALLS, N. H.

HUESTED'S CHICKS
N. Y., U. S. APPROVED
New Hampshires • White Rocks • White Leghorns
R. I. Reds • Barred Rocks • Crosses
All Breeders Officially Pullorum Controlled
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST
HUESTED'S HATCHERY
GREENVILLE, N. Y.

THIBAULT'S
4741 MASS. U. S. PULLORUM CLEAN BREEDERS
• *R. I. Reds*
• *Barred Rocks*
• *Rock-Red Crosses*
Chicks are fast growing, quick feathering, heavy producers with high livability.
ORDER NOW. Write for circular.
THIBAULT'S POULTRY FARM
BOX 22, SPENCER, MASS.

Value of Poultry Manure

The value of poultry manure varies considerably with its age and methods of conserving it. This is brought out in Bulletin 469, "Value of Poultry Manure," issued by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station.

From a fertilizer standpoint, fresh hen manure had a computed value of $4.29 per ton; fresh turkey manure, $3.72; old hen manure from droppings boards and pits, $5.04; old manure from floor litter (6.4 months accumulation), $9.60; and old turkey manure from pits, $7.13.

Fresh hen manure dried at a high temperature lost 10.2 per cent of its nitrogen, while if dried slowly in air, the loss amounted to 38.4 per cent. Poultry manure mixed with floor litter in a well ventilated pen was found the most effective means of conserving manure nitrogen.

Of the different materials added to the manure to prevent loss of nitrogen during the drying process, the addition of 100 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate to a ton of manure was the most effective. Next most effective was 200 pounds of raw peat moss, then 5 pounds of borax, and 200 pounds of hydrated lime per ton of manure. Smaller amounts of hydrated lime were ineffective, and conserved only small amounts of nitrogen.

In the studies, it was discovered that an average laying hen produces 138 pounds of manure containing 76 per cent moisture per year. Hens housed in laying pens void 35.4 per cent of the total manure on droppings boards or in pits, and 64.6 per cent in floor litter. Turkeys ready for the fall market produce manure on a 74 per cent moisture basis at the average rate (computed) of 339 pounds per year.

On a flock basis, 100 laying hens will produce 6.9 tons of manure in a year; 100 turkeys from day-old to 7 months of age, 6.4 tons; and 100 chickens from day-old to 20 weeks, 1.3 tons.

"Listen, Ella—Give th' boss credit for SOME brains!"

RIVERSIDE'S

FLYING CHICKS

It's old stuff now, but—remember those 104 day-old Riverside Chicks that flew 6000 miles by air, Boston to San Francisco and return, last May! Now, six months later, 101 are still alive and active. Already dropping eggs, too. You get exactly this same quality when you order Riverside

NEW HAMPSHIRES

20 years of breeding effort makes Riverside stock outstanding for these seven profit factors:

1. Fast Growth
2. Quick Feathering
3. Early Maturing
4. Heavy Egg Production
5. Large Egg Size
6. Non-Broodiness
7. Exceptionally High Livability

Just the stock to pep up your flocks or your customers' flocks—with added production, size, livability, quicker results, etc.

14,000 BREEDERS ON OUR OWN 4 FARMS
N.H.-U.S. PULLORUM CLEAN AND APPROVED

HATCHING EGGS and BABY CHICKS
New Hampshires and Barred Cross

Write Today FOR Catalog!

Our new catalog is chock-full of pictures of our 4 farms and our breeders. Tells the whole story of Riverside quality—how customers profit with Riverside Chicks.

Get this colorful catalog before buying chicks. Send today so you can order early!

RIVERSIDE POULTRY FARMS
Leo Berard, Owner Box 3, SALEM, N. H.

The VITAL 4 HATCHABILITY
PROTEINS · MINERALS
VITAMINS · LACTOSE

Eggs containing too little vitamins and minerals often fail to hatch.

To get these ingredients inside the egg and avoid embryo starvation, they must be fed to breeder hens.

Hens lack storage capacity. Every day their rations must provide sufficient nutrients to maintain health and weight, plus a surplus to deposit in their eggs.

Lacto-G . . . 100% whey solids . . . supplies full-potency proteins, minerals, and vitamins, of the best type for breeder feeding.

It supplies also, a large amount of lactose which helps speed metabolism of calcium, promote intestinal health, and improve digestion.

For over 14 years, feeds fortified with Lacto-G have helped hens lay eggs with greater hatchability.

Write for "FROM EGG TO MATURITY." 16 pages of valuable information. Address National Sales Agents.

PEEBLES Lacto-G DRIED WHEY MILK SOLIDS
NATURE'S BEST BALANCED FORTIFIER
A product of WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY

NATIONAL SALES AGENTS
GOLDEN EAGLE MILLING CO.
PETALUMA CALIFORNIA

These shells have been stained and split in half to show the interior pores of the shell. The upper halves are from a strong, non-porous shell. The lower halves are thinner, quite porous, and very typical of shells of eggs which lose weight at a rather rapid rate. (USDA photo)

Breeding for Better Egg Shells

[Continued from page 5]

divergence between the two lines shown in Figure 1. After seven generations of breeding, the shells of one line were thicker, less porous, and harder to break, than at the beginning of the investigation. The shells of the other line were thinner, more porous, and easier to break, as shown in Figure 2.

Shell Quality Inherited

The lesson for the poultry breeder is the fact that egg-shell quality is an inherited trait—and can be measured by egg-weight loss. It is easy for the pedigree breeder to weigh individual eggs, as they go into the incubator, noting the weight loss after 14 to 18 days. By keeping as breeding birds, the hens whose eggs lose the least moisture, the poultry breeder takes the first important step. Then he must progeny-test these breeding hens, using as male breeders only the sons which have large families of sisters with desirable egg-shell quality.

Selecting the best families for breeding females, and continuing to progeny-test and to sib-test both males and females, the poultry breeder will eventually improve the shell characters of the eggs laid by any flock. Egg-shell quality and keeping quality are valuable characteristics, because they reduce marketing losses and promote consumer satisfaction.

Gutters are Worthwhile

Gutters and drain pipes are valuable on poultry houses, especially two-story structures where the drip from the roof may be blown in the front windows. If your house needs them, don't wait until rainy weather to put them on. They may help keep the floor drier, save money and trouble.

ALL-WOOD *Prefabricated*
POULTRY HOUSES

With our special Add-A-Unit feature, building can be extended to any length poultry house desired. All widths up to 24 feet. Volume production enables us to keep price lower than the lumber alone would cost you . . . We have used our many years' experience in designing and constructing the most modern and practical poultry houses . . . Come to you in sections for easy erection without aid of skilled labor. Prompt deliveries.

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In the 1945 R.O.P. report Chamberlin Leghorns had highest R.O.P. production of any New Jersey breeding farm. Chamberlin customers are well satisfied and come back for more. We also have New Hampshires and White Rocks. Like our Leghorns, all U. S. Certified. A New Jersey U.S.R.O.P. breeding farm. Ask about started chicks. Catalog.

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WHITE LEGHORNS
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15,000 Bloodtested Breeders. Limited supply of chicks available for shipment during December and January only. Booked full from February to May 31st.

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Straight-run Chicks, Sexed Pullets or Cockerels.

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"Bugs-Die"

10% D. D. T. in Easy Bug-Gun Dispenser. Kills ants, moths, head and body lice, roaches in kitchens and restaurants, poultry lice, dog ticks, etc. Use in barns, chicken houses. Lasts up to 6 months. Price 50¢ and $1.00 postpaid. Guaranteed.

DEALERS WANTED

D. D. T. COMPANY
New Castle, Del.

Quality, Efficiency, and Buying Power Important to Poultrymen

Quality eggs, greater efficiency in production, and full employment with a high consumer purchasing power, are important factors in the adjustment of the poultry industry to a peacetime basis, it was brought out by Nathan Koenig, executive assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, in a talk before a group of Connecticut poultry raisers.

"The premium market will go to the premium eggs," Koenig declared. "It will be more than ever so in the post-war period. The war has taught consumers to ask for the best in eggs. And, if their incomes stay up, they will not hesitate to buy at the top of the grades."

Discussing the need for greater efficiency in production, he said that poultrymen "should seek the maximum output per bird" along with more even production throughout the year. He recommended greater reliance on flocks consisting of a higher proportion of pullets because of the higher yield per bird and the greater resistance to disease which young birds have.

"Given full employment in 1946 and 1947," Koenig said, "the poultry industry will be able to march through its reconversion without disaster. But, with unemployment in the industrial centers of the Northeast, the poultrymen will find themselves with ever-shrinking markets and ever-shrinking prices. The future of the poultry industry rests most certainly on the ability of consumers to buy and eat the eggs and meat you produce."

Feeding Soft Corn to Poultry

Because feeding of soft corn or moldy corn can cause a heavy death loss in the poultry flock, a great deal of caution is necessary in feeding corn from this year's crop. To farmers compelled to use soft corn for poultry, the Wisconsin College of Agriculture offers these suggestions:

1. Save or buy some hard old corn to use during the following spring and summer, since it is at that time the soft corn will present the most serious feeding problem.

2. Immature frozen corn may be used in limited amounts from November until February or March. Mash containing such corn needs to be stored in a cool place, and only enough for a week or two should be mixed at a time.

3. When soft corn is used for scratch feed, the best practice is to utilize it for the afternoon or night feeding. Heating the corn before each feeding, and feeding it warm but not hot, will make it more palatable for poultry, especially on cold days.

4. Do not offer soft corn, especially moldy corn, to the birds when they are extremely hungry. It is far safer to feed it when the flock has first had its fill of mash. Likewise, it is better to accustom the flock to soft corn

WARREN'S
Massachusetts U.S. CERTIFIED R.I. REDS

Five Sweepstakes Wins in Seven Years

AGAIN HIGH PEN, ALL BREEDS, AT TWO CONTESTS, and HIGH RED PEN AT THIRD

J. J. WARREN

Winning **Two Egg-Laying Contests** over **All Breeds,** and winning **High Red Pen** in another, on four entries, is a good winning in any poultryman's language.

For the fifth time in seven years, a Warren pen again was **High Pen, All Breeds,** to win the **Farmingdale, (N.Y. State) Egg Laying Test.** The score was 3200 Points, 2994 Eggs. Our second entry was also on the Honor Roll, rating 4th High Red Pen, and 7th over All Breeds.

Another Big Win At Hunterdon Test

Warren Reds also won **High Pen** and **High Hen, All Breeds,** and thereby won a Second 1945 Contest, at **Hunterdon, N.J. Test.** The final score was 3512.6 Points, 3341 Eggs, and 92.3% Livability. Certainly an excellent win over 600 birds entered.

In this practical test it is interesting that Warren Reds laid 48 (4 dozen) eggs more per bird than did the average of the other competitors. Further, Warren Reds rated 3rd among All Breeds for average production during the last three consecutive years with the exceptional average of 3301.23 points, and 3156.67 eggs averaging 24.90 oz. per doz.

Highest Heavy Breed At Passaic

After winning High Red Pen, and High Red Hen, the 1944 Passaic, N.J. Contest, Warren Reds made an even better win this year by winning **2nd High Pen, All Breeds, and High Red Pen.** Records at the last three Passaic Contests also credit Warren Reds with the **Highest Heavy Breed averages** for total points, number of eggs and largest egg size.

High 1945 Averages Plus Livability

In these three 1945 Egg Laying Contests recently finished, Warren Reds made the excellent average of 3416.6 points, 3213 eggs. This record was made with an **Average Livability 8% Higher** than the contest averages.

Long-time productive ability has been a notable characteristic of the Warren Strain for many years. At the 1945 Vineland, N. J. Contest our birds (originally entered years ago) still stood 1st among the 6-year old Heavy Breed hens for life-time laying, also 1st among the 4-year old Heavy Hens. This seems like substantial proof of the vitality, health, remarkable livability and life-time productivity of the Warren Strain.

And so again, in official competition which always includes the best of the world's greatest strains of all breeds, Warren Reds demonstrated the inherent value back of this long-famous, progeny-bred strain. The facts speak for themselves.

Old customers know Warren birds have been making winnings like the above and even more sensational ones, year after year. Back of this long record of winnings is a life-time devoted to the study and practice of genetics (the science of breeding). Thus the Warren Strain (because of its distinct characteristics) has become known as, and referred to, as "Warren Reds". By their records and by their performance in small and large commercial flocks everywhere, these birds have established a reputation that is nation-wide in scope.

As a Warren customer, you will receive chicks of the same blood-lines and quality that has made many of Warren's old customers order them year after year, for 14 consecutive years. Warren Reds do make good under a wide variety of conditions, as hundreds of letters in our files testify. Many customers have booked in advance. May we suggest you also book promptly, please, to get Warren chicks at a specified time?

J. J. WARREN
Box 14
NO. BROOKFIELD
MASS.

MAIL COUPON TO DAY FOR FREE CATALOG

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MORE EXACTING THAN R.O.P.

- Entire flock must be free from Pullorum (B.W.D.) by Massachusetts Experiment Station Tests.
- All breeders culled by State Inspectors for health, vigor, and all production qualities.
- Only range-reared birds of large, strong, production type are used.
- Adequate foundation flocks maintained through continual trap-nesting and pedigree records.
- Only R.O.P. males from dams laying 260 to 341 eggs (24 to 30 oz. per doz.) in pullet year for Red Matings. Male pedigree records must show sisters averaging 24-oz. eggs before Jan. 1st of pullet year.
- Only eggs that weigh 24 to 30 oz. per dozen, or more, are placed in our incubators.
- Only eggs from our own breeders are used. We never buy or use eggs from other farms, under any conditions.
- The State R.O.P. Association holds our $500 bond, as guarantee that all chicks shipped are Pullorum free.

MASSACHUSETTS R.O.P. BREEDERS ASSOCIATION
PULLORUM CLEAN SINCE 1929

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WARREN'S MASS.-U. S. CERTIFIED
RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS

You get stock from a flock which has been Pullorum tested by Massachusetts authorities for 16 years without a single reactor. You get the blood of selected families backed by authentic Mass.-U.S. R.O.P. records. You get chicks which have been bred to give you pullets capable of producing high flock averages with ordinary good care.

..and when you buy WARREN'S
ROCK-RED CROSS CHICKS

You are getting stock of a Cross-Bred Mating which has back of it many years of U.S. R.O.P. breeding in both blood-lines. This is very unusual quality in a Cross Mating. Pullets raised from our Rock-Red Mating Chicks have distinguished themselves as layers. The cockerels make unsurpassed barred broilers and roasters. A two-way profit Mating for you.

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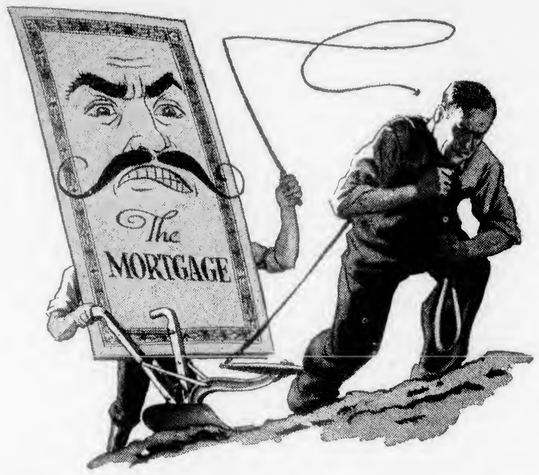


Who'll be the Boss on Your Farm

if you buy that extra land now?

If buying extra land now means you're paying too much or getting tied up with a big mortgage—then watch out.

Mortgages are seldom pleasant company, especially when they're based on inflated land prices. The bigger they are, the worse their disposition. If you take on a big mortgage now, in a few years it may start trying to run the place.

You'll still do the work, of course. You'll plant in the spring—and worry through the summer. But who'll get the crop in the fall? The mortgage? When that happens, you're no longer the boss on your farm—you're just working there.

So plan now to—

Stay in the "Driver's" Seat Yourself

1. Pay up your debts.
2. Don't flirt with land at inflated prices.
3. Build up a cash reserve.
4. Improve your land and buildings.
5. Invest in Victory Bonds.

KEEP YOUR FARM
SAFE AND SOUND
SAVE - DON'T SPECULATE

Prepared by the War Advertising Council and approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture

gradually rather than suddenly begin heavy feeding of this material.

5. It is very unwise to try to "force" poultry to eat corn which the birds do not like, for the taste of moldy corn seems to be a fairly reliable indication of whether it is dangerous. Rather than run the risk of throwing good layers into a molt by starving them into eating poor corn, it is more practical to sell the flock.

Watch for Bobtail Pullets

Be on the lookout for bobtail pullets in your laying flock. It is usually a sign that there has been feather pulling, frequently the start of an outbreak of cannibalism.

Probably the most common method of combatting cannibalism is to attach anti-pick devices to the beak. They prevent picking, but do not interfere with eating.

Debeaking has become very popular since the introduction several years ago of a device which is used to remove a portion of the upper beak. It is electrically operated and cauterizes the beak in the cutting operation.

The use of anti-pick salves or ointments, keeping of oats in a feeder before the birds all the time, extra feeding of scratch grains in the litter, and the feeding of greens or succulent feeds such as cabbage and mangel beets are among other methods used to control cannibalism in confined flocks.

Turkey Improvements Possible

Although turkey production is at record high levels, it is the opinion of T. C. Byerly, poultry specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, that turkeys can be greatly improved in body conformation, uniformity, and other qualities.

The cost of turkey poults, Byerly believes, can be reduced at least a fourth by developing strains of turkeys that excel in egg production and in the fertility and hatchability of eggs. Producers can save a month in the time required to grow prime turkeys of any desired weight and body conformation. Uniformity and early market finish can be improved by early selection of breeding stock.

Because selection by physical appearances alone has definite limitations, Byerly maintains that extensive breeding records must be kept in order to make selections on the basis of egg production, fertility, and hatchability if one is to be most successful.

Cost Cutting Practices

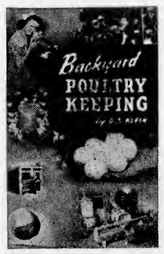
"With feed, labor, and building costs certain to remain high for some time," says G. T. Klein in Feathered fax, "cutting of costs of production through good arrangement of waterers, feed rooms, egg rooms, and so on, remain the only ways to cut costs of producing eggs and poultry. In the next year or two, it will pay to do some thinking and some acting about cutting costs in this way."

BACKYARD POULTRY KEEPING

By G. T. KLEIN

Poultry Extension Specialist
Massachusetts State College

CLOTH,
144 PAGES,
77 ILLUSTRATIONS.



A practical guide book covering all phases of backyard poultry keeping, including plans for houses, brooding, feeding chicks, feeding layers, culling the flock, killing and dressing poultry, and also recipes for eggs and poultry. It is full of ideas which will help the backyarder get the maximum amount of eggs and poultry from his small flock.

Chapters: Should you have a backyard flock?—The poultry house and its furniture—Selecting a breed and getting a start — Brooding chicks — Feeding layers — Raising broilers, roasters and capons — Keeping the flock healthy—How to pick the layers —Other poultry problems—Preparation and preservation of poultry and eggs — Poultry cooking — Ways to serve eggs.

$1.50, POSTPAID IN U.S.A.

Everybodys Poultry Magazine
Dept. 275, Hanover, Pa.

OVER THE *Garden Gate*

WITH UNCLE HENRY

Gardening is fun but after last fall's frost, I breathed a sigh of relief. I really was ready to hang up the hoe, and I had to prod myself to get my storage crops harvested and safely put away for winter's use.

Now, seed catalogs are appearing and I'm willing to admit that I'm running a little garden fever. I plan to plant more flowers this spring, and perennials will appear in increasing numbers.

Tritoma hybrids have me interested. This summer I took special notice of a long established row and their brilliant blooms, ranging in color from faded yellows to burnt orange and reds, appeared in midsummer and lasted until the heavy frosts got them. You will recognize this flower by such common names as Red-hot-poker or Torch-lily. You won't find these fleshy-rooted perennials hardy during severe winters, but I have noticed that when they are planted in a sheltered spot and mulched, they nearly always come through.

The most useful item in any set of gardener's equipment is a good sprayer. The knapsack type of 3 or 4 gallons capacity is almost a necessity, particularly if there are poultry or brooder houses as well as a garden. These sprayers are short lived without good attention.

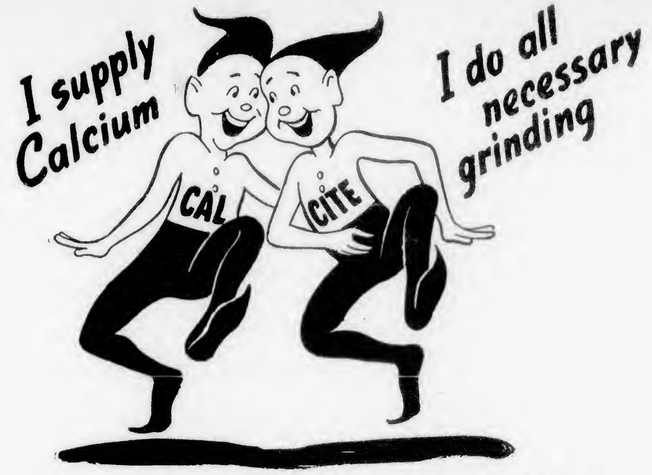
Rinse them out with clear water every time after using, and make sure the water has been drained out. If you want your sprayer to last a long time, coat the inside with beeswax. A friend gave me this tip. Melt a pound of beeswax and pour it into the spray tank while the wax is still hot. Rotate the tank a few times. Coat the inside of the tank well, then pour out the excess wax.

All garden tools respond to good care. Two years ago I made a bad mistake and left my garden tools leaning against the wall in the furnace room. By spring the handles were all loose and one hoe handle was badly warped.

Metal parts should be well cleaned and then protected with a coating of cup grease or oil drained from the crankcase. Paint the wooden handles with some bright color to preserve the wood and to please you next spring when you use the tools again. Colored handles help locate them when they are left lying in some spot of the garden.

Gardens in 1946? Several have asked me if the gardening program would continue now that the war is over. Well, of course it will. I'll have my garden and you will have your garden. Of course we are going to garden now more for fun and recreation with perhaps less fervor to produce a lot of food. We will be more interested in novelties and more willing to devote some precious space to some untried and uncertain crops. I am going to try peanuts again, for one thing.

I got my "flats" out the other day and repaired them and cleaned them up. I also made a couple of new ones out of some box scraps. I want to raise a few more plants this coming spring. There are some new tomato hybrids that I want to try, and the only way I can be sure to have the kind of varieties I want, is to



The Inseparable Lime Crest Twins Help Make Egg Profits

Lime Crest Calcite Crystals are an excellent source of calcium in the form of a dual-purpose grit. Just give Lime Crest Calcite Crystals to your flock as grit, and both calcium and grinding needs are met. Naturally, there's a saving in both time and money.

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Big husky healthy chicks, from "Canadian Approved" flocks which have passed two 100% clean pullorum tests (official) within recent months. For broilers, crosses, New Hamps, Canadian Barred Rocks with many years of selection for back feathering and breast development, and sex-links . . . also Sussex and Sussex crosses if you have a market that likes white-legged chickens. For eggs, New Hamps and Canadian Barred Rocks. Try a shipment—you'll be delighted with the way they live and grow! Write today.

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This model will brood 700 chicks, or house 120 to 140 layers at low cost per bird. Made with kiln-dried lumber in sections.

"Black Leaf 40" KILLS LICE
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3142 Acushnet Ave., New Bedford, Mass.

purchase the seeds early and grow my own plants. There are certain varieties that do better under your conditions than any other. Get a list of the recommended and adapted varieties for your community and mix this list with your own experience. Now, start looking through your favorite seed catalogs, keeping in mind that certain firms specialize in a particular vegetable. Mail order seed purchasing is reliable and when you order early you have a wide selection of varieties.

My basement storage got a little dry and the root crops showed signs of shrinkage. I must watch them more closely and pour a little water on the floor more often. Those crops I stored in the boxes lined with the asphalt-type building paper are keeping very nicely, and next fall I will store all of my root crops, apples, and potatoes by this method. If you haven't tried it yet, perhaps it's not too late. An old milk can will work just as well. The pumpkins and squash are keeping in good condition on a shelf by the furnace.

Christmas is coming and the first thing I think about is the Christmas tree. I want a very pretty one this year, and I want the tree to be old-fashioned. I want my tree to be decorated with shiny red apples; red, green, and white popcorn balls; strings of cranberries and popcorn; and paper chains made by the youngsters. I hope I can find some red striped candy canes, and I wonder what has happened to the long strings of candy beads . . . I haven't seen any for a good many years. I would even like wax candles, but they're dangerous so we will use our electric lights. Anyway, Merry Christmas!

Cooling, Packing and Freezing of Poultry

[Continued from page 10]

in the boxes, they are frozen at sub-zero temperatures and held in rooms where the temperature is slightly above zero. They are usually shipped to markets in refrigerator cars and thaw out slowly about the time they are put on the market. Many a short-held frozen bird goes on the market as a fresh-killed bird, and it is not the least bit objectionable. In fact such birds are safer to ship from the producing areas to the consuming areas than those not frozen. It has happened that a consumer buying a freshly killed bird found that the liver, gizzard, and intestines were frozen.

Drawing Before Packaging

Most of the farm poultry will be drawn before it is put into the freezer. This involves packaging. The nature of the package depends of course upon the kind of bird and the use that is to be made of it in cooking. Roasting birds are drawn and trussed in the usual way, and the neck, gizzard, heart and liver are wrapped in a piece of waxed paper and stuffed in the body cavity. In many cases it is wrapped in freezer paper and either sealed with a cellophane tape or tied with a string. This method does not entirely prevent freezer burn. The cellophane bags that are available are somewhat better for preventing burn, but will probably not compare with some of the rubber materials which will be available again soon. This very thin rubber bag is greatly

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PLANS ARE SIMPLE
These 8 to 40 cubic foot sizes can be built of new or used parts.
Mail $1 bill or check for complete plans and catalog.
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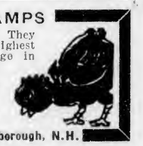
NEDLAR HAMPS



Nedlar Hamps are bred to pay. They lay heavily the year round (highest 7-year R.O.P. production average in breed), are non-broody and have high livability. The ideal combination for high income. Raise Nedlar Hamps in 1946. Some sex-linked and Barred cross. Catalog.
E. N. LARRABEE
Nedlar Farm, Box D, Peterborough, N.H.

stretched over a cylinder, the bird is placed in it, and after the air is withdrawn with a vacuum arrangement, the bag is sealed. This fits closely to the carcass and gives excellent protection even to birds held in the freezer up to a year or more.

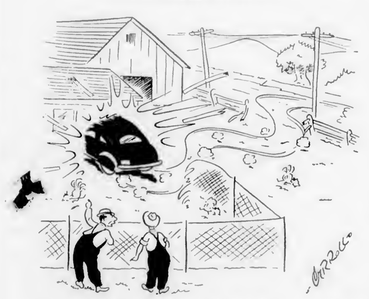
There will be many modifications of these methods. Already in use in a limited way is the stuffing the bird with a bread dressing before wrapping and freezing it. It stays in good condition almost indefinitely if held frozen.

Broilers and fryers are split or cut up before packaged and frozen. For the present, these are wrapped in freezer paper or put in cellophane bags. Rubber bags and other new materials will also be available for this purpose in time.

Freezers to Affect Marketing

The coming of the freezers will have a great influence on the industry. The grower who has a retail route will dress and package his birds at the right time, taking them out of the freezer when they are needed for his trade. It will mean the raising of more early turkeys, and the dressing and packaging of them in the early fall before the rush of the Thanksgiving and Christmas trade comes on. In the frozen condition, they can be held for these markets or for others if prices do not seem to be right. Poultry layers can be killed and dressed when they first stop laying and held for the time that they are needed for the trade. It will help to prevent the market gluts which have characterized the fall season many years.

Poultry raisers will have to think of packages holding three, six, or perhaps more broilers or other kinds of poultry. The coming of the home deep freezer will make consumers look for poultry in quantity. And make no mistake about it, there will be plenty competition in the field. Cooperative dressing plants have been springing up all through the concentrated producing areas. They will be in the field bidding for the dressed chicken business. They will be packaging and freezing in the latest methods. Production and processing costs will have to be cut to the minimum.



"Dadrat this meat shortage . . . that's the third guy this week to drive in here trying to run over a chicken!"

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Science has proved many of the old ideas about chickens to be false, and has made discoveries which save chicken raisers many dollars yearly. For example: Do you know how to save 20% to 30% on feed costs? Is there a certain scientific way to tell which birds make best layers? These, and many other facts and discoveries can be turned into real profits for you. The TRUE, science-proved way is told in Colonial's NEW book—"More Money From Chickens"—priced to sell for $1.00, and sent to you FREE!

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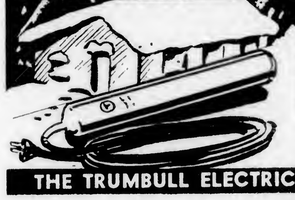

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DUST WITH **HTH-15**
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PROFIT BASED 25 YEARS

READY-TO-LAY PULLETS

15,000 pullets from 6 weeks up to ready-to-lay. All from stock bred for egg production—early hatched, range raised, full of health and vitality, ready to make money for you. Now ready for shipment.

ALL BREEDERS U. S. APPROVED
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BABY CHICKS — Free catalog describes one of finest poultry plants in East. Hatches weekly all year. Place your order well in advance.

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Catalog describes seven straight and several specialized crosses.

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100% BROAD BREASTED BRONZE
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Turkey NOTES

By J. C. TAYLOR

Breeding Hints—Those of you who are after early hatching eggs will be making the final selection of breeders this month. Here are a few reminders for handling the breeders:

Provide 7 to 8 square feet of floor space per breeder. Use one male to every 10 to 12 females.

Don't overlook the importance of having a supply of saddles for the females. Some growers trim the toe nails of the males, generally cutting off the nail on the rear toe of each foot. These measures are taken to prevent tearing of the females at the time of mating.

If you are interested in early eggs, use artificial lights, placing the toms under lights about two to four weeks before the females. This is one of those little things that helps to insure high fertility in early eggs.

Selection of Breeders—Before you market the holiday birds, select the very best for your breeding pens. Familiarize yourself with the standard requirements of the breeds you are raising, and select the breeders according to these standards. Twenty-four to twenty-eight weeks of age is generally the recommended age at which to select your breeders.

Select those showing a minimum amount of pin feathers and those that are well-feathered over the back towards the tail. Pay particular attention to full fleshing over the breast and the distribution of fat. Observe particularly the condition of the eye and retain for breeding only those birds that have the characteristic bright prominent eye of a healthy bird.

If you have been doing pedigree breeding work, do not use records as the only means of selection. Having determined the best birds by the records, select the individual birds on the basis of their physical characteristics with particular attention to health.

Fertility and Hatchability—Increasing fertility and hatchability of eggs is one step in efficient production. A common practice is to alternate toms in the breeding pens. Some growers alternate the toms every day; others alternate once or twice a week. This practice has a definite tendency to increase fertility.

Another step toward better fertility is to prevent toms from fighting and interrupting matings. If breeding pens are kept in adjoining yards, partitions should be carried up high enough so toms cannot fight through the fence. In large flocks where many toms are used, some growers use boards or bags suspended from the ceiling to break up the groups of birds.

Improved hatchability involves correct holding of eggs as well as proper feeding. Plan your feeding schedule for the breeder season, being sure that you will have a supply of the same kind of feed throughout the breeding season. Follow your feeding schedule for the entire season. With the shortages of protein feeds, it is no time to experiment with home mixing. Select a well-known commercial feed and follow the recommendations carefully.

Turkey Research—Turkey growers in California, Ohio, and Connecticut, appreciating the value of research, are solidly behind programs to obtain funds for supporting research in their respective states. All growers should get solidly behind such a program, for money spent in research saves many millions of dollars.

"Made $1178.85 On TRUSLOW CHICKS"

Says Mrs. Jos. F. Hall of Church Hill, Maryland, "Between January 1 and October 8, I made $1,178.85 on my AAA mating Truslow New Hampshire Red hens, in addition to the eggs I used for my family."

Writes a Florida customer who has bought thousands of dollars worth of Truslow chicks: "FOR MY DOUGH IT'S TRUSLOW"

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Big bodied, fast growing Barred Rocks-Hardy New Hampshires—Money making White Leghorns. Officially blood tested and culled. Sexed chicks if desired. Oldest breeding farm in America, established 1882. Write for FREE catalog.

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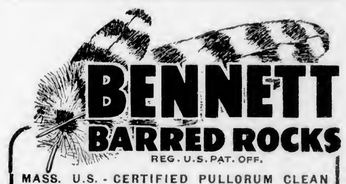

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Get your Barred Rock Chicks from the same breeding that produced 280.79 egg average from 292 qualifying birds in R.O.P. 1945. This is highest egg average for any breed in R.O.P. work. Barred Rocks make choice broilers that grow fast and make economical gains. Some markets prefer Rocks and pay premium prices. Start with Bennett Rocks for more profits. Order at once to avoid delay or disappointment. Write for Folder & 1946 Price List.

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KILL POULTRY *the* EASY WAY

USE KLEEN-KILLER for instant, painless killing. KLEEN-KILLER is completely corrosion-proofed. *Replaceable stainless steel blade* pierces brain, cuts arteries, insures a well-bled carcass. No outside marks or cuts. Saves labor. *Complete outfit only $3.20 postpaid*, includes Kleen-Killer and Kleen-Killing Funnel. *Separately*, Kleen-Killer $2.00; Funnel, $1.42. Order direct. *Immediate delivery.* Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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2 LB. BROILERS IN 8 WEEKS

Write TODAY for complete information and factory-to-you, money saving prices

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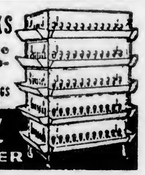


Toxite KILLS Red Mites Bed Bugs

Spray brooder house and saturate litter to control coccidiosis.

Spray roosts and other breeding places. Kills red mites, bed bugs, blue bugs, flies, cockroaches, ants, and similar pests. Use garden sprayer. Treatment usually lasts for months. Also kills nits. FOR COLDS—Spray thick mist over birds in closed house several times a day. Ask your dealer or WRITE.

TOXITE LABORATORIES, BOX 3, CHESTERTOWN, MD.

POULTS

Broad Breasted BRONZE, WHITE HOLLANDS and SMALL WHITES. TUBE TESTED. WRITE NOW. ORDER EARLY.

WOLFORDS TURKEYS, R3, Spencerville, Ohio.

How Much Feed?—Feed represents the major item of expense in raising turkeys. Most cost studies show that feed represents at least 50 per cent of the cost of growing turkeys for market. The University Experiment farm at West Virginia kept careful figures on feed consumption and growth a few years ago; results showed that it takes about 74 pounds of feed to grow turkeys to 28 weeks of age and that it required at least 4½ pounds of feed per pound of live weight during this 28-week period. These figures will serve as a guide for your efficiency in feeding your flock. Has it taken more or less feed to grow your birds?

Blue Backs—Blue backs on turkeys are caused by new feathers breaking off at the base, which permits the seeping of the blue pigment under the surrounding skin, which stains the back a blue color. There is no way to remove this stain. All growers that have experienced this difficulty appreciate how materially it affects the market value of their turkeys. Blue backs are brought about by over-crowding, which may start in the brooder house and sun porches and continue on to the range. Feeding apparently has no bearing on the condition. Giving the poults more room and keeping them active will prevent this trouble in your growing poults.

How Many Hatching Eggs?—Last month I mentioned the subject of lights on breeders as a means of starting birds into production early. This lighting period means that you will get a few more eggs from the breeding birds during the season, as the total number of eggs produced by your breeders under lights will be greater than those produced by breeders not under lights.

If your breeding flock has artificial lights, you can expect in the neighborhood of 50 to 60 eggs per bird, and if they do not have lights, the production will probably run around 40 to 45 eggs. Of course, these production figures are very general, because egg production depends upon the inherited ability to lay and some flocks have been bred for production more than others and, therefore, under good conditions, will give a larger production.

Care of Hatching Eggs—For best results in incubation, select the medium sized eggs weighing around 3 ounces each. Avoid the extremely large and small eggs, as these do not hatch well. Also, do not use any thin-shelled or mis-shapened eggs. They simply take up room in your incubator. Provide enough breeding birds so you do not have to hold the eggs longer than 10 or 12 days before setting.

In holding eggs, be sure the room temperature does not go above 65 degrees or below 50. Also check the humidity of the room. It should be 75 to 80 per cent.

If you are going to hold eggs longer than a week it will be necessary to turn them daily. Ordinary egg cases with duck egg fillers make a very satisfactory way of holding your hatching eggs. Place the small end down in the filler and place the case against the wall at about a 45 degree angle, and then turn it end for end each day.

Live or Dressed?—Under price control, it is no doubt to your advantage to market birds dressed or full drawn and as direct to the consumer as possible. But will you have sufficient labor to dress the birds for market, and will the cost of this labor be such that you can afford to market your birds dressed?

Weather is another thing. If the weather is cool, holding conditions will be ideal for the birds after they have been dressed. Unless you have some facilities for keeping temperature low after the birds have been dressed, you had better think twice as to how you will market.

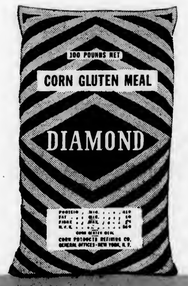
Still another factor is the type of market available. If you are isolated from an accessible dressed market, it will be to your advantage to sell your birds alive.

YES, TOM, when you are fed a mash containing **DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL** you're putting on flesh that's tender, juicy, full of flavor.

Studies at the University of Wyoming give these definite proofs of the value of corn gluten in building a profitable turkey business:

- ★ tender breast texture
- ★ a better fleshed bird
- ★ the most satisfactory quality of juice in the roasted carcass
- ★ superior flavor and taste after roasting

Specify **DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL** in mashes for poults, as well as for marketable birds. Get the undoubted benefits of feeding this rich protein concentrate.



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DISTRIBUTORS OF
DIAMOND
OLDEST AND BIGGEST SELLING BRAND OF
CORN GLUTEN MEAL

LEADER
White Leghorns

Although only three Leader pens were entered in the 1944-45 laying tests, they again demonstrated the soundness and excellence of the breeding that has gone into them for the past 34 years by winning as follows:

3rd High Pen, All Breeds

6th High Pen, All Breeds

Our Western New York pen, third for the country, laid 3,855 eggs and scored 4,120.5 points, an average of 296 eggs per bird!

Our Pennsylvania pen, sixth for the entire country, laid 3,807 eggs and scored 4,002.95 points.

In the highly competitive Leghorn division, Leader pens finished third and fifth for the country.

6-Point Breeding — The dependable performance of Leader Leghorns on hundreds of commercial egg farms is the result of continued breeding for high average egg yield, eggs of good size, heavy fall-winter production, ruggedness, vigor, high livability.

Over 12,000 Breeders

Over 12,000 Breeders, grown on free range the way Nature intended on our 280 acres. Yards are provided for the breeders so that they can go outdoors when weather conditions permit. No Leghorn eggs are bought.

Since 1927, every breeding bird on our plant has been blood-tested. Males heading our 1946 matings are from hens with records of 270 to 342 eggs.

Get our complete story. Write for catalog and prices today!

LEADER FARMS Rt. 2E YORK, PA.

Laying Tests SUMMARIZED

Crooks Red Pen Leads

Eight of the ten leading pens after the first month of competition are Rhode Island Reds, with Crooks Farm's Western New York pen in first position, followed by pens of George B. Treadwell, Harco Orchards, and J. J. Warren. A pen of White Leghorns of Orval C. Groves at the Long Island test is in sixth place, and a White Plymouth Rock entry of Pinecrest Farms at the Rhode Island test made the first ten.

Harco Has High Hen

A Harco Orchards hen at Western New York is high hen to date with 31 eggs for 33.95 points. A Guy Leader hen at Western New York leads the White Leghorns, while high New Hampshire hen belongs to P. R. McCormack.

The pen of Townsend, Inc., at the Maine test leads the New Hampshires. Floyd Poultry Farm's pen at Missouri is high Barred Rock pen. A pen of White Rocks at the Rhode Island test belonging to Pinecrest Farm, is off to a fine start to lead all White Rocks with 332 eggs and 345 points.

Ten High Pens, All Breeds, to November 1—(31 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Crooks Farm	R. I. R.	376	381.80	West. N.Y.
Geo. B. Treadwell	R. I. R.	375	366.90	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	344	364.05	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	342	362.90	Maine
J. J. Warren	R. I. R.	356	353.00	West. N.Y.
Orval C. Groves	W. Leg.	345	348.60	Long Isld.
Crooks Farm	R. I. R.	342	347.70	Maine
To-Lani Farm	R. I. R.	356	347.65	Georgia
Geo. B. Treadwell	R. I. R.	343	346.50	Maine
Pinecrest Farm	Wh. Rk.	332	345.00	Rhode Isld.

High Pen in Each Test to November 1—(31 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Crooks Farm	R. I. R.	376	381.80	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	342	362.90	Maine
Orval Groves	W. Leg.	345	348.60	Long Isld.
To-Lani Farm	R. I. R.	356	347.65	Georgia
Pinecrest Farm	Wh. Rk.	332	345.00	Rhode Isld.
Crooks Farm	R. I. R.	319	332.15	Penna.
Rapps Plty. Farm	W. Leg.	350	331.15	Hunt., N.J.
Cottier's Plty. Fm.	N. H.	350	331.10	Florida
Groves Plty. Farm	W. Leg.	314	324.25	Missouri
G. B. Treadwell	R. I. R.	317	320.70	Storrs
Wirtz Bros.	W. Leg.	309	312.00	Pass., N.J.
Nelson Leg. Br. Fm.	W. L.	343	304.20	Arizona
Foreman Plty. Fm.	W.Leg.	351	294.50	Okla.
Corn Belt Hatchery Incross		261	242.80	Illinois

High Pen in Each Breed to November 1—(31 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Crooks Farm	R. I. R.	376	381.80	West. N.Y.
Orval C. Groves	W. Leg.	345	348.60	Long Isld.
Pinecrest Farm	Wh. Rk.	332	345.00	Rhode Isld.
Townsend Inc.	N. Hamp.	351	331.60	Maine
Floyd Plty. Fm.	Bd. Rk.	322	301.85	Missouri
A. W. Libby	Crossbreds	275	265.10	Maine
Harvey E. Taylor	Wh. Wy.	256	251.60	Penna.
Watkin Quality Hy.	Bf.Orp.	238	229.35	Okla.
Rusk Plty. Fm.	Bf. Min.	249	205.35	Long Isld.
Floyd Plty. Fm.	Aust.	221	196.15	Okla.
Hogan Fms. Hy.	Br. Leg.	219	189.50	Okla.
Rucker Plty. Fm.	Wh. Gt.	189	179.40	Missouri
Miriam Parlin	Lt. Sussex	186	155.70	Maine
Willard Satterfield	Bf.Leg.	175	155.30	Okla.
Phillip Maddux	Bl. Leg.	168	147.00	Penna.
Stephen Costa	Bl. Min.	132	132.45	Pass., N.J.
A. Elchelberger	Bf. Rk.	113	100.40	Missouri
Rhinehart Pl. Fm.	Col.Rk.	105	96.30	Missouri
Walter C. Dobe	Barn.	70	66.45	Pass., N.J.
Thomas Plty. Fm.	Ancona	45	39.55	Penna.

New California Manager

Leonard C. Williams, Long Beach, Calif., has been appointed resident manager of the California Official Egg Laying Test at Modesto, Calif., succeeding James Franklin who managed the test the first five years.

KAUDER'S
PEDIGREED WHITE LEGHORNS NEW HAMPSHIRES

An Unbeaten Team

The team of ten Kauder pens which in 1942 won the Poultry Tribune Trophy with an averge of 265.37 points per bird, are **unbeaten.** They still hold

World's Record For
Highest Leghorn Production
All Birds Entered
Highest Production All Breeds
Over Six Pens

Leghorns are the most efficient breed. They bring the most income per bird. In the light of the above facts

Kauder's Leghorns are the MOST EFFICIENT BUY in 1946

More 1,000 egg hens living at Vineland Hen Test end of 1945 than any other breeder. More lifetime world hen records end of 1945. New World Record 5-year pen.

12,847.85 points

Write today for big free catalog. You will have more margin in 1946 if they come from Kauder's.

IRVING KAUDER
BOX 101, NEW PALTZ, NEW YORK

They Win for Us.. They Pay for You

CROOKS FARM REDS
The Strain the Family Built

Crooks Farm Reds have the highest production average in six years (1939-1945) of Poultry Tribune Trophy Competition—all breeds considered. Our World's Record for R. I. Reds of 3836 eggs for 4089.7 points remains unbeaten. 278.64 egg average from 682 qualifying birds in R.O.P. 1945 shows the same high production averages at home. Superior performance is the reason why Crooks Farm Reds are in demand for poultry improvement and commercial egg production.

Can Book a Few More Chicks for 1946

We can still accept orders for 1946 delivery. Don't delay. Write Today for Free Folder and Prices.

CROOKS FARM, Box 144C, North Brookfield, Mass.

Get WORLD CHAMPION LAYERS on YOUR FARM

Here's proof you can get chicks with proven profit ability

For the past 3 years in Official Laying Tests Mosher Leghorns have led all others for Average Egg Production and Livability. Have set All Time World Records for long Lifetime production. Your Free copy of the new folder 'How to Boost Profits' is ready. Just send a post card to—

MOSHER PEDIGREED LEGHORN FARM
Box 43, South Dayton, New York

Harco BARRED ROCKS R.I. REDS
H. A. RICHARDS OWNER

Harco Reds
Awarded TRIBUNE TROPHY FOR THIRD TIME
268 points, all birds entered

HIGH HEN all breeds, all contests, 376 points Western New York. HIGH RED PEN maine 3826.9 points. HIGH ROCK PEN Maine 3609 points. Rhode Island 3708 points. HIGH ROCK HEN Rhode Island 336 points.

Harco Reds, Rocks and Crosses are also doing an extra nice job for our customers. Catalog.

HARCO ORCHARDS & POULTRY FARMS INC.
R. F. D. 4, SOUTH EASTON, MASS.

High Hen in Each Breed to November 1—(31 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	31	33.95	West. N.Y.
Guy Leader	W. Leg.	31	33.00	West. N.Y.
P. R. McCormack	N.Hamp.	31	31.20	Florida
Pinecrest Farm	Wh. Rk.	28	30.10	Rhode Isld.
Pine Top Plty. Fm.	Bd.Rk.	31	29.80	Rhode Isld.
A. W. Libby	Crossbreds	29	28.05	Maine
Rusk Plty. Fm.	Wh. Wy	27	27.85	Georgia
Watkins Quality Hy.	Aust.	25	26.10	Okla.
Watkins Quality Hy.	Bf.Orp.	22	23.60	Okla.
Davis Hatchery	Br. Leg.	26	23.20	Okla.
Rucker Plty. Fm.	Wh. Gt.	24	22.85	Missouri
A. Elchelberger	Bf. Rk.	26	21.00	Missouri
Rhinehart Plty. Fm.	Col.Rk.	22	20.55	Missouri
Stephen Costa	Bl. Min.	19	20.60	Pass., N.J.
Rusk Plty. Farm	Bf. Min.	24	20.55	Long Isld.
Miriam Parlin	Lt. Sussex	23	19.35	Maine
Thomas Plty. Farm	Ancona	21	18.60	Penna.
Walter C. Dobe	Barn.	19	17.05	Long Isld.
Willard Satterfield	Bf. Leg.	20	16.85	Okla.
Phillip Maddux	Bl. Leg.	18	15.50	Penna.

High Hen in Each Test to November 1—(31 Days)

Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	Test
Harco Orchards	R. I. R.	31	33.95	West. N.Y.
To-Lani Farm	R. I. R.	30	32.45	Georgia
G. B. Treadwell	R. I. R.	31	32.00	Maine
Silva's Plty. Fm.	R. I. R.	30	31.95	Rhode Isld.
Cashman Leg. Fm.	Wh.Leg.	29	31.40	Missouri
Crescent Farm	Wh. Leg.	29	31.40	Florida
Wilson Red Farm	R. I. R.	29	31.40	Florida
Orval C. Groves	Wh. Leg.	28	30.60	Long Isld.
E. B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	29	30.55	Pass., N.J.
E. B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	28	29.85	Penna.
Missouri Val. Pl. Fm.	W.R.	30	29.70	Arizona
Arkwright Plty. Fm.	R.I.R.	27	29.05	Hunt., N.J.
Dryden Plty. Fm.	Bd. Rk.	26	28.10	Storrs
Harco Orchards	Bd. Rk.	26	28.10	Storrs
Floyd Plty. Fm.	R. I. R.	25	26.95	Okla.
Angus J. Urquhart	Bd. Rk.	27	26.85	Illinois

Ten High White Leghorn Pens to November 1—(31 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Orval C. Groves	345	348.60	Long Isld.
Rapps Leg. Farm	354	343.20	West. N.Y.
Holser's Valley Farm	347	338.30	Maine
Dryden Plty. Farm	350	334.05	West. N.Y.
Foreman Plty. Farm	362	333.55	Georgia
Guy A. Leader	332	331.40	Penna.
Rapps Leg. Farm	350	331.15	Hunt., N.J.
Foreman Plty. Farm	361	326.15	Florida
Orval C. Groves	335	324.45	Florida
Groves Plty. Farm	314	324.25	Missouri

Ten High Rhode Island Red Pens to November 1—(31 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Crooks Farm	376	381.80	West. N.Y.
Geo. B. Treadwell	375	366.90	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	344	364.05	West. N.Y.
Harco Orchards	342	362.90	Maine
J. J. Warren	356	353.00	West. N.Y.
Crooks Farm	342	347.70	Maine
To-Lani Farm	356	347.65	Georgia
Geo. B. Treadwell	343	346.50	Maine
C. Nelson Hardy	352	344.75	Rhode Isld.
E. B. Parmenter	343	343.30	Maine

Ten High New Hampshire Pens to November 1—(31 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Townsend, Inc.	351	331.60	Maine
Cottier's Plty. Farm	350	331.10	Florida
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	348	327.40	Florida
P. R. McCormack	302	300.65	Florida
Hubbard Farms	305	296.55	Storrs
Dixie Pines	323	296.35	Florida
Townsend, Inc.	281	293.95	Maine
H. S. & M. E. Twichell	320	291.95	Maine
A. E. Danish	290	289.50	Georgia
Wagon Wheel Plty. Fm.	303	287.60	Rhode Isld.

Ten High Barred Rock Pens to November 1—(31 Days)

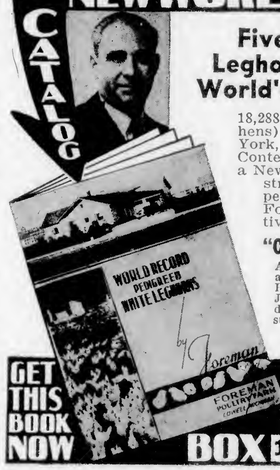
Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Floyd Plty. Farm	322	301.85	Missouri
Pine Top Plty. Farm	323	301.75	Rhode Isld.
Harco Orchards	313	290.05	Maine
Angus J. Urquhart	281	287.15	Storrs
Harco Orchards	288	283.30	Penna.
Rusk Plty. Farm	301	281.50	Florida
Harco Orchards	280	281.05	Storrs
The Berry Schools	303	280.95	Georgia
Dryden Plty. Farm	294	279.35	Storrs
Angus J. Urquhart	268	278.00	Rhode Isld.

Hall Brothers Hatchery established a new record for crossbreds with this pen at the 1944-45 Maine Laying Test laying 3,214 eggs and scoring 3,410.45 points.

FOREMAN'S BIG TYPE LEGHORNS

FREE CATALOG

NEW WORLD'S RECORD!



Five Pens of Foreman Leghorns Establish a New World's Egg Record in 1945

18,288 eggs produced by five pens (65 hens) in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Florida Laying Contests by Foreman Leghorns represents a New World's Record for all breeds and strains. A livability of 98% for the five pens is another record that proves Foreman Leghorns the most productive and profitable in America today.

"Cream Always Rises To The Top"

Additional production honors for 1945 include a new all-time high egg and point score in Pennsylvania and Champion pens in both New Jersey and Oklahoma. The most decisive production victory ever scored by any breed or strain.

CHOOSE TOMORROW'S CHICKS FROM TODAY'S CHAMPIONS

GET THIS BOOK NOW

FOREMAN POULTRY FARM
BOX 106-C LOWELL, MICHIGAN

DUNHAM White Rocks
U.S. R.O.P.

National Champ Hen for 1945:

Laid 323 eggs for 351.95 points. Just missed New World's Record for White Rocks by 3 points.

NATIONAL CHAMPION WHITE ROCK PENS for '43 and '44! High pen New York Western Contest. 2nd high pen for nation. Also High White Rock Pen, Georgia contest. Dunham Rocks now firmly established as America's No. 1 High Production Strain. A dependable source of White Rock flock improvement blood. U.S. R. O. P., and 200-315 egg (R.O.P. Sired) U.S. Certified Chicks. **Pullorum Controlled.**

CATALOG FREE! Explains our trapnest pedigree breeding; shows our champion birds; gives low prices on chick and breeding stock. Write for it today!

DUNHAM WHITE ROCKS Dept. 106 Waynesville, Ohio

TREADWELL REDS
Blue Ribbon Performance

You'll always find Treadwell Reds in the lead of heavy competition. Unpedigreed pullets from our general flock placed second all breeds in 1945 Poultry Tribune Award; high hen all breeds Maine, high Red hen Pennsylvania. Catalog.

George B. Treadwell
R.O.P. BREEDER BOX D, SPENCER, MASS.

Schaible
Rhode Island Reds
Rock-Red Crosses, Barred Rocks
Contest Proven

HIGHEST REDS Outside Massachusetts 1945 Contests. With average points per bird of 254.9 Schaible Reds placed ninth all breeds in the 1945 Poultry Tribune Trophy competition. This average production for all birds entered, five pens or more of one breed, was the highest Rhode Island Red score except for five famous Massachusetts breeders.

Schaible birds also had high Barred Rock Hen Passaic Test, 331 points; High Barred Rock Pen Passaic 3429 points, and second for both Red and Rock pens at Hunterdon with respective scores of 3433 and 3056 points.

Sound progeny test breeding has given these strains their fine reputation with Northeastern poultrymen. Rocks, Reds, and Crosses. Catalog.

LOUIS D. SCHAIBLE
Box E, Shiloh, N. J.

Hunterdon Vineland
Storrs Pennsylvania Passaic

TWICHELL'S NEW HAMPSHIRES

Twichell's consistent Contest winnings indicate remarkable quality. 1945 finals show highest N. H. Pens W.N.Y., Maine and Storrs. Also won FIVE out of TEN in all Contests. One PEN within 35 pts. World's Record. R.O.P. Breeding. N.H.-U.S. Pullorum Clean. Order Chicks Now. Free folder. Box E.

FAST FEATHERING HEAVY LAYING

H.S.& M.E. TWICHELL, EXETER, N.H.

Progeny COHEN'S CONN U.S. R.O.P. BREEDING FARM *Tested*

B.P. ROCKS R.I. REDS

NEW COHEN HIGH in '44-45 Storrs Test

STORRS—All-time high (3501. Points) for Cohen Pen at this Station, crowding the Cohen all-Stations high of 3583 Points, Pennsylvania, 1940-41.

WESTERN NEW YORK — FIRST High Barred Rock Pen, 3039. Points.

Write for Catalog and prices on Barred Rock, R. I. Red, and Red-Rock (Sex-Link) Chicks.

DAVID T. COHEN
DEPT. C, GUILFORD, CONN.

RUTTER WHITE ROCKS
MORE EGGS — BETTER MEAT

Rutter White Rocks have been proven over 8 years to lead the breed for high production, equaling other heavy breeds. Excellent broiler quality, with rapid feathering and growth and clean yellow legs, makes them popular with broiler men. Unusual uniformity and freedom from disqualifications makes them better for flock replacement purposes in hatchery supply flocks. Folder. EVERETT R. RUTTER, Box C, Derry Village, N. H.

LIQUID TATTOO INK. Mark your poultry to prevent thefts. Get a fresh supply of liquid tattoo ink. 25 cents a can, postpaid. Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

Babcock's HEALTHY Chicks MAKE GREAT LAYERS

As Proof We Cite The NEW WORLD'S RECORD Established by Babcock Leghorns at Western N. Y. Test

Topping the previous record by 16 eggs and 53 points our pen of single-comb White Leghorns at the 1944-45 West New York Contest has set a new, all-time, all breed laying record of 1057 eggs, 4336.25 points in 51 weeks. Gratified as we are with this honor, there are in the record of these birds points other than large number of eggs laid which help to prove why you can depend on Babcock chicks for great layers.

These birds were not only great layers, averaging 312 eggs per bird but were large, rangy and had a lot of eggs and feed capacity. Their average hen body weight was almost 5½ lbs. per bird. It is interesting to note that all sisters of these contest birds at home were also large and rangy, with big capacity. Home records are not completed but they show the same high rate and persistency of production as the New World Record pen.

Past Records Indicate World Record in Making

In 1944 we won 1st and 2nd high pens, all breeds, at the Georgia Egg Laying Test. Top pen 3422 eggs for 3526.80 points First and Second High Leghorn pens at Storrs, top pen 3487 eggs for 3580.50 points. Fourth pen, all breeds, at Western New York with 3546 eggs for 3808.35 points. High record hen, all contests with 342 eggs for 371.35 points. These records indicated high performance for this strain and only a matter of time before a world record would be established.

Our Customers Receive This Same Breeding

The sire of the World's Record pen comes from our main line of breeding and 90% of the chicks produced in 1946 will contain his bloodlines. About 50% of the chicks will also inherit at least part of the same breeding as the mother of this pen.

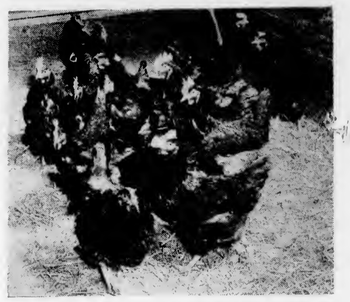
We Can Fill Orders

We can supply chicks for late December, January and first half of February. Also chicks from the first of May on until September 12, 1946. We are completely sold out on White Leghorn chicks for March and April.

Write for Catalog That is Different

It is interesting, truthful and no bunk. Tells you what our chicks will do and won't do for you. Send for yours today if you want Babcock's Healthy Chicks.

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM Route 3 E ITHACA, N. Y.



This pen of Rhode Island Reds, owned by Harco Orchards, laid 3734 eggs for 4080.75 points at the Western New York test to lead all Rhode Island Red pens for the 1944-45 season.

Ten High White Plymouth Rock Pens to November 1—(31 Days)

Owner	Eggs	Points	Test
Pinecrest Farm	332	345.00	Rhode Isld.
Ward Plty. Farm	311	299.35	West. N.Y.
Missouri Valley Plty. Fm.	298	286.25	Arizona
St. Paul Hy.	302	284.85	Florida
Rusk Plty. Farm	284	276.45	Rhode Isld.
A. C. Lawton & Sons	295	273.30	Maine
Dunham Hatchery	267	271.45	West. N.Y.
Lindstrom Plty. Farm	279	257.75	Georgia
Missouri Valley Plty. Fm.	260	253.40	Georgia
Mrs. M. F. Stuever	253	251.90	Okla.

All results, except Pennsylvania and Connecticut, cover the period ending with the calendar month. These two tests figures cover the period from October 1 to October 28.

Fire Hits Farmingdale Test

Fire destroyed 468 heavy breed pullets and half of the plant of the New York State Egg Laying Test at Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y., early on October 27. The loss was estimated at $12,000. The contest is continuing operation with the unharmed pens and the undamaged portion of the plant.

Fowl Typhoid Found in Guineas

An outbreak of fowl typhoid has been diagnosed in guineas on a Delaware farm, according to Dr. Earl N. Moore, University of Delaware. The disease had been diagnosed in both chickens and turkeys on the farm, but not in geese or muscovy ducks on the same premises.

Reports of fowl typhoid among guineas have been rare, but this is probably due to the small size of guinea flocks and failure to make a diagnosis of birds which die. If fowl typhoid exists in a flock of chickens or turkeys, it suggests that guineas on the farm or in the locality should be investigated as a possible source of the disease.

Salvage Marketable Fowls

No matter how well managed a flock may be, there will be some birds going out of condition from time to time. If allowed to remain in the flock, they may become unmarketable and a total loss. The careful flock owner uses such birds or markets them while they are still in good flesh.

Some of the defects to watch for are leg or wing weakness, gray eyes or blindness, extremely pale or yellow head and face, hanging crop, baggy abdomen, and general listlessness. If such birds are removed from the flock as soon as these defects are detected, they are usually in good market condition. If allowed to remain in the flock too long, they may become so thin that they are valueless.

STARTED **PULLETS** 4 wks. old 6 wks. old 8 wks. old Orange size

Floor Brooded by Experts

for your greatest satisfaction and quicker profits. Save weeks and months of time; save brooding expense and equipment; save tedious labor. Careful selection of fancy, healthy, high production bred pullets.

NEARLY READY-TO-LAY EGGS IN 30 TO 60 DAYS

Fancy, floor brooded, 3½ month old pullets that are rugged and beautifully developed; practically every one will become a top-notch breeder or layer. Thousands available weekly the year around.

BABY CHICKS

NEW HAMPSHIRES; REDS; BARRED & WHITE ROCKS; BARRED & SEXLINK CROSSES

Get into the big profits ahead quick with this superfine stock. Vibrant vitality, dynamic growth, speedy, full feathering for quick broiler returns. Amazing livability and high layability for egg profits. Weekly hatches from Pullorum Free stock. Choice of chicks as hatched, day old pullets or cockerels.

BIG DISCOUNTS ON EARLY ORDERS

Preferred shipping dates and substantial saving to the wise poultrymen who place their orders early.

STARTED **CAPONS** 6 wks. old Ready made and almost completely brooded

Cost about same as day old turkeys, bring fancy prices, are much easier to raise and do not require elaborate or expensive growing equipment. They are practically noiseless, have a quiet, peaceful disposition and can be raised along with your pullets. MAKE BIG PROFITS growing one of America's highest priced meats.

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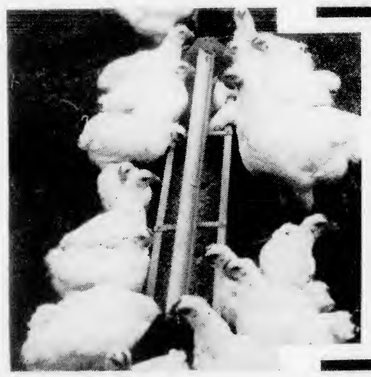

"TOWNSLEY" WHITE ROCKS

First Choice for Meat

Good egg production, too.

Hundreds of poultrymen who demand plump, fast-growing, easy-to-dress broilers or fryers, insist on Townsley White Rocks. We have a real "meat-type" Rock, with egg production greatly improved with pedigreed males from our own R. O. P. project. It will pay you to try Townsley White Rocks. Weekly hatches throughout the year. Catalog free on request. Write T. S. Townsley.

WHITE ROCKS

Townsley Trapnest Farm & Hatchery
Box 671E, WILMINGTON, OHIO
for information and prices.

News Notes

ARMY RESUMES POULTRY BUYING

Yielding to arguments presented by commercial broiler growers, congressmen, the National Poultry Producers Federation, and other poultry groups, the Army Quartermaster Corps agreed late in October to buy up to 1,000,000 pounds of broilers weekly until January 1, 1946.

Broiler growers on the Delmarva peninsula, as well as from other commercial broiler areas, maintained that the Army was not fair to growers when it discontinued buying of broilers less than one month after the set-aside order was suspended on August 25, that having been required to offer their output to the Army, they should have had at least 90 days notice of the Army's intention to stop buying.

When announcement was made that the Army would resume buying in the broiler areas, prices on the Delmarva peninsula climbed from 20-22 cents to 26-28 cents, then settled back to 25 and 26 cents. Actually, not much poultry has been bought, the Army specifications being quite strict, but the mere presence of the Army in the market strengthened prices.

There were no signs in October that broiler growers had begun to readjust their flocks, for the broiler chick movement on the Delmarva peninsula in October was 61 per cent greater than a year ago.

Turkey growers want the Army to do for them what it is doing for broiler producers, for the Army quit after it had bought 50,000,000 pounds of turkeys. Last year, its purchases totaled 120,000,000 pounds.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Dec. 5-9, New York Poultry Show, New York City. Fred H. Bohrer, Marcy, N. Y., sec'y.
Dec. 28 to Jan. 1, Madison Square Garden Poultry Show, New York City.
Jan. 1-5, Uniontown, Pa., Poultry Show, Chas. Hostetter, sec'y., McClellandtown, Pa.
Jan. 14-15, Annual Meeting, Poultry and Egg National Board, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
Jan. 16-20, Boston (98th) Poultry Show, Boston (Mass.) Garden. Paul Ives, chairman of show committee, New Haven, Conn.

$2,000 in Victory Bonds are being offered as prize money in connection with the

"NO, NO, I said 'Cull them,' not 'Kill them'!"

For NEW HAMPSHIRES Write **NICHOLS** of KINGSTON, N. H.

When it's New Hampshires you want we sincerely believe it will pay you to investigate the Nichols strain. Here are New Hampshires backed by a 10-point breeding program that has been for years and is today aiming at these qualities: 1. Outstanding Uniformity of all breeding factors; 2. Beautiful brown eggs of high interior quality; 3. High hatchability; 4. Abundant vitality—high livability; 5. Extremely early feathering; 6. Very rapid growth; 7. Early sexual maturity; 8. Early large egg size; 9. Excellent meat quality; 10. Standard type and color.

Here, too, is a breeding program that is different. For many years a strictly selective program has been carried on which involved the selection of the most perfect specimens from thousands of grown birds for production purposes. This program brought national recognition to Nichol's Poultry Farm because Mr. Nichols has that important "Know-how" in selection which enables him to see all there is in a bird. What's more, he has trained good men to help him. Now we have added a much more intensive selection which measures many additional factors and are backing our entire effort with a complete trap-nest, progeny test program. Here, however, as in the past, the individual bird must prove itself. Male or female, unless it meets the high standards set for our birds for many years it is discarded regardless of family. During the past season we individually wing-banded 34,578 chicks, from which many of our top breeders for 1946 have been picked. We have added trained men with the "Know-how" in this particular field. Combining the two programs into one, we have a new and different breed improvement program.

We do not intimate that this program has brought or will bring perfection: we are confident, however, that we have the key to far greater breed improvement and profits than has heretofore been possible, and what's more, our customers everywhere are telling us so.

WRITE FOR CATALOG— OR VISIT US IF YOU CAN

We want you to see why and how the Nichols Program is different—why you can depend on Nichols U.S. Approved-U.S. Pullorum Clean New Hampshires.

NICHOLS POULTRY FARM, INC.
BOX 12 KINGSTON, N. H.

SPRUCE
POULTRY BREEDING FARM
REDS ROCKS & CROSSES

Highest Quality Chicks From a Superlative Production Strain Trap-nested & Specialty-bred

N.J.-U.S. R.O.P. and N.J.-U.S. Certified represented top cream production in Quality Chicks. That's the kind on which Spruce Farm specializes. Pullets test 225 eggs or better per bird under U.S.-R.O.P. and in Contests, because our program emphasizes Early Maturity, Heavy Egg Production, Large Egg Size, Non-Broodiness, High Livability.

N.J.-U.S. R.O.P. and N.J.-U.S. Certified Rhode Island Reds—Vigorous, mature females, mated to U.S.-R.O.P. Cockerels from hens with records of from 200 to 310 eggs.

U.S. APPROVED **ROCK-'n'-RED** BARRED CROSS

Headed by magnificent Barred Rock males bred for eggs and meat. Inherent Vigor and Vitality guarantees profitable broilers and heavy laying pullets.

98% Livability Guaranteed First 2 Weeks

U.S. PULLORUM PASSED. HATCHES EVERY WEEK. EXPERT SEXING.

Reserve your 1946 Requirements now. Write for Illustrated catalog and price list. We have available mature U.S. Certified Rhode Island Red Breeding Cockerels. Prices on request.

B.B.B.

Spruce Poultry Breeding Farm
2 Canal Road, Bound Brook, N. J.

Featherland

WHITE ROCKS

For beauty and production our White Rocks are ideal. Low in mortality. High in disease resistance. Dressed fowl, broilers, roasters of superior quality. Large brown eggs.

7000 BREEDERS
Mass.-U.S. Pullorum Clean

Featherland White Rock Chicks are full of vitality–bred for quick growth, rapid development and early feathering. Please write for folder.

FEATHERLAND FARM
Box E Sudbury, Mass.

LEMMEN'S LARGE LEGHORNS

WARNING

Shortage of hatching eggs may mean only a limited supply of chicks. Reserve your order now. The past few years the trend among poultry raisers is toward better stock—stock that should assure profits whether market is high or low. To assure those profits in the years ahead, birds that are production bred for eggs and size are needed. We have developed a truly large type White Leghorn for both eggs and meat. Bred from Hanson, Ghostley, KAUDER, up to 355 egg record stock. Benefit of four years Eamesway service. 98%-100% baby pullet guarantee. Triple inspected chicks. Heavy breeds available. Postcard brings 5 color—36 page catalog free. Lemmen Leghorn Farm, Box 1104L, Holland, Mich.

Burpee's Giant PANSIES
Largest and finest, *all choicest colors*, mixed. Exquisitely waved and crinkled. Special--35c pkt. of seeds postpaid for 10c. Send dime today.
35¢ pkt. 10¢
Burpee's Seed Catalog FREE.
W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.
555 Burpee Bldg. Philadelphia 32, Pa. OR 555 Burpee Bldg. Clinton, Iowa

Boston Poultry Show's 4th national cockerel classic. This is believed to be the largest amount ever offered for any feature of a poultry show.

The event is limited to 42 entries, each entry consisting of five cockerels cooped separately. Only seven entries are accepted in each of the following breeds: New Hampshires, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, and White Leghorns, and there will be one class for birds of any other standard variety. All birds are weighed, and deductions are made for over weight. Judging of all birds is done by four judges who work separately, and their scores are averaged into a composite.

Companies contributing to the awards are as follows:

Chas. M. Cox Co. (Wirthmore Feeds), Boston, Mass.; Dailey Mills, Inc., Olean, N. Y.; H. K. Webster Co., Lawrence, Mass.; Hubbard Farms, Walpole, N. H.; Limestone Products Corporation of America, Newton, N. J.; Maritime Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Melini's Vineland Farms Hatchery, Vineland, N. J.; Merrimack Farmers' Exchange, Inc., Concord, N. H.; New England Homestead, Springfield, Mass.; New England By-Products Corporation, Boston, Mass.; New Hampshire Breeder, Sea Isle City, N. J.; Nichols Poultry Farm, Kingston, N. H.; Poultry Tribune, Mount Morris, Ill.; Purina Mills, Springfield, Mass.; The Atlantic Supply Co., Baltimore, Md.; The Beacon Milling Co., Cayuga, N. Y.; The Northeastern Supply Co., Ipswich, Mass.; The Park & Pollard Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Vita-Vim Millers, Buffalo, N. Y.; and Whitmoyer Laboratories, Myerstown, Pa.

CEILINGS STAY

Efforts on the part of the National Poultry Producers Federation to have ceiling prices removed from chickens and turkeys on the grounds that the retail prices did not reflect the decline in producer prices were refused by Price Administrator Chester Bowles on October 30 and again on November 14.

Testifying before the Pace committee on the latter date, Bowles presented evidence that prices of chickens and turkeys were at maximum levels in too many areas to permit removal of ceilings, also that this condition exists at the time of the year when poultry prices are usually the weakest. It was his opinion that heavy fowl and roasters would go to ceilings in the spring.

Unsettled was the problem of gift turkeys. OPA was preparing an amendment to permit the sale of any number of turkeys by any one at the retail price, but only to the ultimate consumer. Turkey producers have insisted on unlimited sales to anyone by anyone at the full retail ceiling. OPA, however, was expected to announce higher prices on eviscerated turkeys.

Higher ceiling prices for eviscerated poultry became effective on November 17, retail eviscerated broilers going up about 2 cents, but no change on fryers or roasters. Light fowl was upped 3 cents a pound; heavy fowl, 1 cent.

"It's supposed to make a big hit with the housewives!"

ORDER THE TYPE OF BROODER YOU NEED from BROWER

ELECTRIC — Economical fan type, heavy - duty heating unit, automatic heat control, insulated canopy. 300-chick cap., 46"x46" $30.50
500 cap., 60"x60" $36.75
With Sterilamp $10.00 extra.

OIL—Twin blast saves fuel . . . entirely automatic . . . safe . . . burner easy to clean. 425 chick cap., 55" canopy, $20.10.

COALMASTER—Large, sturdy, non-clog fire bowl . . . burns hard or soft coal . . . Automatic Thermostat control. 600 chick cap., 56" canopy, $23.20.

WOODMASTER — Burns green or dry wood cleanly . . . oversize fuel chamber holds fire 36 hours. Automatic heat control. Full 500 chick cap. ONLY $22.50.

All prices F.O.B. Quincy, Ill. Send Check or M.O. with Order.
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
BROWER MFG. CO.
Box 3912
QUINCY, ILLINOIS

BROWER WORLD'S LARGEST LINE OF POULTRY SUPPLIES Over 475 Items

See Your DEALER . . or Mail Order Direct

FOR EGGS OR MEAT . . .
DENSMORE Quality Chicks

Backed by 43 years Breeding

VA.-U.S. CERTIFIED WHITE LEGHORNS
For high livability and heavy production of big eggs you can depend on chicks from these R.O.P. sired flocks on Virginia's oldest R.O.P. breeding farm.

VA.-U.S. APPROVED HEAVY BREEDS
For quality broilers or for eggs we offer Production bred New Hampshires, White or Barred Rocks, Rock-Hampshire Cross, from U.S. Pullorum Controlled flocks.

WRITE TODAY for descriptive folder and prices.
DENSMORE POULTRY FARM
Box 267-E, ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

GRANT'S RUGGED NEW HAMPSHIRES

A program of careful breeding and rigid selection have built year-round production, livability and uniformity into the Grant strain. R. I. Reds, Sex-linked Cross, B. Cross. Catalog.

GRANT'S POULTRY FARM
Box C Goffstown, N.H.

PICKWICK PICKERS

Point Way to GREATER POULTRY PROFITS

You realize direct increase in money profits through immediate savings in time and labor by using a Pickwick Poultry Picker. Pickwick does a better job . . . its speed and efficiency is almost unbelievable until you see the machine in operation. Handles chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys.

PICKWICK PICKS POULTRY FASTER, CLEANER, EASIER

Use your regular scald, apply the bird to the rubber fingers on the revolving drum . . . and Pickwick does a clean job! Feathers removed instantly, no barking or tearing the skin. Choose from 3 models built for low-cost performance.

Write for Free Literature!
THE PICKWICK COMPANY
214 Third Street, N.E. Cedar Rapids, Iowa

CONDITIONS

The **egg-feed ratio**, compiled and published weekly by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, shows the number of dozens of eggs required to buy 100 pounds of the laying ration.

Week-Ending	Average Cost 100 lbs. Feed	Average Egg Price per Doz.	Egg-Feed Ratio
Oct. 11	$3.565	$0.498	7.2
Oct. 18	$3.50	$0.508	7.0
Oct. 25	$3.50	$0.518	6.8
Nov. 1	$3.55	$0.518	6.9

Egg Production during October amounted to 3140 million eggs which was 5 per cent below October last year, but 43 per cent above the 10 year (1934-43) average. For the year to date, total U. S. production is also 5 per cent below last year.

Egg Production per Layer in October set a new record for the month of 8.79 eggs. This is the eighth consecutive month during which production per layer has reached new peaks. Average production per layer on hand was 136 eggs, for the first 10 months of this year, compared with 132 last year and 121 for the 10-year average.

Layers in Farm Flocks averaged 357,190,000 birds during October—5 per cent less than in October last year. In the North Atlantic States the decrease from last year was 7 per cent.

Potential Layers on November 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) were estimated to be 542,525,000 birds or 3 per cent more than a year earlier. In the North Atlantic States the increase above last year amounts to 4 per cent.

Shell Egg Holdings on November 1 amounted to only 1,672,000 cases of which Government agencies owned 496,000 cases, leaving only 1,176,000 cases for civilians. Last November, civilian storage stocks amounted to 2,024,000 cases. This year's holdings represent an all-time low for November 1.

Frozen Egg Holdings on November 1 amounted to 180,217,000 pounds, and of this quantity the Government owned 53,681,000 pounds. It is believed that several million pounds will be turned over to the Government against egg drying contracts that will not be completed. Civilian stocks will thus be further reduced in size.

Dried Egg Holdings in storage on November 1 rose to 27,612,000 pounds of which the Government owned 21,295,000 pounds.

Dressed Poultry Holdings on November 1 amounted to 233,954,000 pounds. Government stocks declined sharply to 64,594,000 pounds. The into-storage movement during October amounted to 77 million pounds which is the largest net increase in October on record, being almost twice as large as the 5-year average increase.

Baby Chick Production during October established a new record for that month with the output of a little more than 41 million chicks. This is 43 per cent above October of last year, and is also 5 per cent above the previous peak reached in October 1943. On November 1 there were 28 per cent more chicks on order than on the same date last year.

The broiler chick movement on the Delmarva Peninsula during October totaled 9,047,537 chicks, an increase of 61 per cent over a year ago, according to the Neppco Hatchery Division.

During the first 10 months of this year, the movement totaled 100,167,637 chicks, an increase of 44 per cent over the corresponding months of 1944.

Young chickens on farms are estimated at 821,353,000 birds, an increase of 10 per

"Mom says all Winter Layers Need TONAX"

Used in the Mash

It's quite a drain on a hen to produce each egg. Because of that, she needs Tonax. Tonax provides her with blood-building elements, trace minerals, and reliable stimulants. She must be kept in tip-top condition to continue laying those expensive Winter eggs. Tonax helps her go through that difficult Winter laying period. No "fillers" in Tonax; 100% active ingredients. Only 1 lb. to 100 lbs. of mash. Give your layers the benefit of Tonax. 2 lbs., 75c; 6 lbs., $2; Economy Size, 25 lbs., $7.50. At your Lee Dealer (Drug, Hatchery or Feed Store).

GEO. H. LEE COMPANY Omaha 8, Nebr.

TONAX
Tonic and Conditioner

PRICES
2 lbs. 75c
6 lbs. $2
Economy Size 25 lbs. $7.50

GOVE BARRED ROCKS

★ THE ALL-ROUND PERFECT CHOICE ★

George C. Gove

Perhaps we're too modest! If we were to tell you all the good things our customers say about Gove chicks, you'd be skeptical. Yet a lot of folks "Go to Gove for Quality" year after year and are entirely satisfied.

Why? Chiefly because our breeding program for nearly 25 years has stressed the things that mean money for them—plenty of eggs, big ones, consistently—excellent meat growth—low mortality in development and during production. Those are the main points—besides vigor, growth, quick feathering, body size, etc.

N.H.-U.S. PULLORUM CLEAN

1946 dates are filling up rapidly. Reserve your needs quickly. Write today—Box E, address below

WRITE FOR THIS CATALOG

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TRAIN for SUCCESS in the Poultry Business

Study at home in spare time. Earn extra while learning. . . .

25TH ANNIVERSARY

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY FROM POULTRY

Get ready now—the easy, scientific, inexpensive way! For 25 years, we've been helping thousands to greater success. During 25 years we have trained thousands of students, showing them how to establish poultry farms—how to avoid mistakes—how to cut losses—how to increase profits on established plants—how to have their own small profitable breeding plant and make a good living at it.

PROPER MANAGEMENT AND "KNOW-HOW" MAKES PROFITS ANY SEASON, FOR LIFE

Our courses cover all phases of poultry raising, including plans for buildings, breeding, hatching, culling, sexing, caponizing, marketing, judging, exhibiting, and many others, etc., as planned by Harry M. Lamon, former Senior poultryman for the United States Dept. of Agriculture. Endorsed by leading colleges, poultrymen everywhere. Write today for this Free Catalog, "How to Raise Poultry for Profit." It fully describes courses, methods, service, opportunities, and easy payment plan.

NATIONAL POULTRY INSTITUTE
Dept. 59-6
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YOU CAN SUCCEED.... Send For this Book Today!

ATWOOD'S "ORIGINAL" New Hampshires

Do you want EGG PRODUCTION? Or BROILERS? We have two special strains—both New Hampshires—both good for either meat or eggs. But one strain is ESPECIALLY BRED for broiler users. Both R.O.P. supervised — both superdeveloped with all the good New Hampshire qualities—but each has the EDGE on the other for certain results. Tell us your needs—we can help you.

10,000 Breeders All N.H.-U.S. Pullorum Clean

Straight run chicks—rugged, dependable, original New Hampshires. Our R.O.P. supervised flock is one of the oldest proven production strains in the State.

ATWOOD'S POULTRY FARMS
Box E. Franklin, N. H

Bulkley's S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

A U. S. R. O. P. Breeding Farm.

All males over 200 eggs officially. All females U. S. Certified. Bred since 1915 for livability, large white eggs, large body size and high average egg yield. Officially trapnested. Officially blood tested—(no reactors)

BABY CHICKS — DAY OLD PULLETS
4 WEEKS AND OLDER PULLETS

Write today for 1946 dates and prices.

Allen H. Bulkley & Sons, Odessa, N. Y.

PECK'S

Straight breeds or crosses are produced from foundation strains noted for high livability both as chicks and layers, high hen-housed production, large egg size and good meat quality. R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, Red-Rock and Rock-Red crosses.

WILLIAM C. PECK, U.S.R.O.P. Breeder
BOX R2-C, MADISON, CONN.

"He took one look at the world, and he's been trying to get back in the egg ever since!!"

cent over 1944, but 12 per cent less than the record number raised in 1943, according to a report from the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics on October 22.

The Western states showed the largest relative increase, 20 per cent, followed by the East North Central states with 14 per cent, and the North Atlantic states with 12 per cent.

Farm egg prices on October 15 averaged 42.6 cents a dozen, compared with 38.8 cents a year ago, and 21.7 cents for the entire 1935-39 average.

Egg breaking operations continued to decline in September as a result of cancellation of government contracts for dried eggs. Liquid eggs produced during the month totaled 14,052,000 pounds compared with 81,111,000 pounds a year ago. September production of dried eggs was only one-tenth of what it was last year.

EGG MARKET FIRM

The egg market in New York City, as well as in other leading cities, remained firm in mid-November, there being no indication of any increased movement that might break prices. Some black marketing in large, better quality eggs was reported, and some retailers in the New York area were said to be limiting customers on egg purchases. Prices for pullet and small eggs have strengthened as a result of the heavy demand.

Northeastern co-ops have recovered much of the egg volume that was lost to black market operations during the past spring and summer. One large co-op, which was down to 23 per cent of its 1943 volume, was back to 40 per cent. Another, in New England, down to 23 per cent of its 1943 volume, was back to 75 per cent.

FROZEN EGGS

Some 70 million pounds of frozen eggs have been turned back by the Army to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Best guess is that they will be dried and sold to UNRRA at a reduced price to keep them off the domestic market.

GOALS PROSPECTS

1946 egg and poultry goals are being worked on in Washington, will probably call for 15 to 20 per cent fewer hens, that many less young chickens raised, and a cut back in turkey production to 1944 levels. This year's turkey crop is estimated at 22 per cent greater than last year.

OBITUARY

William C. Taber, chairman of the board of the Urner-Barry Co., publishers of Producers' Price-Current, American Egg and Poultry Review and other market publications, died November 13 at Brooklyn, N. Y., at the age of 88 years. He succeeded his father as editor of the livestock and produce market columns of the old New York Tribune in 1877, five years later went to the Urner-Barry Company, and for over a half century covered the butter and produce markets.

For the Spirit of Christmas...

past . . .

The men who fought so bravely have brought us Victory . . . have made true again the glorious words, "Peace on Earth." To guard that peace . . . buy Victory Bonds.

present . . .

Millions of young men are returning home from war . . . your crop dollars in Victory Bonds will help assure their jobs. Victory Bonds will help prevent dangerous inflation!

yet to come . . .

"E" Bonds pay $4 at maturity for every $3 invested, increase your dollars while they guard them. Buy Victory Bonds for children's college training, for other future needs.

***Buy* VICTORY BONDS**

Everybodys Poultry Magazine

This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement—prepared under auspices of Treasury Department and War Advertising Council

OPA

Regional OPA offices were given authority, starting November 3, to establish area dollar-and-cents ceiling prices for egg cartons, among other types of containers.

OPA has said that the 650 Michigan poultrymen accused of over-ceiling sales of poultry may disregard the letter, sent to them by OPA on September 4, demanding treble damages. Another investigation is being held, and all those found in violation of ceiling prices in selling poultry to Shady Nook Farms, Middleton, Mich., will be officially notified.

ORGANIZATIONS

Edwin Wallis, Liverpool, Pa., was elected president of the Pennsylvania State Poultry Federation at its annual meeting in State College, Pa., on October 24. Other officers elected were Roy Heckenluber, Biglerville, first vice-pres.; George M. Anthony, Strausstown, second vice-pres.; and Robert R. Parks, Altoona, secretary-treasurer.

In an effort to improve poultry disease diagnostic services in the state, a committee was appointed to submit a program for action at the January meeting in Harrisburg. Members of the committee are Walter Lutz, Barto; Mark Witmer, Dalmatia; and Warren Johnson, Nottingham.

Southern States Marketing Cooperative is opening a new poultry dressing plant in Richmond, Va. Membership in the co-op, which operates in the upper South Atlantic states, is now 4,666. Last year it marketed 179,618 cases of eggs.

The Northwestern Ohio Poultry Association's annual meeting at Napoleon, Ohio, drew an overflow crowd of 450 producer members who heard from Manager R. R. Sheppard that the co-op during its past fiscal year handled for 837 active members some 2,154,540 dozens of eggs that sold for $934,495.96. About 15 per cent of the eggs now being sold are cartoned.

The West Virginia Poultrymen's Association, at its annual meeting, elected C. B. Hiett, Moorefield, W. Va., pres.; R. A. Williams, Wolf Summit, vice-pres.; J. E. Saville, Morgantown, sec.; and Nellie Hathaway, Ellenboro, treas.

The Neppco Hatchery Division has adopted a new schedule of dues to meet its 1946 budget needs. Each member hatchery is to pay 1½ cents per hundred broiler chicks shipped into the Delmarva area, and 1 cent per hundred on all other chicks, whether for broilers or flock replacement. The maximum amount of dues to be paid by any member has been reduced from $1,800 to $1,200.

Dorothy McLaughlin began work as home economist of the New England Poultry and Egg Institute on November 5, succeeding Lucille Thompson who had been previously appointed to the position, but who resigned before beginning work on September 1. Miss McLaughlin has been a dietitian at several hospitals, home economist for the New Hampshire Gas and Electric Company, and for the past year city agent of the New Hampshire Extension Service.

A broiler growers division of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council may come out of efforts of various associations of the Delmarva Peninsula to get together.

The New Jersey Poultry and Egg Cooperative Association has started construction of a 32 by 132-foot, two-story building at Flemington, N. J., to be used for its state certified egg marketing program. The building, which is to cost $35,000, will have underground storage for temporary holding of about 2,000 cases of eggs.

The Choice is the Top Breed

MOUL'S NEW HAMPSHIRES

MELVIN MOUL

THE RIGHT BREED TO MEET TODAY'S CONDITIONS

Once again the demand is for quality in poultry meat and eggs. Top profits will go to the producer who can produce quality products most efficiently. That means more care in selecting the breed you raise, more care in selecting the chicks you buy in that breed to make sure your chicks are coming from a breeder who has developed the characteristics that produce the better grades of meat and eggs. Today New Hampshires stand out as an ideal breed—and Moul's New Hampshires bring you the better qualities of this great breed developed to a high degree.

22 Years' Balanced Breeding Is Your Assurance Today

It was 22 years ago that Melvin Moul picked New Hampshires to be the breed he believed just fitted to produce the type of poultry products that would be demanded in the future. Down through the years he held to that belief—and devoted all of his energy and experience to improving Moul's New Hampshires. Today, that belief and that effort has resulted in a strain that is ready to help you make the most of the opportunity ahead.

They Have SIZE and VIGOR

Moul's New Hampshires are big birds. Bred and developed in our invigorating New Hampshire climate, they have the stamina to stand up under heavy production.

They GROW FAST—

and feather evenly—two very important characteristics in producing top profits as broilers.

They LAY LOTS of EGGS

and in addition as a result of continuous care in breeding, they lay large, well shaped eggs—the kind that bring top grade prices.

Good Type and Color

In developing Moul's New Hampshires as a "business" breed we have also been able to maintain good breed type and color.

CATALOG Brings Complete Story

Now that we must aim at better and better quality to obtain the most in profits, it will pay you to get the full story of Moul's breeding and the results it is providing for thousands of customers. Our catalog tells it. Write for your copy today.

MOUL CROSS BREEDS

To accommodate broiler raiser customers, we produce Rock x Hampshire chicks. A product of New Hampshire pullets of our best breeding mated to select Barred Rock males. These chicks inherit many of the qualities developed in our 22 year breeding program. While primarily intended for broilers, the pullets do make fine layers.

WRITE TODAY — for Catalog and Price List.

MOUL'S POULTRY FARM
Box E, Exeter, New Hampshire

R. I. REDS and BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

U.S.R.O.P. Matings (R.I. Reds and Barred Rocks)
Special Matings Reds & Rocks (R.O.P. Candidates)
Commercial Matings Reds & Rocks (R.O.P. Sired)
Sex-Link or Barred Cross (Rocks & Reds of our own breeding)
Fast Feathering Reds (Genetically-fixed)

HERE'S A POST WAR TIP
There is going to be a big demand for extra well-bred chicks this season because of the need for increased efficiency in poultry production. Your poultry profits will depend on the quality of your chicks. Start right this year with Mount Fair Chicks.

Matings for Foundation Breeding, Flock Improvement and Commercial Production.
U.S. R.O.P. matings and Special Mating make an ideal source of chicks for foundation breeding or flock improvement. Commercial matings are making good for commercial production.

Genetically Fixed Strain of Fast Feathering Reds.
A development of several of our best production families in which faster and more even feathering has been genetically fixed. This new strain feathers almost as fast as Leghorns.

You Get The Facts From Published Records.
We probably publish more records than any other breeder. Catalog gives 10 years records on livability, egg size, body size and egg production. Write today for catalog and prices.

MOUNT FAIR FARM BOX 101-C WATERTOWN, CONN.

KEN-LA FARMS
NEW HAMPSHIRES CAN LAY THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

When you take good birds like Ken-La Farms New Hampshires that "can lay their weight in gold," you need only add good management to head for clear profits. Ken-La birds combine livability, uniform growth, early maturity and early feathering with heavy year-round production. Also Barred Cross for meat. Catalog.

N.H.U.S.
PULLORUM CLEAN
KEN-LA FARMS
R2-B Claremont, N.H.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Hanson or Large Type			
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$10.00	$18.00	$5.00
Black Minorcas	10.00	18.00	5.00
Bar. & W. Rox Cross Wy.	15.00	18.00	15.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	17.00	22.00	15.00

Heavy Mix $13-100; ASSORTED BROILER CHIX, $11-100 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B. W. D. 100% live delivery. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy.
C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box E, McAlisterville, Pa.

Maule's GIANT Asters 5 Packets 10¢
Wilt-Resistant! Favorites all over America! 5 choicest colors, a full-size 15c-Packet of seeds of each, all 5 sent postpaid to you for only 10c—to get acquainted. Send dime today!
RED, WHITE, BLUE, PINK, PURPLE
Maule's Seed Book Free—Tested, guaranteed seeds; all best flowers and vegetables for bumper crops. The Old Reliable Seed House.
Maule's SEED BOOK FREE
WM. HENRY MAULE
184 Maule Building, Philadelphia 32, Pa.

Herman Demme, Sewell, N. J., is president; G. E. Zich, Flemington, secretary-treasurer.

The New Jersey Poultry Breeders' Association was organized November 15 at New Brunswick with Louis D. Schaible, Shiloh, pres.; Philip Alampi, Woodstown, vice-pres.; and Howard L. Woodward, Englishtown, secretary-treasurer.

The Producers Association, Versailles, Ohio, held its annual meeting on November 9 with 900 members and friends in attendance. From Manager Ralph M. Crooks they heard that the co-op in its last fiscal year sold 137,498 cases of eggs and 991 coops of poultry for a total of $1,767,356. Patronage credit checks for $13,662 on 1942 sales were issued to members.

PEOPLE

E. B. Heaton, who resigned as secretary of the Institute of American Poultry Industries after 19 years with that organization, has been appointed assistant to Harrison F. Jones, executive secretary of the National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association.

POULTRY AND EGG BOARD

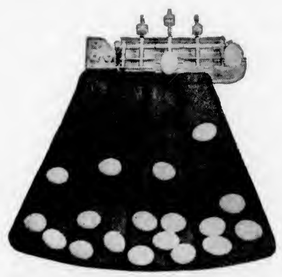
More than 200,000 leaflets on chicken, turkey, and eggs were distributed by the Poultry and Egg National Board during September and October to newspaper and magazine editors, teachers, nutritionists, dietitians, and radio food commentators. Holiday poultry cookery demonstrations have required substantial quantities of the folders.

With the addition of several hundred dietitians and home economics teachers to its list, the Board's key publicity contacts now total 15,344. All of these represent individuals to whom the public turns for information on cookery, nutrition, and meal planning.

C. F. Smith, the Board's eastern manager, recently arranged for future poultry products publicity with King Features Syndicate, reaching 10 million consumers; supplied chicken and turkey recipes to the New York Sunday Mirror which reaches an audience of 1,800,000 consumers; furnished articles on egg grading to the New York Herald Tribune and the New York Times; and prepared articles for several trade papers.

The retail merchandising committee, set up by the Board, will study consumer buying habits, proper location of the poultry department within the store, refrigerator design, packaging, and the effectiveness of various types of store promotion that might be used in moving larger amounts of poultry products.

Members of the committee are C. B. Denman, National Association of Food Chains; R. M. Kiefer, National Assn. of Retail Grocers; D. K. Broadhead, Safeway Stores; M. C. Small, National Turkey Federation; Neil V. Tuttle, Independent Grocers Alliance Distributing Co.; J. R. Hulbert, National Retailer-Owned Grocers, Inc.



This gravity-type egg grader, with a capacity of three to six cases per hour, depending upon the skill of the operator, has been announced by the Brower Mfg. Company. It sorts eggs into four grades, includes adjustable weights, has a molded sponge rubber tray to reduce egg cracking, and is constructed of aluminum.

ALGER "Golden Hamps"

A Great Rugged Strain At Its Highest Productivity

Our original native strain bred pure and true to establish the natural Golden Color, inherent ruggedness and productivity of the original fowl. Broilers dress out beautifully. Pullet mature early, quickly lay fancy grade eggs. Great vigor and livability.

Mass.-U.S. Approved Pullorum Clean
Big, strong chicks from 9000 extra choice breeders on our own farms will give you a genuine flock of light-colored, fast-feathering, meaty, rugged, profitable birds. Only strong, sturdy chicks shipped with a guaranteed 98% livability 1st 3 weeks. Write for big, illustrated Catalog, free.

Trade-Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. ALGER Golden Hamps

ALGER FARMS
Sanford E. Alger, Jr.
Box 10
BROCKTON 5, MASS.

Stop Picking

Pre-war Aluminum HELMETS
More comfortable, more efficient than ever before. Positively prevent picking. No interference with growth or production. Light, safe, easy to attach.
SAMPLE FREE.

PRICES, $2.95 per 100 $27.50 per 1000 POSTPAID

PRE-WAR ALUMINUM OPTIKS
Simple, effective; stop picking and fighting. Birds readily perform all natural functions. Light, strong and durable. Easy to put on. Economical. Ask your dealer or write direct.

NATIONAL POULTRY PRODUCTS CO.
581 Sixth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.

Mayos CHICKS Bring You Profits

Extra dollars in your pocketbook this year if you invest in Mayo's profit-producing chicks. Thousands of satisfied customers. Famous for fast growth, even feathering and egg production. Reds, New Hampshires and Crosses. Mass. (U.S.) Pullorum Clean. U. S. Approved.

JAMES MAYO Box E, Boxboro, Mass.

Burpee's GIANT Fluffy-Ruffle PETUNIAS

Exquisitely ruffled and fringed, richly veined, 5 in. across. Glorious hues of Scarlet, Rose, Pink, Lavender, Copper, Salmon, etc. Special--a 25c-Packet of Seeds postpaid for only 10c. Send dime today!
25c pkt. 10¢
W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.
SEED CATALOG FREE
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PRICE SUPPORT

Price support plans to enable the poultry industry to adjust its production to peacetime needs in an orderly manner received considerable attention on the part of poultry leaders and Washington officials during the past two months.

Testifying before the sub-committee (Pace Committee) of the House Agricultural Committee in Washington on October 17 for the National Poultry Producers Federation, Dr. Alfred Van Wagenen, Trenton, N. J., agreed that a support program was necessary on eggs if a surplus of eggs occurred, but that "the price at which support is given must be such that production is reduced in an orderly manner to domestic consumption levels during the life of the Steagall Amendment," which requires government support of egg prices at 90 per cent of parity for two years after the war.

Dr. Van Wagenen further recommended that eggs purchased should be dried and frozen and completely removed from the country at the earliest opportunity, that the government egg buying be done on a graded basis, and that under no circumstances should inedible eggs be purchased.

The Federation recommended renewal of Army purchases of broilers in the formerly restricted areas through the end of this year, also renewal of Army purchases of turkeys in the formerly restricted areas to support prices at least at cost of production during the marketing of the 1945 crop.

Congressman Stephen Pace revealed on October 30 that the U. S. Department of Agriculture was working on a $75,000,000 support program for chickens and turkeys for the balance of the year, but later reports said that the plan had been sidetracked.

One scheme, advanced by the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, the National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association, Farmers Union, and others, would permit egg prices to drop to whatever the market levels would be, but at the end of the year, poultry raisers would present sales slips to the U. S. Department of Agriculture to receive payment for the difference between what they actually sold the eggs for and the price at 90 per cent of parity.

Advocates of this plan say that the low prices would bring about a readjustment in flock size, that it would keep the government out of the egg business, that it would encourage egg consumption, and that the government would not be holding millions of cases of eggs for which it would have no use.

Others see the plan as being extremely costly because it would involve a lot of detail work making payments and preventing fraud. More than that, it could lead to complete production control, the establishment of quotas, and penalties for those poultry raisers who exceed their quotas.

THE TRADE

Donna Jeanne Reck has returned to her old position of sales manager, New Madison Incubator Co., New Madison, Ohio after serving 10 months in the Frigidaire division of General Motors at Dayton, Ohio. Miss Reck will assist in the company's postwar expansion program which includes a new factory building, new offices, and an electrical department.

Donna Jeanne Reck

WE LIVE! WE GROW! WE LAY! WE PAY!

DAVIS CHICKS
PROFIT PRODUCERS ON THOUSANDS OF FARMS

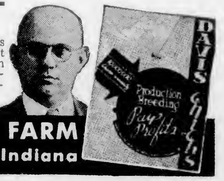
You'll Have Many Uses for Davis Chick Profits
Enjoy success with thousands of Davis customers in raising poultry for profit. Those extra chicks that live and those extra eggs you get from Davis chicks are clear profit. With the war ended there are many new comforts you'll want to make your home a happier, more comfortable place to live. Let Davis chick profits help you get more of the things you want.
Robert S. Davis

For Eggs (and Eggs Will Pay)
Davis BIG TOM BARRON LEGHORNS
Many importations of breeding stock from Tom Barron of England and their use has produced these big, rugged Tom Barron Leghorns. Deep bodied birds with plenty of natural capacity for a lot of big eggs, they are capable of living and producing those extra eggs that you want.

Also Davis Brown, Buff Leghorns, Minorcas, Anconas
All egg production breeds well known for their commercial egg production performance. Healthy stock from rigidly culled, bloodtested breeders. They will give you excellent winter laying and the extra eggs will cut down on the feed bill.

For Meat (and We Need Meat)
DAVIS HEAVY BREEDS
Davis Barred or White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes and other popular heavy breeds are excellent examples in their breed. Bred and selected for dual purpose of meat and eggs they have a proven performance for rapid growing meat birds or heavy egg production.

FREE CATALOG—
Let Me Send You This Helpful Book Today
Free catalog gives profit-making tips and helpful information. Write for it Today and our reasonable prices on sexed or unsexed chicks. We guarantee 100% live delivery, pay postage, ship C.O.D.



DAVIS POULTRY FARM
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WARNER Electric BROODERS

RAISE MORE & BETTER CHICKS
When you SEE these WARNERS at your dealers, you're looking at a Brooder that's raised millions of chicks . . . with low mortality . . . less work & worry . . . no fuss nor fans . . . safe as sunshine . . . at low operating cost. Free folder tells all about amazing "Warner" patent that diffuses and circulates radiant heat at low current cost. Write today.
THE NATIONAL IDEAL CO., 906 Summit St., TOLEDO, OHIO

NEW HAMPSHIRES by GADD They're GOOD!
If you're interested in profit-making chicks, order your Gadd New Hampshires today! Bred for quick, consistent growth and heavy production, they've given poultrymen pleasing results for 23 years. You'll agree that "By Gadd — They're Good"! 7000 breeders—N.H.-U.S. Approved—Pullorum Clean. Free Folder. Thomas B. Gadd, Box 6, Plymouth, N. H.

BABY CHICKS MISNER'S Hatching EGGS
R. O. P. WHITE LEGHORNS
20 Years of Intensive Breeding has Produced Families with Established Misner Characteristics — Sustained High Egg Production — CHICKS AVAILABLE NOW. Place your order now. Write us today.
MISNER'S POULTRY PLANT
LYCOMING CREEK ROAD, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

BACKYARD POULTRY KEEPING—By G. T. Klein, Mass. State College. A complete guide for town and city folks who wish to supplement the wartime food supply with fresh eggs and poultry from the backyard flock. Well illustrated, cloth. $1.50 postpaid. Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

Poultry Breeding Applied—By F. A. Hays and G. T. Klein. A new book explaining breeding principles in simple language. Tells methods used to bring Mass. State College flock production from 100 to 240 eggs in 20 years. Cloth, $2.00. Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

CUT CUT CUT
KA-DA-KUT
I sure like it in my mash

When egg production starts to "slide down" due to your older hens "going stale" on their feed — and when you want to "step-up" pullet egg production — try KA-DA-KUT Tonic Powder in the mash.

Use KA-DA-KUT only a few days each month in wet or dry mash. It acts as a general stimulent, appetizer and tonic.

RUSSELL'S KA-DA-KUT contains 18 different drugs, chemicals and trace minerals, all accurately compounded for specific and definite purposes. It's an honest to goodness tonic.

ONLY 1 POUND TO 100 POUNDS FEED

Feed KA-DA-KUT to Growing Pullets

Use KA-DA-KUT Tonic Powder in the mash for growing pullets and for quick maturing broilers, as well as laying hens. Prices—1 lb. 65¢; 2 lbs. $1.00; 6 lbs. $2.50; 15 lbs. $6.00. If your local Russell dealer cannot supply you, then order direct. We pay the postage.

I. D. Russell Laboratories
DEPT. 1101 KANSAS CITY, MO.

BELL'S
Pa. R. O. P.
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MONEY BACK GUARANTEE
WALKER REMEDY COMPANY, Waterloo, Iowa

E. C. Foreman

E. C. Foreman, Michigan breeder, not only placed two pens in the top 10 pens of the country for the 1944-45 laying test year, but also won other outstanding honors. Foreman Leghorns established a new all-time high egg and point score in the Pennsylvania test, also came through as the champion pens in both New Jersey and Oklahoma.

Five pens (65 hens) entered in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, and Florida laying tests laid 18,288 eggs and came through with a livability record of 98 per cent.

General Mills Farm Service Division has begun construction of a new building at Butler, Pa., with 14,000 feet of floor space. It will include bulk grain bins with a capacity of 19,500 bushels, facilities for mixing and grinding grains, salesroom, and office.

"This new building is part of our overall expansion program," declared LeRoy Jamison, president of the Farm Service Division which operates some 100 stores distributing animal and poultry feeds, flours, field seeds, as well as other farm supplies, and performing such services as custom grinding and mixing for farmers.

William H. Wilson

William H. Wilson has been appointed poultry specialist of Hubbard Farms, Inc., according to Leslie Hubbard of the Lancaster, Pa., branch. A graduate of Pennsylvania State College, Mr. Wilson was first associated with the Production Credit Corporation. For the last eight years, he has served as assistant county agent in Bucks and Montgomery counties for the Pennsylvania Agricultural Extension Service. In his new position, Mr. Wilson will co-ordinate his efforts with those of Wilbur Barger, who has served as poultry specialist for the Lancaster plant for the past several years.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Massachusetts poultry seizure act, which went into effect early this year to enable state institutions and hospitals in Massachusetts to obtain poultry during the chicken meat shortage, was suspended on October 4 by Governor Tobin.

Some 243 hatcheries in the National Turkey Improvement Plan incubate turkey eggs, according to a list compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the benefit of turkey raisers participating in the plan. Oregon leads with 34 hatcheries incubating turkey eggs. New York has 24, and is the leading state in the Northeast.

"Getting Started in Poultry Farming," is the title of Extension Bulletin 679 recently published by Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. The bulletin is written primarily for persons with little or no experience, with a small amount of money, and with a desire to become a poultryman.

Virginia poultrymen and livestock growers are planning to ask the general assembly to provide funds for the establishment of a state-wide system of disease diagnostic laboratories.

Turkey dressing plants at Thief River Falls, Minn., made an effort to recruit 30 to 40 of the town's business men and others to work each evening from 7 to 11 o'clock because the usual supply of workers was lacking.

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Science MARCHES ON

By CARL H. SCHROEDER

The Utilization of Buildings and Equipment was studied by A. L. Porry (Equipment Needs and Uses on Maine Poultry Farms, Miscellaneous Publication No. 591). In 1942 only 62 per cent of the laying house capacity was used. Efficiency in the utilization of laying houses increased with the size of the flock. Flocks under 300 used only one-third of their laying house capacity. Flocks over 1,200 were twice as efficient in this respect.

Size of flock did not have an appreciable influence on utilization of brooder houses. The brooder house capacity utilized amounted to 30 per cent, but broiler producers used 67 per cent of the brooder capacity during the year.

Of the large operators, with flocks of over 1,200 layers, about one-third had summer laying shelters. This popularity of laying shelters is interesting, because such relatively widespread acceptance of this type of structure is usually based on merit.

About 8 per cent of those having flocks of 600 and more raised their birds without range while 71 per cent of the broiler producers used no range. The average number of chicks was 547 per acre of range.

* * *

The value of yellow color in Leghorn Pullets was studied by H. Temperton and F. T. Dudley at the British National Institute (Harper Adams Utility Poultry Journal, Vol. 30, N.S. 2, p. 24). The results failed to support the popular belief that the intensity of yellow pigmentation in the beak, rim of the eye, shanks and skin are a tell-tale of good constitution, health, future egg production or final body weight. Unfortunately the number of birds involved was hardly sufficient to stamp the results as conclusive evidence.

Color of the eye, and shape of the pupil are reported to be unrelated to health and future performance and body weight. It seems this latter observation could stand further, more exhaustive inquiry with a larger number of birds.

The conclusion that yellow color is not associated with health and future performance does, however, not by any means constitute evidence refuting the generally accepted observation that sick birds tend to lack good yellow color. In other words, pale birds can well be healthy, but sick birds can be pale, and often are. The latter can be verified by anyone who has seen the effects of coccidiosis on shank color.

* * *

A mold against Paratyphoid and Pullorum Disease? The publicity given penicillin as a miracle worker against a variety of bacterial diseases, has raised hopes that other molds will be found against other diseases.

Dr. L. Rosenthal, of the Zion Hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y., has isolated a mold from human hair which acts antagonistically against the germs responsible for typhoid and paratyphoid (Science, Vol. 102, No. 2642, Aug. 17, 45). Animal experiments are under way to study the effectiveness of this mold. Some day, somebody will find something against these scourges of the poultry industry. Here is hoping that Dr. Rosenthal is on the right track.

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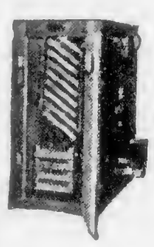

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The Home Page

Betty Neal
Editor

Care of Christmas Gift Plants

Many plants are given at Christmas-time. Some of these which normally would bloom all winter, or for several years, die from having the wrong kind of care.

The Christmas poinsettia is easy to keep alive, but it is more difficult to produce a satisfactory specimen for the following winter. As soon as the leaves fall, the plant should be placed in a cool cellar and watered only once a week for about four months. Re-pot in the late spring, cutting back the woody portion severely. After that, apply water more frequently. As soon as the temperature drops no lower than 70 degrees, the pot may be sunk into the soil and left there until fall.

The Christmas cactus is an excellent house plant if it is not watered too frequently. Especially when the plant is in bloom, water should be applied sparingly. If the buds show a tendency to fall, spray the top of the plant while keeping the soil relatively dry.

Peperomia, which have thick, waxy leaves and seldom grow over 12 inches tall, do best where temperatures are high and the light poor.

Homemade Toys

Spool Board—In a bread board, bore holes and force in meat skewers to the proper height to allow ordinary thread spools to slip on. Paint the wooden spools different colors and have the pegs painted similarly to give the child practice in matching color.

Doll Carriage — A large grape basket mounted on wooden axles, to which wooden wheels are screwed, makes an excellent baby carriage for sister's pet doll. Handles are from a discarded yard-stick or window-shade stick, with a piece of broom handle for the hand rest. Paint the carriage and make a pad of cotton and cloth for the inside.

Farm Cart—For the small boy a simple, substantial cart can be made by mounting a soapbox (about 8 by 14 by 20 inches) on axles. Wooden wheels 6 inches in diameter cut from 1 inch thick wood. Bolt a front axle to the wagon at the center front for easy steering and attach a tongue or rope for pulling.

Spool String — Small spools painted bright colors and strung on twilled tape will be liked by the smallest child.

Drum—A coffee can opened at both ends with pieces of an old inner tube or chamois drawn over the ends and laced together with heavy string, makes an effective small drum. Braid cords to hang the drum around the neck. Provide two drumsticks 10 inches long of a ½-inch thick rod. Cover a wad of cotton with cloth and tie tightly to one end of each stick.

Practical Helps

When making your own glass curtains, be sure to cut off the selvage edges before hemming. This little extra trouble in the sewing will avoid the disappointment of puckery edges after laundering. Selvages are more tightly woven than the rest of the fabric and so tend to shrink more in washing.

Rayon, cotton and linen yard goods shrink more lengthwise than crosswise, has been found, by experimentation, at the Kansas Experiment Station. Many rayon fabrics are not stable like linen and cotton, so cannot be pre-shrunk by wetting.

A shoe bag hung in the kitchen is a convenient place in which to keep children's mittens, caps and overshoes.

Evergreens bound about a string of sleigh bells make a doorbell as well as a cheery trimming for the front door during the Holiday season.

In place of the traditional wreath on the front door or at the window, tie several sprays of evergreen branches together, and decorate them with ribbons, berries, cones or shiny bells.

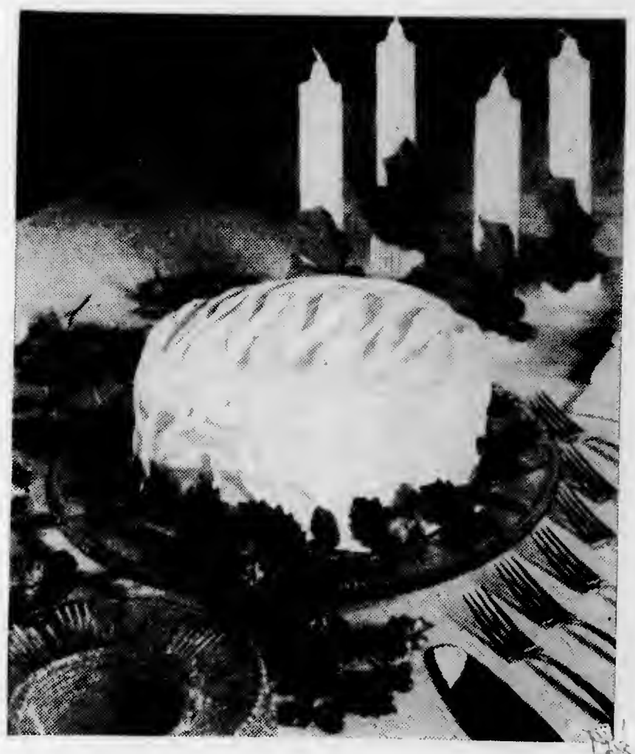
Recipe of the Month

Christmas Night Cake

2 cups sifted cake flour
2 teaspoons double-acting baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons butter or other shortening
1 cup sugar
1 egg, unbeaten
¾ cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift together three times. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually, and cream together well. Add egg and beat very thoroughly. Add flour, alternately with milk, a small amount at a time, beating after each addition until smooth. Add vanilla. Bake in greased pan, 8 by 8 by 2 inches, in moderate oven (350° F.) 50 minutes. Spread Seven Minute Frosting on top and sides of cake.

This cake may be baked in two greased 8-inch layer pans in moderate oven (375° F.) 25 minutes, or in 2 dozen greased cup-cake pans in moderate oven (375° F.) 20 minutes. Double recipe for three 10-inch layers and bake in moderate oven (375° F.) 25 to 30 minutes.



Seven Minute Frosting

2 egg whites, unbeaten
1½ cups sugar
5 tablespoons water
1½ teaspoons light corn syrup
1 teaspoon vanilla

Combine egg whites, sugar, water, and corn syrup in top of double boiler, beating with rotary egg beater until thoroughly mixed. Place over rapidly boiling water, beat constantly with rotary egg beater, and cook 7 minutes, or until frosting will stand in peaks. Remove from boiling water; add vanilla and beat until thick enough to spread. Makes enough frosting to cover tops and sides of two 8-inch layers, or top and sides of 8 by 8 by 2-inch cake (generously), or about 2 dozen cup cakes, or top and sides of small angel food cake. To cover top and sides of three 10-inch layers, prepare this single recipe twice.

Canned orange juice tastes more like the fresh juice, if air is beaten in with an egg beater before serving.

Raisins make a handy sweet for packed lunches. Most people like them and they provide natural fruit sugars, iron, other minerals and B vitamins.

Without weather stripping around the average window, a crack exists that is equivalent to the size of a common brick. In an ordinary home with 22 windows these cracks would make an opening as large as a kitchen sink. Weather stripping windows and doors is an important way to cut heat losses.

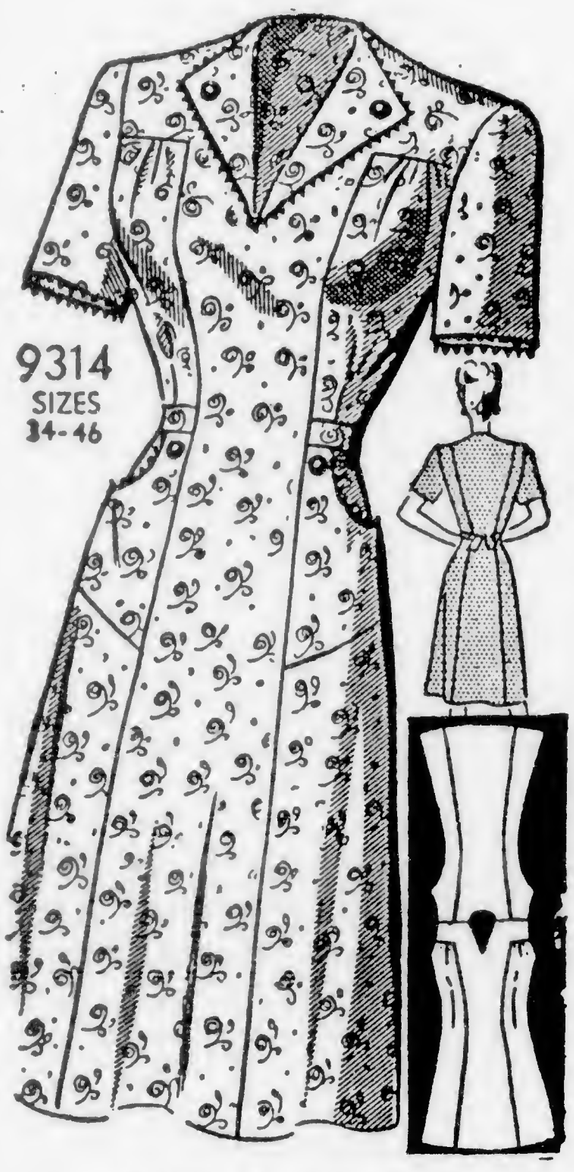
The less tender cuts of meat should always be cooked with water, and can be made more tender by pounding or by cooking with an acid such as tomato juice or vinegar.

Hanging Dress Alone

Sometimes it is impossible to secure help to even a skirt hem when it sags or is too long. An easy way is to select a drawer, the top of which comes about half way between hip and knee, and pull the drawer out about 6 inches.

Stand straight and tall, and while moving the arms as little as possible, place a row of pins in the skirt even with the top of the drawer as you turn slowly around. When the dress is removed you can then measure a second line parallel with the first which will be the new bottom line for the skirt.

A table edge can be used, but it is difficult to find one of the right height and one that has a straight, rather than a beveled or rounded edge.



Trim House Dress

This very attractive house dress fits neatly at the waist but there is no waist seam to fit. The revers, pockets and belt can be left off if you like. Rickrack trimming of a contrasting color makes a suitable finish. Pattern 9314 comes in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 takes 3¼ yards of 39-inch fabric.

Send 20 cents in coin for this pattern to Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Box 197, Pattern Dept., 243 W. 17th St., New York 11, N. Y. Write plainly size, name, address, style number.

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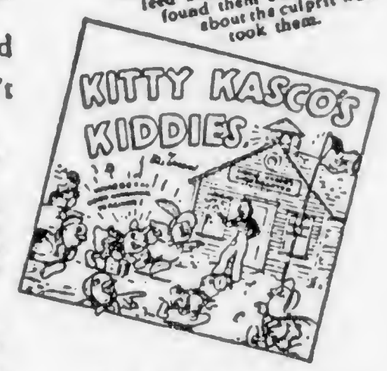

Kitty Kasco's Kiddies are always up to something. There is many a laugh in this book.

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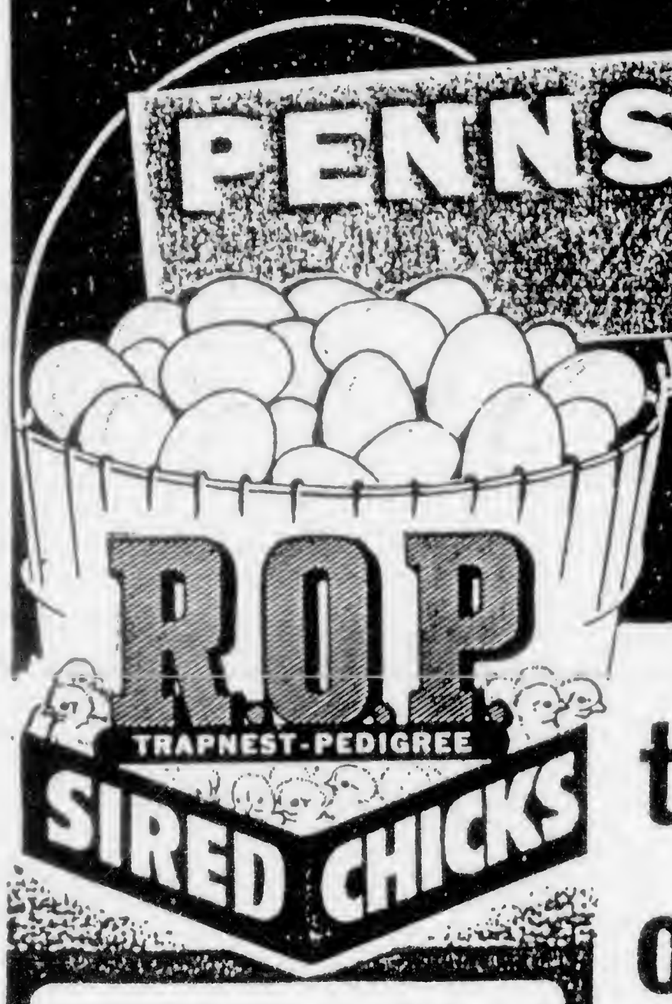

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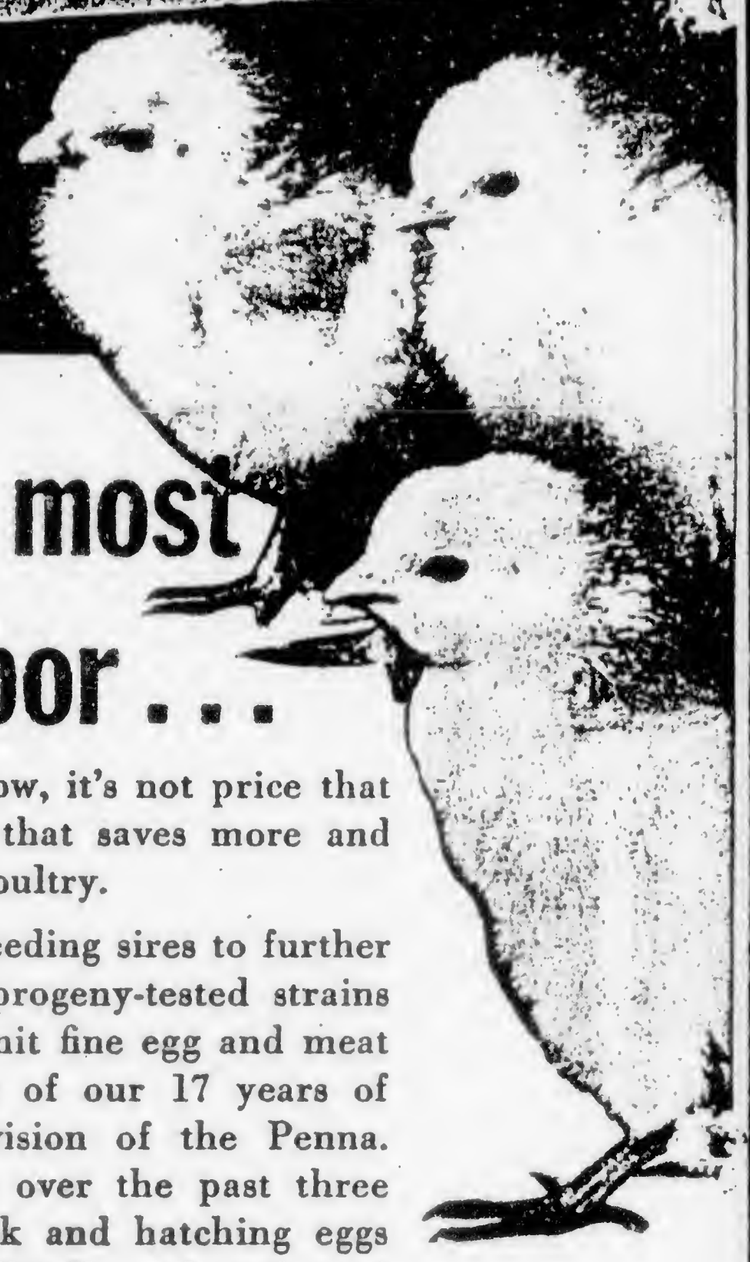

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203 to 269 egg background

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—Paul Moshaluk, Berwick, Pa.

Eggs Graded Extra Large

"My White Leghorns started laying at 5 months, and within 2 months they were laying more than 60%. From then on they increased until they reached 80%. They were given only ordinary care, and I did not use lights at all. The eggs I shipped were graded extra large. I hope to get chicks from you as long as I keep poultry."
—Ralph J. Ross, Crown Point, N.Y.

SURVEY PROVES BREEDING VALUE

● This year we checked up on results among a group of our regular customers, picked at random. You'll be interested in reading about it in our new catalog. Here we have room only for a brief summary:

● Average age at which pullets began to lay—4.76 months old.

● Average rate of production during first two months of laying—47.76%.

● Average percentage of birds culled and lost—6.6%.

● Average yearly production per bird—181.19 eggs.

THIS IS WHAT YOU WANT and NEED

You get it through Pennsylvania Farms extra breeding:

HIGH ADULT LIVABILITY . . . to save costly death losses.
EARLY MATURITY . . . to provide lots of eggs for the high-price fall market.
HEAVY, STEADY LAYING . . . to assure high yearly production, and less feed cost per doz.
LARGE SIZE EGGS . . . to bring the best prices wherever eggs are graded.
FAST GROWTH . . . to produce plump, marketable meat birds at low cost.

B. C. Rattensberger
Owner-Manager

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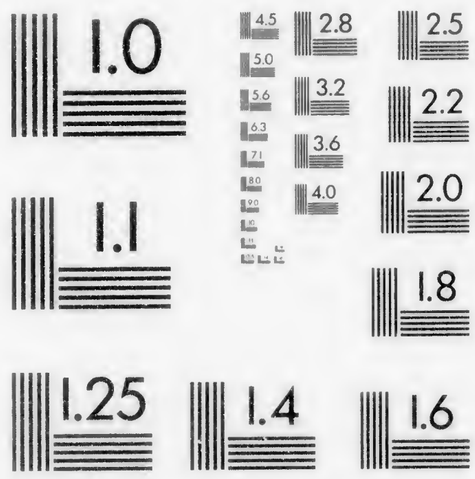

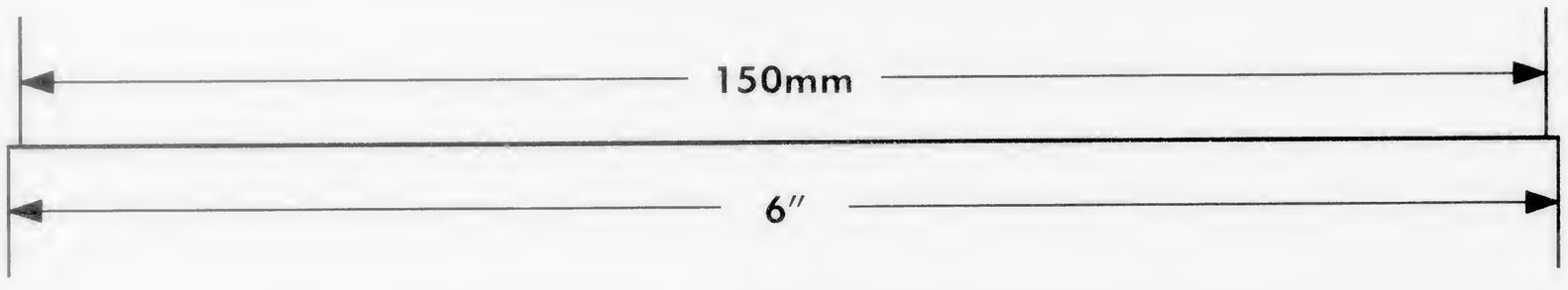

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